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Nos. 17-25-

Meetings

The Regular Meetings are on the second Monday of each month from October to May, except that the Annual Meeting is on the 13th of October.

Publications

Of many of our Publications the edition is exhausted, but we have

12. Battle of Fort George, republished.
 14. Letters of Mrs. Wm. Dummer Powell, 1807-1821.
 15. Sir Isaac Brock, Count de Puisaye, republished
 17. Ten Years of the Colony of Niagara.
 18. Early History of St. Mark's, Robert Gourlay, etc. -
 19. Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula. Price 40 cents, No 10, reprinted with additions, -
 20. Reminiscences of Fenian Raid, etc.
 21. Historic Buildings, Churches, No. 7, reprinted with additions.
 22. Some Graves in Lundy's Lane.
 23. Fort Niagara, Col. MacDougal.
 24. Catalogue.
 25. The Present Number
- Our exchange List now numbers fifty.

The Historical Room is open every Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5, in winter, and in summer also on Wednesday.

We have now a membership of over two hundred.

1335-57
27/7/14

"Ducit Amor Patriæ."

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 17

Ten Years of The Colony of Niagara

1780=1790

By Lieut.-Colonel E. Cruikshank.

PRICE, 20 CTS.

1908

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THE COLONY OF NIAGARA, 1780-90.

There is usually a romantic interest connected with the struggles of an infant colony which seldom accompanies its riper years. This is specially true in respect to the loyalist settlements in Upper Canada, which have since grown into the present prosperous Province of Ontario, as they owed their existence to the throes and turmoil of a prolonged and disastrous civil war, and may be said in a manner to have been born prematurely and out of due time.

The settlement at Niagara actually preceded that at the Bay of Quinte by nearly four years. The scheme of promoting a colony of farmers here had its origin in the great difficulty that had been experienced in supplying the garrisons of Fort Niagara and its dependent posts with provisions, as transportation was both precarious and expensive. The excellence of the vegetables grown in the military gardens established at this and other posts had become known to General Haldimand, the Governor General, many years before, while a regimental officer, and suggested the idea of their development until they were capable of supplying the troops stationed there with everything they required for food.

It was first definitely proposed by him, in a letter to Lord George Germain, the Secretary for War and the Colonies, in a letter dated 13th September, 1779:

"By encouraging the settlement of farmers to raise grain and cattle in the vicinity, the security of these posts would be increased and the troops better supplied. This plan would be attended by some additional expense for two or three years, but he anticipated that in as many more would amply repay it."

By the third article of a treaty concluded by Sir William Johnson at Johnson Hall on the 3d of April, 1764, the Senecas had agreed to "cede to His Majesty and his successors forever in full right the lands from the fort of Niagara extending easterly along Lake Ontario about four miles, comprehending the Petit Marais or landing place, and running from thence southerly about 14 miles to the creek above Fort Schlosser or Little Niagara, and down the same to the river or strait, thence down the river or strait and across the same at the great cataract, thence northerly to the banks of Lake Ontario at a creek or small lake about two miles west of the fort, thence easterly along the banks of Lake Ontario and across the river or strait to Niagara, comprehending the whole of the carrying place

with the lands on both sides of the strait, and containing a tract of about fourteen miles in length and four in breadth."

This cession was subsequently confirmed by a treaty with the Missassaugas, who claimed ownership in the lands on the west side. In the autumn of 1778 a range of log barracks had been built for the rangers on that side and occupied by them since its completion. It was in the vicinity of this building that it was now proposed to form a settlement. Lieut.-Colonel Mason Bolton, commanding the garrison of Fort Niagara, had at first treated the whole proposal with marked coolness. "It would require seven years," he wrote "to bring land under cultivation to supply the garrison. We must be cautious how we encroach on the land of the Six Nations, as we have informed them that the Great King never deprived them of an acre since 1759, when he drove the French away."

Later on he modified this opinion considerably. "The gentlemen I have consulted think, both from the soil and situation, the west side of the river, (the country belonging to the Missassaugas and in the Government of Canada,) by far preferable to the east and where none of these difficulties can arise, and are of opinion an opportunity now offers to make a beginning by encouraging some of the distressed loyalists lately arrived at this post for His Majesty's protection. With the little stock they have brought, the second year they might possibly support themselves and families, and the third year they might be useful to this port. From that period the increase would be considerable, so that in six or seven years such a plan would be serviceable to the Government and the individuals that would undertake it."

The only previous attempt to cultivate the soil on the west bank by white men seems to have been that made by LaSalle in the summer of 1679, as recorded by Hennepin.

"We endeavoured several times to ascend the current of the strait into Lake Erie, but the wind was not yet strong enough. We were therefore obliged to wait until it should be more favorable.

"During this detention the Sieur de LaSalle employed our men in preparing some ground on the western side of the strait of Niagara, where we planted some vegetables for the use of those who should come to live at this place for the purpose of keeping up a communication between the vessels and maintaining a correspondence from lake to lake. We found in this place some wild chervil and garlic, which grow spontaneously."

As the French portage was subsequently established on the opposite shore no effort was made to continue this early attempt at gardening.

In a letter dated March 17th, 1780, Lord Germain approved

Haldimand's proposal and soon after receiving this, the latter carefully discussed the best means of carrying it into effect with Lieut.-Colonel Butler, who had opportunely arrived at Quebec. The result of this conference was communicated to Lieut.-Colonel Bolton in a letter of July 7th.

"Having materially reflected upon the vast expense, uncertainty and difficulty attending the transport of provisions to the Upper Posts, and for the better accommodation of His Majesty's loyal subjects, who, driven from their homes, take refuge at Niagara, I am come to a resolution to reclaim the land granted by the Missassaugas to Sir William Johnson for the Crown, situated on the south-west of the river opposite the fort, directions of which will be communicated to you by another letter, which lands will be divided into several lots and distributed to such loyalists who are capable of improving them, and desirous of procuring by industry a comfortable maintenance for their families until such time as by peace they shall be restored to their respective homes, should they be disposed to quit their situation at Niagara."

"As the above mentioned grant will be reclaimed at the expense of the Government, and of course remain at all times the property of the Crown and annexed to the fort, those who settle on it are not to consider that they have the smallest right to any part thereof, the produce alone excepted being their property. They will hold their possessions from year to year, which will be granted to them, by the Commander-in-Chief for the time being as their property according to their merits. If at any time they should remove, either from inclination or by order of the commanding officer, they are to have permission to dispose of their crops, stock of cattle, etc., and a reasonable allowance will be made to them for their improvements. For their further encouragement no rent will be required of them. They will be allowed a reasonable amount of provisions for the space of twelve months after they are put in possession of their lots. Seed, mills, ploughs and other implements of husbandry will be furnished them *gratis*, and you will please to afford them every assistance, whether of horses or otherwise, to those whose sobriety, industry and good conduct may entitle to such indulgence.

"Some part of the land being already cleared, and all of it being fertile, it is expected that in a short time the produce will be considerable.

"The settlers are therefore to understand that the produce of their farms over and above their own consumption is not to be removed from the post, but disposed of to the commanding officer for the use of the troops, and not to traders or accidental travellers."

- Six days later he wrote again to Bolton on the same subject :

"By my letter of the 7th inst., which will be delivered to you by Lieut.-Colonel Butler, you will be made acquainted with my intentions of settling families at Niagara for the purpose of reclaiming and cultivating lands to be annexed to the fort. The expediency of this measure is sufficiently evident, not only by the injury the service has and must always suffer from a want of a sufficient supply of provisions as well for the present unavoidable consumption of the Indians as for the support of the troops, it may be necessary occasionally to march into that country; but likewise to diminish the immense expense and labor attending so difficult and distant a transport."

* * * * *

"Lieut.-Colonel Butler, with whom I have conversed fully upon this subject, has promised to give you every assistance in his power, and from his knowledge of farming, his being upon the spot and his acquaintance and influence with those who may be found to settle, I am persuaded you will find him very useful. I have conversed fully with him upon this subject and have desired him to engage any loyalists he may find, proper persons, about Montreal and to take them up with him. He informs me there are some good families in his corps, either advancing in years or having large families, he could dispense with. You will probably find these fit persons to employ, the more so as they are likely to have assistance in clearing, etc., from their comrades, but amongst those kind of people little can be expected without a gratuity, and as that business must be done by volunteers and fatigue men, I request that you furnish Colonel Butler from the King's store a sufficient quantity."

Soon after Butler's return to Niagara the work of clearing and breaking up land was begun with the intention of putting in grain that fall, and on December 17th he reported progress:

"The winter wheat sent up for planting came too late. I have returned it into the commissary's store as provision, fearing the mice would destroy it. I have got four or five families settled and they have built themselves houses. They will want about sixty bushels of spring wheat and oats and twelve of buckwheat, and a barrel of Indian corn early in the spring for planting. The harness sent up is not of the kind wanted, but if dressed leather was sent up I would regret some of the rangers to make it. The forge Captain Twiss was to have sent for the farmers is not arrived, please put him in mind of it."

Our only knowledge of the growth of the settlement during the next year is derived from Butler's letters. On May 20th he wrote to Major Mathews, military secretary to the Governor General:

"The articles you mentioned for the loyalists I have received and given out to such as had land ready to sow. The farmers are

much in need of a blacksmith and forge and iron such as is fit for plowshares, as there is still a few wanting for farmers already settled. Iron fit for axes, hoes, etc., is also wanting. I can furnish them with a smith out of the rangers, who will be obliged to work for what the King allows. I should imagine if His Excellency thinks proper to allow the above articles for one year they might after that be able to help themselves. On December 7th he wrote again in sanguine terms :

"The winter being so moderate here enables the farmers to clear the ground and prepare it for planting and sowing early in the spring. If they only begin to cultivate the land in summer the season is over before they can expect to draw any subsistence from their labor. I flatter myself that in a short time the farmers will be found to be of essential use to this post. They have maintained themselves since September last, and were only allowed half rations from the first."

From a letter written by Colonel Watson Powell, who had succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Bolton at Fort Niagara, we learn that Fort Erie had been greatly damaged by the spring gales and much of the face next the lake had been washed away by high water. The Detroit merchants, having no shelter for their goods at that place, had asked the engineer to mark out a site for a storehouse, and leave was granted to John Garner, who had come from England the year before, to build one for them.

On April 4th, 1782, Colonel Powell reported that "the rangers are clearing some ground on the other side of the river to plant corn for Government, and as there is some exceeding good land at Buffalo Creek Colonel Butler has advised me to plant some there, and a party shall be sent, but I am afraid no great progress can be made this year in farming."

Butler continued hopeful, however, and, replying to a letter from Major Mathews on June 12th, he said :

"I am happy His Excellency is pleased with the progress of the farmers. They have certainly done very well and would have done much better had they received smithy tools, provisions, &c., the want of which has disappointed them, as they expected to be supplied, agreeable to the memorandum His Excellency gave me.

"Seven or eight rangers got their families from the frontier last fall. These with some others that have been here for some time are desirous of being discharged with leave to settle on lands near the place, provided they can be supplied with provisions for one year, and such smith work as may be necessary. These people were bred farmers, and I am of opinion will soon be useful to this post, as well as to enable them to support their families comfortably, which at present is very difficult.

"I daily expect a number of recruits from the frontier, which will enable me to keep my corps complete after discharging those people that are in the decline of life, also having large families."

So many young men from the frontier settlements had joined the loyalists in Canada that the legislature of New York had passed a statute by which the whole estate of any person whose son "had gone off to and joined the enemy was made liable to a special tax or fine of nine pence in the pound, and providing further that when any person shall have two sons gone off to and joined the enemy the sum assessed upon such person shall be doubled, and when there were three sons the said sum shall be trebled and in like proportion for each additional son."

In the course of the letter just quoted Butler stated that Peter and James Secord, two of the farmers already settled, were about to build a saw and grist mill near the Ranger's barracks, the iron work and mill stones for which they intended to buy at Montreal, and requested that these materials might be brought up for them in the King's ships without charge. They were informed in reply that private ownership of this mill would not be sanctioned, but that the Government would furnish the materials and the Secords would be paid for their work.

On June 27th Colonel Powell wrote describing the preparations for strengthening the garrison at Oswego:

"A few days before the departure of the Indians for Oswego they requested that I should visit and christen their village, which is about eight miles from hence, (Fort Niagara,) and two miles on the left of the landing. I accordingly went and found a great number of the Mohawks and some of the other nations very comfortably settled and their fields well planted with Indian corn, and as they were desirous of having a name expressive at the same time of their loyalty and unanimity, their village was christened the Loyal Confederate Valley. * * * * *

* * * In respect to your wish of knowing what progress has been made here, it is impossible to ascertain as the farmers raised scarcely enough for their own consumption. The small quantity of Indian corn purchased for the Government was raised by Capt. Brant's volunteers at Buffalo Creek."

It was probably in compliance with Haldimand's request that Butler prepared an official survey of the settlement, on August 25th, which shewed that sixteen families, numbering sixty-eight persons, had settled. They owned 49 horses, 42 cattle, 30 sheep and 103 hogs. These earliest settlers were Isaac Dolson, Peter Secord, John Secord, James Secord, George Stuart, George Fields, John Depue, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Showers,

Hermanus House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young and McGregor Van Every.* The Secords, Fields, Depue, Bender and Showers seem to have come from the Susquehanna Valley in Pennsylvania, the others from various parts of Tryon County in New York.

The same return states that the "expenses for building a saw and grist mill at Peter Secord's farm will amount to £500 N. Y. currency, for cutting and hauling boards and timber, building, digging, and filling in both dams, nails, iron, stones, bolting cloth and saws excepted.

"The saw mill to be built first to get boards and small timber for the grist mill.

"The expense at the head of Four Mile Creek will amount to £50 more, where there is plenty of water, which the other has not."

Rumours of the probable terms upon which peace would be concluded caused great uneasiness, both among the loyalists and Indians, who began to apprehend the entire withdrawal of the British troops from the continent. The discontent among the latter finally increased to such an alarming degree that Colonel Maclean, who had succeeded Colonel Powell at Niagara, felt obliged to reassure them at a special council held for that purpose on December 12th, 1782. "I said, in respect to their situation being worse than ours," he wrote soon after, "that in some respect this was very true, but that in general it was not. There are now men upon this ground whose situation is exactly similar to yours in respect to the rebels, and in some degree worse. Many of their friends have been put to death and they have been obliged to take banishment, forsake their country and leave all their property behind."

He also stated that Lieut. Brass, formerly Sergeant Brass, now employed to build a corn and saw mill, says he will undertake to complete the dam and finish the two mills at the expense of £500 N. Y. currency, or to be paid so much a day for the time employed, as he is to be chief workman himself."

Butler was seriously ill for many weeks during the winter, but had sufficiently recovered by the 3rd of March to write:—

"The farmers actually settled here are not well satisfied with the uncertain tenure in which they hold their lands and improvements, and would rather be subject to a small rent if they could be more effectually secured to them. Should this be done I am satisfied there are some people of that description who have even property in the colonies who would not think of returning.

"The saw and grist mills are both in forwardness and if the materials from below arrive in time I imagine may be set going by the beginning of June."

*See Appendix.

The discontent of the settlers was soon afterwards set forth in the following petition :

"To John Butler, Esq., Lieut.-Col., commandant of the corps of Rangers, etc.

"The humble address of farmers residing on lands on the west side of the River Niagara :

"On our first settling you were pleased to read His Excellency General Haldimand's proposals on which we settled, and expecting one year's provisions and a blacksmith to work for us, which we have not had as yet. Part only of the provisions has been given us.

We shall esteem it a singular favor to lay this before Brig. Gen. Maclean. We should be forever obliged to His Excellency if he will be pleased to grant us leases or some other security for our farms, as our present uncertain situation is very discouraging, as we are obliged to sell our produce, what little we raise, at such prices as the commanding officer thinks proper. We have no objection to furnish the garrison at a reasonable price, what quantity they may want, to be fixed by the commanding officer ; at the same time beg leave to sell to merchants and others at the price we can agree from being obliged to pay merchants their own price for everything we want. We should be very willing to subject ourselves to a rent for our farms after a term of eight years, as the footing we are on at present we are liable to be turned off our places when the commanding officer pleases. We are happy for the present, being not under the slightest apprehension, but the commandant often changes, which makes our stay uncertain.

ISAAC DOLSON,
ELIJAH PHELPS,
THOS. McMICKING,
DONAL BEE.

"On behalf of ourselves and the rest of the farmers."

The conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace put an end to any lingering hopes the loyalists may have still entertained of returning to their former homes to live, although it contained a provision specially framed for their benefit.

General Maclean wrote on May 3rd, 1783, that Colonel Butler says that none of his people will ever think of going to attend courts of law in the colonies, where they could not expect the shadow of justice, and that to repurchase their estates is what they are not able to do ; that for a much smaller sum the Mississaugas will part with twelve miles more along the lake, and that they would rather go to Japan than go among the Americans, where they could never live in peace."

An Albany newspaper of May 26th, received at Niagara early in June, showed clearly that this surmise as to the intentions of their late opponents was fully justified. It contained the following report of the proceedings of a public meeting called to consider the terms of peace :

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the district of Saratoga, the 6th of May, 1783, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and ordered to be published in the New York Gazette :

"Resolved, that if any person who has voluntarily joined the late enemy of the United States and who shall hereafter return to this district, such person will be treated with the severity due to his crimes and infamous defection.

"Resolved, that if any such person has already returned since the first day of January last and shall not remove before the tenth day of June next, he shall be treated in like manner as those who shall presume to return hereafter.

"Resolved, that it be and is hereby recommended that the militia officers of this district in their several beats to make diligent inquiry after such persons as are above described, and if any are found, to give notice to the inhabitants of this district that effectual measures shall be taken for their expulsion.

"Resolved, that we will hold in contempt every inhabitant of this district who shall countenance, comfort or aid in any way any person who has voluntarily joined the enemy or attempted to do so.

"SAM. BACON, Clerk."

On June 10th Maclean wrote that the Indians were behaving well, and would not believe any bad stories. The mills were in course of construction but none of the iron work necessary to complete had yet arrived from Montreal. The farmers were bringing in wheat to exchange for flour and had already brought in double the quantity they had the year before. This would be useless to the garrison if the grist mill was not finished. He thought the saw mill would pay the expense of building it in six months.

A Moravian clergyman, Mr. Bull, whose son and daughter had perished in the massacre of the Indians at the Delaware villages the year before, came in with a letter from the American General Lincoln and asked permission for himself and companions to live at the settlement of Moravian Indians near Detroit, who some years later removed to the township of Delaware in Upper Canada. They declared that they were determined "never to place themselves near Congress, as they would rather retire beyond Hudson's Bay." Maclean added that a few more resolutions like those passed at Saratoga would be sufficient to set the war going again, and accused General

Schuyler of being the chief instigator of them, as he had been a large purchaser of the confiscated estates of the loyalists in that locality.

Haldimand was unable to do more at that time than express his hearty sympathy, and desire to assist the exiles.

"I feel much for the distress of the unfortunate people," he wrote on the 14th of June. "Next to the obedience and submission which I owe to the pleasure of my royal master, the hopes of my being by my own command in this country instrumental in alleviating their distress are the greatest consolation which I promise myself in my present situation."

Some discontent among the Indians was soon after excited by a report that Sir John Johnson had gone to Cataraqui to arrange for a settlement of the Mohawks. Emissaries from Congress were constantly at work among them and they seemed to grow restless as the summer advanced.

Deserters from the Rangers and Sir John Johnson's corps were sent back by the Americans, while those from the regular regiments were allowed to remain among them. This discrimination was apparently intended to deter all loyalists from returning to claim their property.

On the first day of August some enterprising traders from Schenectady arrived with three batteaux loaded with rum, which they intended to use in trading with the Indians at the upper posts. They were detained and eventually sent back. The resident merchants, Hamilton and Cartwright, John Thompson, Douglas and Symington, and Samuel Street and Company united in a strong protest against the admission of traders bringing goods from the United States, and in consequence orders were then issued to stop all such persons at Oswego before they entered Lake Ontario.

Rum was sold by all the merchants and Maclean complained bitterly of the trouble it caused, not only among the Indians but with the soldiers and seamen.

"It is a pity," he declared in one of his letters, "that such a cursed liquor as rum was ever found out. I have more plague with rum than with all other business. The seamen must have it, for it is part of their wages and they will desert or mutiny if they do not get it."

In August Major Potts of the 8th Regiment, who had been instructed to inspect the Rangers, made his report:

"During the course of the war, upon the service they have been employed," he wrote, "I believe they have ever in general behaved very well and done their duty and are deserving of whatever His Majesty may be graciously pleased to favor or reward them with.

"But I must not omit to observe to Your Excellency that two-

thirds of the private men are at present as fine fellows as I ever saw collected together, worthy of applause, and by no means wanting in the requisites to effect in every respect good soldiers, and might, should they be wanted, form a most complete small corps at 50 men per company, and might answer every purpose that could be wished for to effect the service of the upper country regarding the connection with the Indians.

“The late views of a great part of the corps were to return to their former homes as soon as a reduction should take place, but the late publications of the colonists and the disposition they seem to have avowed to abide by them, has much abated the ardor and anxiety of the men on the purpose to return home and the promises of Colonel Butler to obtain some general settlement for them upon the neighbouring lands of this lake and river seems to have taken up and engaged both their consideration, hope, wishes and expectation that they may succeed in grants of land to that end, which I believe that most of them at present are disposed to settle upon.”

A return was annexed to his report from which it appears that the strength of the corps at that time was as follows :

Lieut.-Colonel Butler's company—Forty men, twelve women, nineteen boys, seventeen girls.

Captain Caldwell's company—Forty-six men, seven women, seven boys, seven girls.

Captain Ten Broeck's company—Forty-four men, ten women, ten boys, ten girls.

Captain Macdonnel's company—Fifty-three men, eleven women, twelve boys, nine girls.

Captain Hare's company—Fifty-two men, nine women ten boys, fourteen girls.

— Captain Frey's company—Thirty-nine men, sixteen women, thirteen boys, seventeen girls.

Captain McKinnon's company—Forty-six men, eight women, eleven boys, sixteen girls.

Captain Bradt's company—Forty-nine men, ten women, fourteen boys, eleven girls.

Captain Dame's company—Forty-nine men, nineteen women, eighteen boys, twenty-four girls.

Captain Genevay's company—Fifty-one men, nine women, eight boys, nine girls.

A great gale in the middle of October proved disastrous to the shipping on Lake Erie. The *Faith*, loaded with flour and provisions, was wrecked at Long Point, and the *Hope* and *Angelica* were driven ashore near Presqu' Isle on the south shore. All of these vessels were a total loss, but a portion of their cargoes was saved.

Instructions for the survey and grant of lands to the loyalists had been approved and signed by the King on the 16th of July.

"Whereas many of our loyal subjects, inhabitants of the Colonies and Provinces, now the United States of America, are desirous of retaining their allegiance to us and of living in our Dominions, and for this purpose are disposed to take up and improve lands in our Province of Quebec, and we, being desirous to encourage our said loyal subjects in such their intentions, and to testify our approbation of their loyalty to us and obedience to our Government by allotting lands for them in our said Province ;

"And whereas we are also desirous of testifying our approbation of the bravery and loyalty of our forces serving in our said Province, and who may be reduced there by allowing a certain quantity of land to such of the non-commissioned officers and privates, men of our own forces, who are inclined to become settlers therein, it is our will and pleasure that immediately after you receive this instruction you do direct our Surveyor General of Lands for our said Province of Quebec to admeasure and lay out such a quantity of land as you, with the advice of our Council shall deem necessary and convenient for the settlement of our said loyal subjects and the non-commissioned officers and private men of our forces which may be reduced in our said Province, who shall be desirous of becoming settlers therein, such lands to be divided into districts, seigniories or fiefs to extend from two to four leagues in front and from three to five leagues in depth if situate upon a navigable river, otherwise to run square or in such shape or in such quantities as shall be convenient and practicable, and in each seigniorie a glebe to be reserved and laid out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than 300 or more than 500 acres, the propriety of which seigniories or fiefs shall be and remain vested in us, our heirs and successors, and you shall allot such part of the same as shall be applied for by any of our said loyal subjects, non-commissioned officers and private men of our forces, reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions, that is to say :

"To every master of a family one hundred acres and fifty acres for each person of which his family shall consist.

"To every single man fifty acres.

"To every non-commissioned officer of our forces reduced in Quebec two hundred acres.

"To every private man reduced as aforesaid one hundred acres.

"To every person in their family fifty acres.

"The said lands to be held under us, our heirs and successors, seigniors of the said seigniories or fiefs in which the same shall be situated, upon the same terms, acknowledgments and services as lands are held in our said Province under the respective seigniors holding

said River La Tranche, forming the south course to the mouth of said Catfish Creek, thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the nation of Mississagas Indians, and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning. The consideration paid was eleven hundred and eighty pounds, seven shillings and four pence, and the purchase was roughly estimated to contain 2,842,480 acres, the price agreed upon apparently being a tenth of a penny per acre.

Two months later, (21st July,) Colonel De Peyster wrote that the survey had not yet been commenced, nor had the agricultural implements arrived which Haldimand had promised to send up from Montreal. He enclosed a list of disbanded rangers, Brant's volunteers and other loyalists who had applied for lands, numbering 25. Their families comprised ninety-nine women, 148 children over ten years of age and 115 under ten years of age.*

During the summer Reverend John Stuart, formerly Anglican missionary at Fort Hunter in the Mohawk valley, visited Niagara when he preached in the garrison and afterwards at the Mohawk village in a "decent, commodious church erected by themselves." He also baptised 102 Indian children and five adults who had been instructed by his Indian clerk. Before the end of the year most of the Six Nations, except the Senecas and a number of Oneidas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras removed to the Grand River. Early in 1785 the 8th or King's Regiment, which had been stationed for nearly twenty years at the "upper posts," was relieved by the 34th and returned to England, leaving, however, a considerable number of discharged soldiers to swell the number of the settlers. Colonel De Peyster was succeeded by Major Campbell, who was soon after seriously alarmed by rumours of a conspiracy of the Americans and Indians to capture that post by a sudden attack. When this became known to the settlers they volunteered their services almost to a man for its defence.

Captain John Dease, who was acting as superintendent of the Six Nations during the absence in England of Lieut. Colonel Butler, writes on September 16th, 1785:

"The settlement on the Grand River is in a very promising state. My last returns from thence, which I am sure are accurate, make the number settled there a thousand souls. I am certain there would have been as many more if I could have encouraged them, but that I declined, being unwilling to increase the expenditure of provisions. The Senecas assure me that should the Americans take possession of these posts they intend to remove to Long Point on the opposite or north side of Lake Erie. Their principal Chief Kayenguarghton

deserves particular notice on account of his steady attachment to Government.

"The present state of the Indian trade requires regulation. A number of people belonging to the disbanded troops have settled themselves among the Indians on purpose to avoid the restraints of law, there unmolested. They exercise every species of cheating, etc.; their continual jealousies and quarrels give the Indians the most unfavourable impressions of us. Formerly no person was permitted to trade without a written permission from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Now every idle fellow commences Indian trader."

Several retired officers of the department had also settled in the province and obtained extensive grants of land. Among these may be named Captain John Dochstader, who acquired the greater part of the present township of Canboro; Captain Hendrick Nelles and his five sons, who obtained a tract three miles square, and Adam Young and his three sons, a smaller tract, both lying in the present township of Seneca.

On the 5th November, 1785, Colonel Henry Hope, who had just been appointed Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, made the following report to Lord Sydney :

"By the arrival of Captain Barnes of the Quartermaster General's Department, who, together with Mr. De Lancey the Inspector of loyalists, had been sent through all the settlements with a view of collecting a just state of the condition and circumstances of the loyalist settlers in this province to be laid before His Majesty's ministers, I am enabled to inform Your Lordship that those persons are in general highly satisfied with the prospects before them, and are grateful for the bounty and indulgencies Government has liberally bestowed. The improvements have been rapid and such as to promise a permanent prosperity to these His Majesty's subjects, but I must beg leave to submit to Your Lordship my well grounded apprehensions that these flattering appearances will in a great measure be obscured if some extension is not given to the period during which the loyalists settled in this Province are to receive His Majesty's bounty of provisions.

"For Your Lordship's more perfect understanding of this subject it may be necessary that I should state to you that, in compliance with the instructions and intentions of the Right Honourable the Board of Treasury, signified in a letter from George Rose, Esq., dated Treasury Chambers, 7th June last, to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, the distribution of provisions to Loyalists throughout this Province is only to be made to the 1st of June, 1786.

"As I perceived, however, on perusing a letter from Your Lordship to Lieut. Governor Hamilton, dated 27th April last, that the determination for continuing an allowance of provisions to Loyalists was consequent upon Governor Haldimand's representations to Your Lordship that such continuance was absolutely necessary to the middle of June, 1786, I have thought it incumbent on me therefore to state to the Right Honourable the Board of Treasury my doubts whether His Majesty's intentions were not that an allowance should be continued to be delivered to the period assigned by General Haldimand and to request their Lordships' further instructions thereupon.

"From the circumstances, as represented by Captain Barnes, that the settlers, before it could be notified to them that all allowance was to cease on the 1st June, 1786, had sown the whole produce of this year's crop, which leaves them without resources from that period until the crop of next year can be reaped, and that if an allowance is withdrawn before the 1st September next many of them must inevitably quit the lands on which they are settled, to their utter ruin and disappointment, I now think myself called to solicit on behalf of these faithful and hitherto unfortunate subjects of His Majesty Your Lordship's interference and protection, trusting you will use your influence to procure for them the allowance for their existence from 1st June to 1st September next.

"The quantities of wild pigeons and fish, which are taken in abundance during the same period, will contribute to their support, and I conceive an allowance of one pound of flour per day for grown persons and half that quantity for those under ten years would enable them to live on their lands to the 1st September, after which the crop of that year will abundantly support them."

On the petition of many of the settlers the Lieutenant Governor recommended that they should be allowed to build necessary grist mills at their own expense, and in order to indemnify them they should be granted the right of "Bandalite" for fifteen years. This was assented to by the Legislative Council and regulations were framed with that object, under which authority would be granted for the erection of a grist mill in any township or seigniorie on or before the 1st of November, and on condition that such mills should be kept in constant repair and attended by the persons necessary to grind the grain of the settlers the persons building and running them would be granted the enjoyment of the rights and privileges which the King held as seigneur with respect to mills by the laws of the Province for a period of fifteen years, at the expiration of which period the mills would become the property of the Crown. One

batteau properly manned would be allowed at His Majesty's expense to make one trip to carry up millstones and other materials for the use of each mill. The localities selected under this regulation for the construction of mills within the settlement of Niagara were "a water mill at the Falls, above the 12-Mile Pond, 10 miles from the Lake and 16 from the Garrison," and "a water mill between the Great Falls and Chippawa Creek." The latter was built that summer by John Burch, but eventually passed into the possession of Samuel Street, by whom it was owned when it was burnt by the American troops in 1814.

Considerable dissatisfaction already existed among the loyalist settlers, and Stephen De Lancey was requested to present a petition to the Governor in which they prayed: 1—"For English tenure of their lands. 2—For assistance in establishing the churches of England and Scotland. 3—For assistance to establish a school in each district. 4—For the prohibition of the importation of pot and pearl ashes from Vermont, as leading to an illicit trade with the United States, and for a bounty on the production of these articles and of hemp. 5—For a loan of three months' provisions. 6—For clothing for the distressed. 7—For the speedy running of the division lines of the townships. 8—For a post road from Montreal and Cataraqui and for the establishment of post offices at New Johnstown, New Oswegatchie and Cataraqui. 9—For a passage from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Huron for the Indian trade. 10—That three places may be pitched upon between the river Beaudette and Cataraqui to receiving grain from the settlers. 11—That the commissioners on claims would visit New Johnstown, New Oswegatchie and Cataraqui, as the general poverty would prevent them from pressing their claims at Montreal and Quebec. 12—That the use of the canal locks should be confined to them, and that in respect to lands they should be placed on the same footing as the disbanded men of the 84th Regiment."

This petition was laid before Lord Dorchester, (formerly Sir Guy Carleton,) the new Governor General, in December, 1786. On the 3rd of June, 1787, he forwarded it in a despatch to Lord Sydney, remarking that the settlement of the loyalists had greatly strengthened the English party in the Province of Quebec, and that the desire for a House of Assembly would no doubt increase. He regarded a change in the tenure of the land as very important and indeed absolutely necessary. He recommended therefore that it should be altered to free and common soccage, with a limit of not more than 1,000 acres to any one person, but that in every township of 30,000 acres 5,000 should be reserved to reward meritorious services and strengthen an aristocracy in a country where everything tended to

an uncontrolled democracy. The quit rents had never been collected and their continuance would only prove a source of discontent.

On September 14th Lord Sydney replied that His Majesty would be advised to make the proposed change in the tenure, but that no further supply of provisions could be granted, and that any commercial treaty with Vermont seemed out of the question. The religious demands of the settlers would be satisfied, and information was requested as to the proposed bounty on hemp and the probable amount that could be grown for export to Great Britain. The retention of the Upper Posts could be justified and the recent conduct of the Americans had not tended to alter his policy in that respect. If they were seized by force Dorchester must make every effort to recover them.

On October 20 an order in council was passed directing additional instructions to Lord Dorchester to enable him to grant lands in free and common socage, no such grant to exceed 1,000 acres to any one person without His Majesty's permission being previously obtained, for the remission of the quit rent of thirty pence for every hundred acres to all persons not holding more than a thousand acres, to provide for a reserve of five thousand acres in each township of 30,000 acres, and to propose to the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec the enactment of a law enabling persons holding land *en roture* with the consent of the seigneurs to change the tenure to free and common socage. Before this reached Lord Dorchester he had again written forcibly on the subject under date of November 14. There was some dissatisfaction among the loyalists which would continue, he said, until lands were granted as he had recommended. Endeavors to excite discontent among them met with some success and might succeed, as lands were sold for a trifle across the river. He protested most earnestly against the folly of maintaining a source of irritation, which might ultimately cause the loss of the Province. The colonists should have nothing to gain by separation.

Finding that it would be impossible for him to visit the new settlements in person, Lord Dorchester instructed his Military Secretary, Major R. Mathews, to make a tour of inspection in May, 1787. On the last day of that month, while at Niagara, he made the following note in his journal :

"This day came in eight or ten men from the States to see friends, and wishing a permission to settle with them. With regard to the settlement at this post it appears to be in the same thriving and prosperous state with those below, but notwithstanding the testimony of loyalty and good order given by the settlers, attested in their offer of assistance to Major Campbell in defence of his post, a few of them hold the principles and doctrines of Mr. McNiff. Major Campbell is

well informed of them and has a watchful eye upon their conduct. Col. Butler told us there were discontents among the settlers, proceeding from what they consider an improper choice of the Commission of the Peace, wishing themselves to have the nomination of their civil officers and to hold committees for the choice of them and other interior management of the settlement, agreeable to the letter to that effect, which it seems was circulated from Mr. De Lancey through all the upper settlements, and which is considered by all the gentlemen in opposition to that doctrine with whom I have conversed to have been the origin of the McNiff party. Col. Butler also says they complain of not having received an equal proportion of clothing and of farming utensils with loyalist settlers in other parts of the Province, which has been already represented, but no answer returned to them. They are also jealous of the tenure in which they hold their lands and cannot reconcile the idea of the Canadian one."

Captain Enys of the 29th Regiment, who visited the Falls on July 18, has given us a glimpse of the settlement in the vicinity. Crossing from Fort Schlosser in a row boat his party "landed about four miles above the Falls at a farm of Mr. Stedman's; here Mr. Hamilton left us and striking to the left went to Fort Erie, whilst the rest of us, taking the right hand road after a walk of two miles came to Chippawa Creek, where we found our horses at the house of a Mr. Burch, one of the principal men of the settlement. As the squire was not at home we were glad to waive the ceremony of a visit, so as soon as we were ready we set out towards the Falls. About another mile brought us to the head of the rapid, and a short way further we came to a mill Mr. Burch has lately built. It appears to me to be a very elegant piece of workmanship and is to be both a grist and a saw mill, but I am very much afraid from the rapids above he will find it difficult, if not dangerous, to bring down boats and rafts to it, although the man who superintends it says he thinks it may be done with ease when they become better acquainted with the currents."

During the summer the Commissioners of Claims, Colonel Thomas Dundas and Jeremy Pemberton, arrived in the Province to take evidence, and in August a considerable number of loyalists residing near Niagara went to Montreal to appear before them. Among these claimants were Frederick Anger, Jacob Ball, Philip Bender, Philip Buck, John Chisholm, John Claus, James Clendenning, John Coon, Joseph Clement, Adam Crysler, John Depue, Isaac Dolson, Benjamin Frelick, Rebecca Fields, Margaret Hare, Henry Heanor, James Heaslip, George House, James Jones, Randall Macdonell, Lewis Mabee, Thomas Millard, Mrs. Overholt, Hanjost Petrie, Wm. Pickard, Donald Rose, Solomon Secord, Daniel Servos, Timothy Skinner, Frederick

Smith and Christian Warner. The evidence given by them respecting their losses and sufferings is extremely interesting and has been recently printed by the Provincial Archivist. In many instances their place of residence is stated, indicating that the settlement already extended from the Ten Mile Creek to Fort Erie.

Writing from Montreal to Lord Cornwallis on October 3d, Colonel Dundas stated that he had been engaged all summer in examining claims. "They are very numerous—I think from 1100 to 1200—but are in amount very small, being mostly farmers from the back parts of New York Province. These people have been settled since the peace in the upper part of Canada, beginning 50 miles above Montreal and extending to Niagara. They find the soil excellent and the climate good. They are mostly thriving, in so much that already they have been able to supply the King's posts with bread and very soon they will be able to be a good saving to Great Britain, as the the expense of transporting provisions and stores to the upper posts is immense; it will likewise be a market for those farmers and make it much their interest to remain attached to Great Britain.

"The new-comers from the States have again raised a cry for a House of Assembly, and wish to put an end to the 'Quebec Bill,' under which the great body of the people, the Canadians, live happily."

An official return shows that there were the following ships on Lake Ontario belonging to the Crown:

Limnade, 220 tons, 16 guns.

Seneca, 130 tons, 18 guns.

Caldwell, 37 tons, 2 guns.

Two schooners of 100 tons each, building.

The only merchant vessel was the *Lady Dorchester*, of 90 tons, and some large boats or small sailing craft belonging to the settlers.

On Lakes Erie and Huron the King had the *Rebecca* of 136 tons and 16 guns, the *Felicity* of 45 tons, the *Windot* (Wyandot?) of 37 tons and the *Chaboagar* of 37 tons, and merchants owned the *Beaver* of 40 tons, *Sagana*, 30 tons, *Industry*, 20 tons, and there was a vessel of 90 tons on the stocks. On Lake Superior there were two small vessels belonging to the Northwest Fur Company, of twelve or fifteen tons each.

Dorchester had become convinced that the increase of population in the new settlements rendered it necessary to form districts for the administration of justice, and by a proclamation dated 24th July, 1788, they were accordingly divided into four, of which that called Nassau comprised all territory lying between a north and south line intersecting the mouth of the River Trent, and a north and south line

intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point. John Butler, Robert Hamilton and Jesse Pawling were appointed Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. John Burch, Peter Tenbrook, John Warren, John Powell, Jacob Ball and Samuel Street were appointed Justices of the Peace. Gilbert Tice was appointed Sheriff and Philip Frey Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Peace and Sessions of the Peace. A formal enrollment of the militia showed that there were six hundred persons liable to bear arms residing in this district. On pursuance of instructions from Lord Sydney, superintendents of inland navigation were appointed, to reside at Niagara and Fort Erie.

— Early in this year the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec passed an order authorizing Mark and Thomas Gregory and Company to import spirits upon a payment of a duty, which was nine pence a gallon less than that imposed by the act of the British Parliament. This was a shameless piece of favoritism and provoked a strong feeling of indignation among the other merchants, who had already begun an agitation for the substitution of British commercial laws for the *continue de Paris*. They complained bitterly of the maladministration of existing courts of justice and the want of gaols and officers to secure debtors. Accordingly it was decided to present a petition to the House of Commons embodying these grievances, and praying for the establishment of a House of Assembly for the Province. Adam Lymburner, a leading merchant, who was described by Lord Dorchester as “a decent, sensible man who had no hostile intentions to the administration,” was selected by his colleagues to present this petition, which was signed by nearly all the merchants doing business in the Province, both resident and non-resident.

This petition provoked a debate in the House of Commons and on the 3d September, 1788, Sydney wrote to Dorchester requesting the fullest information before the matter again came up for discussion. He also stated that a division of the Province had been proposed, beginning at the seigniori granted to De Longueuil.

In his reply, which was dated 8th November, 1788, Dorchester remarked :—

“The population of this country is chiefly confined to the margin of the waters from the western side of the gulf of Saint Lawrence in the district of Gaspé to the settlement at and above Detroit, a chain of not less than eleven hundred miles, and though the ancient settled parts of the districts of Quebec and Montreal, from Kamouraska to Point au Baudet, (comprehending about three hundred and seventy miles of the above line,) may find no great burthen in the expense of a representation, it may be otherwise with the inhabitants newly set down in Gaspé, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, and the inconveniences and charges of assembling from parts so distant

would be increased by the nature of the climate, which renders the roads for several months in the year difficult, if not impracticable.

"A division of the Province, I am of opinion, is by no means advisable at present, either for the interests of the new or the ancient districts, nor do I see an immediate call for other regulations than such as are involved in the subject of the general jurisprudence of the country. Indeed it appears to me that the western settlements are as yet unprepared for any organization superior to a county. This has been lately given to them and will, I trust, answer to their present wants, if I except Hesse, whose commercial and complicated affairs call for a particular provision, now under consideration of a Committee of the Council. But though I hold a division of the Province at present inexpedient, yet I am of opinion that no time should be lost in appointing a person of fidelity and ability, in the confidence of the Loyalists, to superintend and lead them and to bring their concerns with despatch to the knowledge of the Government, under the title of Lieutenant-Governor of the four districts above named.

"Should a division of the Province notwithstanding be determined by the wisdom of His Majesty's Council, I see no reason why the inhabitants of those western districts should not have an assembly, as soon as it may be organized without detriment to their private affairs, nor against their having so much of the English system of laws as may suit their local situation and condition. But in this case particular care should be taken to secure the property and civil rights of the Canadian settlers at Detroit, who, I am convinced, would not choose to emigrate though good lands might be given them in the lower parts of the Province. But should they choose to move it would be attended with much inconvenience, as would their being left insulated and attached to the district of Montreal.

"With respect to proper limits for the new government, I would recommend those enclosed in the annexed paper, which will comprehend all the settlements of the loyalists on the river St. Lawrence above Point Au Baudet, and those also lately laid out for them on the south side of the river Ottawas."

On May 29th, 1788, Dorchester signed instructions for the guidance of Captain Gottier Mann, commanding engineer, who was despatched to inspect the military posts in Upper Canada and report upon harbours on the lakes which might be suitable for naval stations. He was further instructed:—

"You will inform yourself concerning the best communication from the upper part of Lake Ontario to the lower end of Lake Erie, on this side of the water, with the most convenient and safe ports for embarking and disembarking at each end of the communication, where boats and armed vessels may be well covered against rough

weather or the attempts of the enemy should the present, carrying place and Fort Niagara fall into such hands. You will particularly examine the ground reserved for such event opposite to the present fort and the height at Navy Hall, with a view to fortify the same."

In his report, which was a carefully prepared and lengthy document, Captain Mann gives interesting details :

"The buildings at Navy Hall are for the most part in exceeding bad repair and the wharf is in ruins. Of the Rangers' Barracks one pile has been so far dismantled as to be past re-establishing; one end indeed might, with some fitting up, be made to serve some time as a blacksmith shop to the Indian Department, which they say is much wanted. The other pile of Rangers' Barracks is capable of being repaired and might also serve the temporary purpose of accommodating, at least in part, the same department, their storehouses, etc., on the Niagara side, as already observed, being in ruins and not repairable. The fitting up this pile of building would cost about £35.

"In regard to the situation at Navy Hall, boats and vessels may be well sheltered there from rough weather; it is convenient for embarking and disembarking and equally safe and applicable to the purposes of transport as at Niagara. Vessels can also more readily and safely get under way from hence when the wind is from the westward, (which is fair to carry them down the lake,) than they can immediately from Niagara and this seems the most material advantage that Navy Hall possesses over Niagara, but the latter has rather a better command of that entrance of the river than can be had from any situation on this side. A good post might be constructed on the height above Navy Hall, and such as would afford protection to boats or vessels from any attempts of the enemy on this side of the river, but they could not be secure here from bombardment or covered batteries of cannon on the other side.

"The whole of Fort Erie is in so wretched a state and altogether so much in ruins that it is not easy to say which is the worst part of it. The picketing is altogether rotten and a great part of it gone, and the front next the water, which was a stone wall, has been washed away by the incroachment of the lake. The barracks, by dint of patching and temporary repairs, have been kept habitable; some further repairs of the same nature have been provided for against this winter. The storehouse is in so bad a state that it is almost past repairing; the weather comes in now in all quarters of it; the shingling of the roof cannot be repaired, it must therefore be entirely new shingled, or rather, if it can be got, a bark covering is to be put on, as the building is hardly worth the expense of new shingles. The weather boarding and under-pinning is scarce in a

better condition, but it may be made to do for another season. It seems doubtful whether the bake house can stand the winter, but the oven may be repaired. The wharf or landing place wants repairs. This would have been better placed to the northward of the fort, where boats would have been much better sheltered than at the present situation.

"I cannot recommend re-establishing or making any alterations to the present fort, as it appears to me to be improperly placed; the rising ground behind would, I conceive, be the proper situation. The harbour is a tolerably good one, and although there is sometimes a considerable swell from the lake sets in yet vessels may ride here in safety, taking proper precautions for preserving their cables, as the bottom is rocky. There does not appear to be any other situation equally eligible.

"Previous to making any observations on the communication and transport from the upper end of Lake Ontario to the lower end of Lake Erie, it may not be improper just to state in a few words the present mode of proceeding in that business.

"From Niagara to the landing place below the Falls is about seven miles and a quarter. There is a tolerably good road but merchandise, stores, etc., are carried up the river in batteaux or in vessels, there being sufficient depth of water all the way up, and also to lye alongside the wharf to unload; beyond this place the current becomes too strong to proceed any further by water without great difficulty; boats, indeed, but not vessels, can go about half a mile higher, but no advantage can be obtained from it as the shore there becomes impracticable, being a precipice of loose rock about three times as high as where the present landing is. From the wharf at the landing goods are drawn up the side of the bank about fifty feet high upon ways, on an easy slope, by a capstan fixed at the top. From this place there is a waggon road of seven miles to Fort Schlosser, which is one mile and a half above the falls, where the goods are again put into boats and carried up (eighteen miles) to Fort Erie, from whence they are conveyed in vessels across Lake Erie to Detroit, etc.

"If it should be thought expedient to carry on the communication *on this side of the river* then the landing place must be nearly opposite the present, a very little below it, where the bank of the shore is lower than in any other place, and seems in all respects the most convenient spot for the purpose, whether on this or the other side of the river. There is good ground here for storehouses and it is close to the road leading through the settlements. The situation above the Falls to be chosen, instead of Fort Schlosser, ought, I imagine, to be the Chippeway Creek; it is indeed nearer the Falls than

Fort Schlosser, and there is a very strong current passes it, but there is no difficulty (going along shore) to get into the creek, and as there is then still water boats may lye there in safety and such buildings as are requisite may be erected here. The creek is about eighty yards across and has seven or eight feet depth of water. It would be necessary to have a bridge here and likewise a good road; the first would not cost a great deal, as there is a good bottom and no current, but the latter would be attended with some expense as the ground is very wet to the distance of a mile and a half from each side of the creek, not, however, of such a nature as would not be easily improved by cutting down the trees to let in the air and sun, and by making a few drains. Both the road and the bridge are objects which the new settlers themselves must sooner or later have for their own convenience, but whether their ideas in this respect might lead them to execute these works upon a scale sufficiently extensive and substantial to answer the purposes of Government and of the transport I cannot undertake to say. The length of land carriage on this side the river will be near three miles more than on the other, but the ascent of the hill from the then landing place below the Falls will not be so steep as on the other side, and I think the excess of distance will be otherwise compensated by not having the river to cross, as at present, from Fort Schlosser, by that degree of security to be derived from having the whole transport carried on completely on one side of the river from Navy Hall to Fort Erie and by having the assistance of the new settlers with their waggons and teams at hand in cases of exigence, an advantage not to be obtained conveniently, if at all, on the other side. The current all the way to Fort Erie is very strong, and the business of getting up loaded boats is both laborious and tedious, but I should think the transport from above the falls might be much improved if the bank of the river was sufficiently cleared to admit of the boats being dragged up by men, or rather by horses, as fewer hands would be necessary and they would get up much more expeditiously than at present."

In June of this year the Reverend John Stuart paid a long deferred visit to the Mohawks of the Grand River. Embarking with Captain Brant and four other Indians in a canoe at Kingston on the 27th of May, they arrived at the head of Lake Ontario on the ninth day, whence they proceeded on horseback about twenty-five miles to the village of New Oswego, where Mr. Stuart was warmly welcomed. He brought the plate and furniture formerly belonging to their church at Fort Hunter, part of which had been presented to them by Queen Anne. The Mohawk village here was pleasantly situated on the bank of the river near the church, which was sixty feet in length by forty-five in breadth, built of hewn logs, clapboarded and painted,

having a handsome steeple and bell, a pulpit, reading desk, communion table and convenient pews. Church furniture had been recently donated by the Government, but had not yet arrived from Niagara. Mr. Stuart preached to a large congregation on the following Sunday, administered the sacrament to sixteen, of whom four were new communicants, baptized sixty-five persons and married three couples.

On the 14th of October, 1788, Lord Dorchester gave the following roseate account of the progress of the new settlements, in a letter to Lord Sydney :

"Previous to my answering Your Lordship's private letter of September, eighty-seven, I thought it necessary to visit the settlements of loyalists in Upper Canada, which in a few years will make a very considerable portion of this province, and may, I trust, with proper management afford no small support to the interests of Great Britain. Their improvements exhibit strong proof of industry. The greater number declare they are better circumstanced and happier than before the rebellion, with many acknowledgments for the assistance they have received from the Crown, sentiments which deserve well to be cultivated, and, the temper of this continent considered, may have an extensive influence.

"The tenure of their lands is the great object about which they are most anxious at present, and I cannot but hope they will soon be gratified.

"We are in daily expectation of seeing planters on the American side of the river and great lakes, and it is much to be wished they should on all occasions perceive how much they are fallen, and the loyalists find upon every comparison strong reasons to congratulate themselves upon having persevered in their duty.

"It is said those emigrants bring with them sentiments not very favorable to their own government."

In many instances settlements had preceded surveys, as it was not until the 19th of June, 1787, that the survey of townships Nos. 1 and 2, afterwards known as Niagara and Stamford, was completed by Philip Rockell Frey, formerly a lieutenant in the Rangers. On July 4th, 1788, Major A. Campbell, commandant at Fort Niagara, wrote to Frey "for regulating allowance among the first settlers upon government lands, as well as from the great number of people coming in, you are to proceed with your surveying," and on October 18th, 1788, Frey reported that he had surveyed to the Sugar Loaf, but only where people were settled. Considerable dissatisfaction existed and it became apparent that a regular system of allotting lands must be adopted as well as an alteration in the tenure. The anonymous author of an interesting memoir in the Colonial Office Records,

entitled, "A summary of the Rise and Progress of the Settlement in Upper Canada," makes the following comments on the situation :

"The indiscretion of some reduced officers living among their former soldiers infused into the settlers an idea that their lands were to be granted in fee or in *roture* and holden under their old officers as lords of the soil. From such suggestions arose a sentiment which gave cause to suspect immigrations to the United States. To check this it was judged advisable to send commissioners through the settlements to enquire, and their expectations were confirmed. As the animosity of the party spirit began to subside an intercourse had commenced between the active loyalists and their friends or connections who had remained neuter during the war and had continued to reside in the States. Numbers of such characters, attracted by favourable accounts of the soil, situation and climate, applied to become settlers under the King's Government. This license was readily granted to such as produced testimonials of loyalty or even of perfect neutrality during the rebellion, but abuses being practiced in this respect, and worthless characters availing themselves of the indulgence to take up lands without intentions to reside, and to traffic in the sale of it, a regulation was adopted by the Government as to future locations, whereby it was clearly stipulated upon the face of the certificate assigned to the nominee that it could not be transferred without special license from the land board.

"The 84th Regiment had stipulated for a larger portion of land than was originally bestowed on the others, so that to remove cause of jealousy the whole army reduced in the province, with the loyalists, were put upon a footing with that regiment. To distinguish such loyalists as had given proofs of prudence and industry in their first location, and generally to give a favorable impression by rather exceeding the promised bounty, the Governor had from time to time ordered additional quantities of land given to settlers.

"During this period the settlement had made the most rapid progress in the improvement of woodlands under circumstances altogether new. The act of 14th George III., commonly called the Quebec Bill, was unrepealed. The newly opened country was parcel of that province, subject by the statute to French laws. To have administered these laws strictly among a people utterly ignorant of the language and manners and in every respect opposed to those of their French neighbours would have disgusted them ; to have left a numerous and thriving colony without the semblance of legal control would have exposed it to every evil. Thus circumstanced, domestic tribunals of extensive jurisdiction were constituted in each district. The judges were selected from the most respectable of the inhabi-

tants, but with one or two exceptions were equally ignorant of the custom of Paris and the common law of England. Unassisted by lawyers they administered distributive justice *secundum equum et bonum* in their ideas and no obvious inconvenience was experienced. The land of each occupant was considered as liable for his debts and was subject to executions and alienated by sheriff's sale." (Q. 282-2, p. 658.)

On 29th December, 1788, an order in council was passed appointing Lieut.-Colonel Hunter, or other officer commanding the garrison at Fort Niagara, Lieut.-Colonel Butler, Peter Ten Broeck, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling and Nathaniel Pettit a land board for the District of Nassau. They held their first meeting at Navy Hall immediately after the January Quarter Sessions of 1789, having previously "stated to the Governor their reasons for holding the regular boards of examinations at the same time with the Quarterly Courts, that the settlement then being mostly brought together the claimant could with ease procure the testimony of his former acquaintances in his favour, and it furnished also an opportunity to the settlers to detect and point out such characters as were unworthy a place among them."

It is also placed on record that "at the time the Board had no particular instructions to guide their conduct," but they "proceeded to examine into the loyalty, but more particularly into the character of all such persons claiming a settlement as appeared before them. To such as were approved of they administered the oath of allegiance and directed the surveyor to give them a ticket specifying the quantity of land they and their families were entitled to. All these claimants were already settled, some on the surveyed lands, others on the waste land adjoining.

"A Committee of the Board, to accommodate themselves to the convenience of the settlement, went in February where all the claimants of that quarter were directed to attend. Here they followed the same plan as also after the subsequent Quarter Sessions held in April. The Surveyor at these meetings kept a list of all such as were permitted to become settlers."

On February 17th rules and regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Department were adopted by the Executive Council, by which the dimensions of an inland township were to be ten miles square, and those of township situated upon a navigable river or water nine miles in front by twelve in depth. In an inland township the town was to be in the centre one mile square with town lots containing one acre each, with sites laid out for the church, parsonage, jail and court house, work house, church yard, hospitals, public squares, market places, town park for a school master and a town

park for a minister. The open area of half a mile around the town was to be reserved. The town parks were to join this reserve all round, each containing twenty-five acres. In other townships the town was to be laid out upon the river or lake with a similar reserve adjoining. These regulations were subsequently modified by an order in council of August 25th. It was directed that each board should observe the following order in providing spaces for the general convenience in each township: "1—One or more place or places for the public worship of God. 2.—A common burying ground. 3—One parsonage house. 4—A common school house. 5—A town park for one minister. 6—A town park for one school master common to the town. 7—A glebe for one minister. 8—A glebe for one school master, common to the town. 9—The court or town house. 10—The prison. 11—The poor or work house. 12—A market place." The width of all township roads was fixed at sixty-six feet and that of the eight principal streets in a town at ninety-six feet. The boards were enjoined "to be particularly careful to discountenance frivolous applications and not to authorize any transfers of unimproved town lots and town parks, which only tend to create a mischievous monopoly of the ground. Nor shall any town parks be granted separately from town lots, the former being intended for the convenience of the settler upon the latter, and a failure in the conditions upon which the town lots are granted shall operate in the forfeiture of both." During the summer Frey with his assistant, Augustus Jones, continued to make surveys. On May 7th he notes the fact that "the change of property is so frequent that three or four alterations are made in a week. A township is laid out this winter to complete the requirements for reduced officers, but locations are disputed, all wishing to be near the water." On June 20th, 1789, he remarks: "The country is divided in opinion about the seat of government and probably will be. The general opinion is that it had better be voted on. I have no names for the townships yet."

The first regular meeting of the land board was held at Niagara on 26th October, when there were present Lieut.-Colonel Harris, Lieut.-Colonel Butler and Robert Hamilton. After reading various letters and the printed rules and regulations the board adjourned until the 29th to meet at the Twelve Mile Creek in Hunterton, as a muster of the militia of the lower district was to be held there that day, and it was thought expedient to save the time of the settlers as much as possible.

At this meeting Lieut.-Colonel Butler, Peter Ten Broeck, Robert Hamilton and Nathaniel Pettit were present. "The Board proceeded to examine particularly the different rules and regulations sent for their conduct, and they adopted the following data as what they

understood to be the intentions of the Government, which are to guide themselves in assigning lands to claimants :

"They consider His Majesty's instructions of 1783, addressed to General Haldimand, as conferring 1000 acres to every field officers, 700 to captains, 500 to subaltern, staff or warrant officers, 200 to non-commissioned officers, 100 to private soldiers and the same quantity to every head of a family being a loyalist, 50 to every loyalist being a single man, and 50 to every individual of which the families of all the above described persons consists."

They consider Lord Dorchester's instructions of 2d June, 1787, as conferring 200 additional acres on all those settlers who have already improved, so far as in their power, the lands before granted them, and that this additional bounty extends as well to single men improving their own lands as to heads of families.

"From these premises they therefore conclude that every discharged soldier from His Majesty's service is entitled to 300 acres of land, every non-commissioned officer to 400 and that every loyalist or other received good character settled prior to the instruction of the 17th February, 1789, is entitled to 200 acres, together with 50 acres to each individual of which their families shall consist. That after the date of these instructions persons settled under the denomination of loyalists, or all others who shall be approved of by the board, shall receive only 200 acres for themselves, leaving the provision for their families to the future bounty of the commander-in-chief, which will certainly follow their decent deportment and their improving with industry the grant now made them.

"A question having arisen whether loyalists or others not particularly distinguished as having taken an active part in the cause of the unity of the British Empire should be considered indiscriminately as the objects of Lord Dorchester's bounty, and thus become entitled to 300 acres, it was resolved : That as it appears to be the wish of the Government to distinguish their active friends and adherents by peculiar marks of attention, those only who had borne arms or served in some other capacity during the war, should of right be entitled to 300 acres or more, in proportion to their rank, and that all others should now receive 200 acres, leaving the door open to future applications in their favor as the merit of their cases may require, and as Lord Dorchester's bounty of 2d June, 1787, particularly provides for the extension to all unmarried men occupying lands as well as to the heads of families, the Board resolved that every young man liable to be called upon to do the duties of a man in the settlement, such as working on the highways or being mustered in the militia, shall be esteemed as entitled to this bounty of 200 acres and *vice versa*. The Board further resolve that the claims of

those who have served, or say they have served His Majesty during the war in other parts of America than in the Province of Canada, shall now be postponed, and the additional bounty to them be deferred till the board have clean proof before them, first of the service, and, secondly, that they have not been rewarded by grants of land elsewhere.

"And whereas much confusion and uncertainty with regard to particular lots have arisen from the unfortunate circumstances of a great part of the lots in this district being taken up and settled upon before any surveys were made, and from the irregular manner in which these surveys have since been made by different surveyors, whose lines often vary from each other, the Board, resolve with a view to reduce the confusion to some kind of order, that the surveyors be directed to furnish their plans of each township on a large scale for the purpose of inserting in the blank space of each lot the owner's name as well as the number of each lot, and that each township shall be publicly called together by the magistrates residing therein, and when the claim to the lot is universally allowed to insert the owner's name therein. When two claimants appear it should be left to the arbitration of the Court of Common Pleas."

No. 1 Certificate of the Board was issued to David Secord for Lots 43 and 50 of Township No. 1, containing two hundred acres, and is dated 28th June, 1790. It is still preserved by his descendants.

Hitherto the commerce of the great lakes had been entirely conducted under the British flag. But the American settlers in the Genesee had become numerous and now began to seek an outlet for their surplus products by way of Lake Ontario, and on January 10th, 1789, Lord Dorchester writes that a "road has been cleared and made practicable for carriages of any kind from Cayuga Lake to Great Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario. This carrying place is about ten miles long. The bay affords a safe harbor for vessels of about fifty or sixty tons burden, and is nearly half way between Fort Ontario and the Chenesee river, about thirty miles from each. One object is to form a communication between the settlement on this river and the Mohawk country without coming near Oswego." The customary route followed by traders and travellers was still by the latter place, but was both tedious and expensive. From Albany there was a good road to Schenectady, where the navigation of the Mohawk began. Between that place and Little Falls, a distance of fifty miles, the river was swift and full of shoals, which rendered navigation so difficult that five days were generally consumed in its ascent. At Little Falls there was a portage of three-quarters of a mile and thence to Fort Stanwix, the river in spring and autumn was fairly full and easily navigable, but in summer it scarcely contained water enough to float

the smallest boat. In favorable weather the passage upwards frequently occupied five days more. The portage from the Mohawk into Wood Creek at Fort Stanwix was only half a mile in length over good road, but the latter stream was very shallow and so narrow that for the first eight miles of its course the boat often rubbed against the bushes on either side. After entering Oneida Lake boats were sometimes wind bound for seven or eight days at a time, and at Oswego Falls there was another portage of thirty yards. Twenty years later an invoice shows that the cost of transportation of goods from Albany to Queenston by this route was twenty-two shillings and sixpence per hundred weight, or two and one-half times as much as from Montreal. Still, most of the immigrants to Upper Canada from the Mohawk and Hudson during this period came by this channel. An official return shows that between the 1st of May, 1789, and the 1st of November, 1791, 88 men, 63 women and 114 children passed Oswego on their way "to the new settlement at Niagara."

In consequence of various efforts at competition of American merchants and fur traders the Governor General appointed a committee to enquire into the condition of "inland navigation and interior commerce," which reported in the following terms:

"First report of the standing committee nominated by Your Lordship in Council on the 29th December, 1788, to bring information to the knowledge of the Government concerning the inland navigation and commerce, to correspond with the superintendents, report abstracts from time to time of their communications and returns, together with the committee's observations on the important matters suggested in Your Lordship's order of reference and other consequential duties.

PRESENT—

Mr. Grant.

Francis Baby.

George Davison.

Charles deLanandiere.

Col. Duprè.

ABSENT—

Sir John Johnson, Bart.

Roc de St. Ours.

Samuel Holland.

"It appears by the lists and returns of the superintendents appointed by Your Lordship for the posts of Kingston, (formerly Cataraqui,) Niagara, Fort Erie, Detroit and Michilimackinac, pursuant to the act passed in the last sessions of the Legislative Council, Chapter 3d, that there are at present four registered merchant vessels belonging to those ports and navigating the lakes, as follows: Lake

Ontario—Kingston to Oswego, Quinti and Niagara; the schooner *Good Intent*, built at Fredericksburg in 1788, burthen 15 tons, three men. Lakes Huron and Erie—Fort Erie to Detroit, Michilimackinac and St. Mary Falls; the sloop *Sagina*, 36 tons, five men, built at Sagina bay in 1787; the sloop *Esperance*, 20 tons, four men, built at Sagina bay in 1788; the schooner *Weezel*, 16 tons, three men, built at Detroit in 1786. Total tonnage 87; fifteen men.

“That on the 8th of September the *Good Intent* cleared out at Kingston for Quinti Bay, and again on the 24th from Kingston for Oswego, but it does not appear from the superintendent's reports what her outward cargoes were constituted of.

“From Quinti she brought back to Kingston and entered Sept. 18th, 1000 feet pine boards, 10 barrels pearl ashes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay.

“That on the 20th of August the *Sagina* cleared out from Fort Erie for Detroit and carried 11 cwt. shot and ball, 72 casks wine and spirits, (the gallons not ascertained,) 123 boxes, cases, bales and trunks; dry goods, the value not ascertained.

“And on the 21st August the *Esperance* cleared from the same port and carried 1 cwt. shot and ball, 52 casks wine and spirits, the gallons not known, 32 cases and bales dry goods.

“And on the 21st Sept. the *Sagina* again cleared from the same port and carried 21 cwt. shot and ball, 138 packages dry goods, 78 casks wine and spirits, (quantity and quality not reported,) 60 bars iron and steel.

“That the *Sagina* appears to have entered inwards on the 5th of August from Fort Erie 12,880 gallons of spirits, 82 bales trunks, chests and barrels dry goods.

“That on the 19th October the *Weasel* entered at Detroit 47 barrels fish from St. Mary Falls.

“That on Sept. 12th the *Weasel* cleared from Detroit for St. Mary Falls and carried 12 fusils, 16 gals. rum, 52 cwt. flour, 213 bushels Indian corn, 10 casks dry goods.

“And Oct. 16 the *Sagina* for Michilimackinac and carried 12 fusils, 160 lbs. powder, 1,365 gals. rum, 91 cwt. flour, and 101 packages dry goods.

“That from Detroit there was exported to Fort Erie:

“On board the *Sagina* Aug. 12th, 162 packs furs, 7 barrels ginseng.

“On board the *Esperance*, Aug. 12th, 100 packs furs.

“On board the *Sagina*, Sept. 2d, 56 packs furs, 6 bbls. ginseng.

“But the superintendent at Fort Erie has entered there only 313 packs furs, 13 barrels ginseng. The 5 packs furs that appear to be missing were of the *Esperance's* cargo.

“What became of the 313 packages of furs after their entry at Fort Erie is not stated by the superintendents.

“The committee presume they were transported from Fort Erie by land to Niagara, from thence shipped on board some of His Majesty’s vessels for Kingston, and from Kingston brought to Montreal in batteaux or canoes.

“To bring that transport into more regular order and view and clearly to detect the smuggling of furs into the American States, it is submitted to Your Lordship whether His Majesty’s ships carrying furs and merchandise from port to port on the great lakes ought not to enter and clear the same at the superintendent’s office of the port as merchant vessels are or may be by law bound to do, and if it is Your Excellency’s desire to be informed of the quantity and quality of the different species of furs and merchandise imported and exported where superintendents are, it will be necessary that the merchants be directed by a law to be made, if other means do not occur to Your Lordship’s greater wisdom, to make regular entries of their shipments, enumerating the articles specifically or such of them as shall be required, after the manner usually practised at His Majesty’s custom houses in seaport towns.

“The Committee do not perceive that much trouble or difficulty will arise to the merchant in adopting a similar system. Without it there is not a possibility of checking, ascertaining or estimating the valuable trade and commerce carried on with the extensive and numerous Indian nations inhabiting His Majesty’s dominions westward of Montreal, or knowing the progress of the increasing commerce and agriculture in the new settlements of the numerous loyalists daily establishing themselves, under Your Lordship’s fostering care, upon the wastes of the Crown bordering on the lakes. And if it is Your Lordship’s wish completely to effect so useful a purpose, the committee humbly suggest the necessity of the appointment of a superintendent of navigation at Montreal, or rather at La Chine. For tho’ no port for shipping can ever be at the latter, yet the canoes and batteaux or vessels in which the exportation and importation of the western country is carried on may be said to sail from and arrive at La Chine.

“The superintendent at Fort Erie is of opinion that the quantity and quality of liquor contained in each cask should be marked on the head thereof.

“It will not be necessary, in the opinion of the Committee, to give the merchant that trouble if the following method of entering goods at the superintendent’s office be adopted :

“The Committee are of opinion the superintendents ought not to permit any merchandise, furs or effects to be shipped until the

owner or his agent has made an entry thereof as above, or as nearly correspondent thereunto as commercial business and the conduct of it will admit in the respective parts of the inland navigation.

“The packages, qualities and quantities as ascertained together with the master’s manifest of his cargo, which is also upon his oath, will enable the superintendents to execute the trusts reposed in them and perfect their quarterly and annual lists and returns, agreeable to Your Lordship’s instructions and the laws of the Province made and provided.

“The inconveniences represented by Mr. McGill, Mr. McGregor and Major Close in the extracts of their letters before the committee respecting affidavits, bonds and registers for vessels built upon the lakes, owned by persons resident at Montreal or Quebec, may be obviated without any amendment of the late law of the Province whenever it shall please Your Lordship to commission superintendents for these ports. The papers and documents required by the law for the security of the Crown and subject may be entered into and obtained at offices there, and the registers so taken out may be transmitted by the merchant to his agent or correspondent where the vessel for which it is intended is building or has been built.

“The Committee at present have further but to remark that the Superintendent at Detroit, in his letter of the 1st of November, informs Your Lordship that six new vessels will be then in the register of that port in the course of the present year. Therefore he requests an additional supply of the necessary documents devised by Your Lordship for the government of the inland marine.

“The discernment of the strength and of those commercial advantages which are added to His Majesty’s American dominions by the navies now arising on his inland Canadian seas was reserved for Your Lordship’s profound and penetrating wisdom.

“To establish the empire of the British flag upon the fresh water oceans of the new world, and under that powerful protection to send freedom, light and commerce to its remotest parts, was reserved for the 28th year of the illustrious reign of His Sacred Majesty King George the Third.

“To aid and assist in so glorious a pursuit must be the wish and desire of every Briton. That this Committee should be most anxiously ardent needs no illustration or assurance, its duty, preservation and interests being so obviously combined with those of the province at large.

“The committee will soon have the honor to lay before Your Lordship the journal of their entries and proceedings, and with Your Excellency’s approbation will prepare fair copies thereof to be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His

Majesty's Treasury and to the Honorable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs. Those Boards may be inclined to give light upon the important business of revenue and navigation which this committee presume not to forsee."

WILLIAM GRANT,
Chairman.

About this time a road was completed from the landing place at the present village of Queenston to the mouth of Chippawa Creek by the efforts of the settlers on the lands adjacent, assisted by the merchants who were interested in the trade with the Upper Country, for whom Robert Hamilton and George Forsythe were the local agents. The transportation of merchandise and peltries by this route was commenced at once, although government stores continued to be forwarded over the portage on the American side until the termination of Philip Stedman's contract in 1791. The carriers adopted a plan of employing every inhabitant of the settlement who offered his services regularly in his turn, paying them in merchandise, thus conferring a substantial benefit on them as well as reducing the cost of carriage to the merchants.

The desirability of procuring a larger tract of land for prospective settlers had already become apparent. On May 19, 1790, a treaty was concluded with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Hurons of Detroit by which they ceded to the Crown a tract of land commencing at the mouth of Catfish Creek, ten miles east of the present site of Port Stanley, thence running westward along Lake Erie, Detroit River and Lake St. Clair to the mouth of the River La Tranche, comprising the whole of the country south of the Thames except a considerable reserve at the River Canard for the Huron Confederacy, and containing about two million acres in consideration of a payment of £1,200. Negotiations were also opened with the Missassaugas for the sale of a large tract on the north side of Lake Ontario, which were not concluded until a later date.

Concerning the latter purchase Lieut.-Colonel Butler wrote to Sir John Johnson on March 2d, 1790:

"The Missassaugas complain of being disappointed in their payment for the lands they sold Government when His Lordship and you passed Toronto. I then promised them payment, for what I there agreed with them for, which was to extend northward to join the Bay of Quinty, and westward to Lake LaClay, (Lake Simcoe,) and the Rice Lake, which I presume the surveyor, who was then present, has transmitted a plan of to headquarters. On my arrival from Montreal last fall a number of chiefs and warriors of that nation

called on me to know if I had brought the payment, and were much disappointed that I had not. I informed them that Mr. Laugan had gone up the bay with presents for that purpose, which they seemed doubtful of, and said they had received no information nor any message to attend. After giving them some ammunition and a few guns with the approbation of the commanding officer, they set off for their hunts, since which I have heard nothing further from them."

In ten years from the time that the first clearing had been begun some three thousand persons had come in and become established in a fair degree of comfort, in spite of two seasons of scarcity, which brought some of them perilously near starvation. A considerable area of land had been brought under cultivation, roads had been opened, mills built, a town was laid out and merchants had settled at Niagara, Queenston, Chippawa and Fort Erie.

APPENDIX A.

A SURVEY OF THE SETTLEMENT AT NIAGARA, 25th AUGUST, 1782.

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Married Women	Young and Hired Men	Boys	Girls	Male Slaves	Female Slaves	Horses	Oxen	Cows	Steers and Heifers	Sheep	Hogs	Flour	Produce this Year				Acrees of Clear Land
														Wheat	Indian Corn	Oats	Pota- toes	
Isaac Dolson.....	1		3	2			4		4	2		14		bush 80	bush 60	bush 6	bush 10	bush 30
Peter Secord	1		3	2			5		6	2		10		15	200	4	70	24
John Secord.....	2		1	1			6		7	3		3		50	50		70	27
James Secord	1		1	3			3		3		11	3		7	100		30	20
George Stuart.....	1		2				3		2	2		3		4	20		30	9
John Depue.....	1		3	3			3		3	2		6		200	50	50	50	16
George Field, Rangers	1		2				4		2	1		8		50		30	22	
Daniel Rowe	1		2				2		2	1		3				40	6	
Elijah Phelps.....	1						3		1							20	8	
Philip Bender.....	1		1	2			2		2	1	19	10				10	12	
Samuel Lutes.....	1		4	1			3		4	3		8		100		20	18	
Michael Showers, Rangers.....	1		2	4			2					3		40	6	6	15	12
Harmanus House, Rangers.....	1		3	2			2			2		6		20		60	12	
Thomas McMicken.....	1	1	2		1		2		1		20			10	10	10	10	8
Adam Young	1						2		2					12	4	15	4	
McGregor Van Every.....	1						3									40	8	
Total	17	1	29	20	1		49		42	19	30	103		206	926	46	630	236

(Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 169, page 1.)

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF SETTLERS IN 1783.

	Acres Cleared
John McDonell	50
Peter Hare	25
Bernard Frey	8
Andrew Bradt	5
Benjamin Pawling	8
Jacob Ball	11
Peter Ball	5
Robert Guthrie	30
John Reilly	1
John Coon	6
Jacob Benner	12
George Raneier	4
Ezekiel Brown	4
Joseph Robeson	8
Peter Thompson	6
John McDonell	16
Brant Johnson	15
John Burch	20
Isaac Dolson	50
Elijah Phelps	50
Thomas Secord	40
Peter Secord	25
Samuel Lutes	30
George Stuart	12
George Fields	25
John Depue	12
Michael Showers	20
Daniel Rowe	12
Thos. McMicking	6
Ralph Johnston	7
Philip Bender	6
John Chisholm	25
Francis Ellsworth	5
James Forsyth	2
Thos. Millard	2
Allan McDonell	10
John Secord	50
Anthony Slingerland	3
Henry Mattice	10
Henry Volleck	11

Harmanus House	30
Adam Young	18
Joseph Petrey	18
John Secord, Jr.	10
Samuel Sipes	4
McGregor VanEvery	4

APPENDIX C.

A List of the Persons who have Subscribed their Names in order to Settle and Cultivate the Crown Land opposite to Niagara.

July 20th, 1784.

Settlers who receive rations :—

B.—Bender, Philip ; Burch, John.

C.—Chisholm, John.

D.—Dolson, Isaac.

J.—Johnson, Rudolph.

P.—Phelps, Elijah.

R.—Rose, Daniel.

S.—Sampson, Lewis ; Secord, John, Sr. ; Secord, Peter ; Secord, widow.

Settlers who are to receive rations to 24th Dec. next :—

E.—Ellsworth, Francis.

H.—House, Harmanus.

L.—Lyons, William.

M.—Mattice, Henry.

Y.—Young, Adam.

Young settlers who receive rations :—

B.—Benner, Jacob ; Brown, Ezekiel.

C.—Coon, John.

D.—Depue, John.

F.—Fields, George ; Forsyth, James.

J.—Johnson, Brant.

Mc.—McMicking, Thomas ; McDonell, Allan ; McDonell, Corpl.

M.—Millard, Thomas, Sr.

P.—Petry, Joseph, Jr.

R.—Rancier, George ; Reilley, John ; Robeson, Joseph.

S.—Secord ; Silas ; Showers, Michael ; Stewart, George.

T.—Thompson, Peter. ^{2/3}

Young settlers, loyalists and Brant's volunteers who receive rations :

B.—Barnes, James ; Brigham, Elias ; Brown, Elijah ; Bryan Patrick.

C.—Cole, Daniel ; Colerick, Peter.

D.—Davis, John ; Depue, Charles ; Depue, William ; Dolson, John ; Drake, Joseph.

E.—Emmett, Stephen, Every, Jordan.

L.—Land, Robert ; Lang, John.
 M.—Miller, Andrew ; Miller, Peter.
 P.—Park, James ; Petrey, Joseph, Sr.
 S.—Seally, Lodwick ; Secord, John, Jun.; Secord, Peter ; Slinger-
 land, Anthony ; Soper, Samuel.
 T.—Terry, Parshall ; Thompson, Archibald ; Turner, Edward.
 W.—Westbrook, Antony ; Wing, Abram.
 V.—Volick, Isaac.

LIEUT.-COL.—

B.—Butler, John.

CAPTAINS—

B.—Bradt, Andrew.
 D.—Dame, George.
 F.—Frey, Bernard.
 H.—Hare, Peter.
 Mc.—Macdonell, John.
 T.—Tenbroeck, Peter.

LIEUTENANTS—

B.—Ball, Jacob ; Bradt, John ; Butler, Andrew ; Butler, Thomas.
 H.—Hanson, Richard ; Hare, John.
 R.—Reynolds, Caleb ; Rosencrantz, Michael.
 S.—Secord, Solomon.

SURGEON'S MATES—

B.—Burke, Patrick.
 G.—Guthrie, Robert.

SERGEANTS—

B.—Beebe, Adin.
 C.—Campbell, James ; Campbell, Robert.
 D.—Deill, Henry.
 F.—Fedrick, Jacob.
 K.—Kooman, Adam.
 Mc.—McDonell, Peter ; McDonell, Randal.
 M.—Mabee, Lewis ; Mount, Moses.
 S.—Secord, Stephen ; Smith, Peter.
 V.—Van Every, David.
 W.—Warner, Christian ; Winn, Thomas.
 Y.—Young, David ; Young, John.

CORPORALS—

A.—Anderson, Elias.
 F.—Frelick, Benjamin.
 H.—Heaslip, James ; Hogerman, Arnold.
 S.—Schram, Frederick.
 W.—Wintermute, Peter.

DRUMMERS—

P.—Philips, John.

W.—Withy, John.

DISBANDED RANGERS, ETC.—

A.—Adams, William ; Anguish, Jacob ; Arnér, Jacob ; Arnold, Oliver ; Austin, Joel.

B.—Basset, John ; Bebee, Adin ; Bell, Derick ; Ben, Tom ; Benson, Thomas ; Berger, Frederick ; Bowman, Adam ; Bowman, Jacob ; Bowman, Peter ; Boyce, John ; Bradt, Minart ; Brown, John ; Brown, William ; Burns, John ; Bush, Peter.

C.—Campbell, James ; Campbell, Thomas ; Cassady, Daniel ; Cassady, Luke ; Chambers, Francis ; Chorus, Castel ; Coghill, George ; Conway, Patrick ; Countryman, Joe ; Cox, Samuel ; Cummings, Thomas.

D.—Doyle, Benjamin.

F.—Farrell, John ; Fields, Gilbert ; Fields, Nathan ; Fleming, Patrick ; Foryea, John ; Foskit, Silas ; Friedenburt, Matthew.

G.—Gahagan, Oliver ; George, John ; Gould, John ; Goulding, Thomas ; Gallinger, John.

H.—Hargison, William ; Hare, Peter, (volunteer) ; Hare, William, (volunteer) ; Harper, Thomas ; Harris, Henry ; Henry, William ; Hicks, Benjamin ; Hicks, Edward ; Higbie, Chris. ; Hohandoran, Hermanus ; Hollenbake, Henry ; Hornbeck, Lodwick ; Horton, Edmund ; Houghdelin, James ; House, George ; Hoverland, Andrew, Hudson, John.

J.—Jackson, James ; Jacobs, John A. C. ; Jago, Henry ; Jones, James.

K.—Kairns, Mathias ; Kooman, Mendo.

L.—Lampert, Aiker ; Laraway, Abram ; Laraway, Jonas ; Laraway, Peter ; Lazeau, Hyatt.

Mc.—McDonell, Christy ; McDonell, William ; McLeod, Norman ; McMicken, John ; McPherson, James.

M.—Maycock, John ; Millard, Daniel ; Millard, Jesse ; Millard, Thomas ; Marseles, John B. ; Mitchell, Gilbert.

N.—Napp, Benjamin.

P.—Page, Joseph ; Parks, John ; Phillips, Nicholas ; Pierpoint, Richard ; Poole, Hendrick ; Prout, Shuman.

Q.—Quick, Benjamin ; Quick, Solomon.

R.—Ramsay, Henry ; Rowe, John.

S.—Schram, VanAlstine ; Segar, Frederick ; Segar, Jacob ; Shelding, John ; Shoulitz, Frederick ; Sipe, Andrew ; Skuse, John ; Smith, Adam ; Snider, John ; Spencer, Robert ; Springer, Richard ; Springsteen, Casper ; Stedman, William ; Stuffle, John ; Sutton, Thomas.

T.—Topp, John ; Townshend, James ; Turnbull, William.

V.—VanAlstine, Jacob ; Vandecar, John ; Vandyke, Graus ; VanEvery, Benjamin ; VanEvery, McGregor.

W.—Walker, Jacob ; Wheeler, Samuel ; Windecker, Hendrick ; Wormwood, Mathias ; Wormwood, Peter.

LOYALISTS arrived the 19th July from Canada :—

B.—Bowman, Adam ; Brown, Joseph ; Buck, Philip.

E.—Eycken, William.

H.—Huffman, Michael.

J.—Johnson, Conrad ; Johnson, John.

L.—Lampman, Frederick ; Lampman, Peter.

Mc—McClellan, William.

M.—Millard, Josiah.

S;—Skinner, Henry ; Skinner, Josiah ; Skinner, Timothy.

V.—Veeders, Cornelius ; Vanderlip, Frederick.

W.—Wickoff Peter.

Number of souls—Men, 258 ; women, 99 ; children above ten, 148 ; children under ten, 115. Total, 620. Rations per day, 521½.

A. S. DEPEYSTER,

Lt.-Colonel.

APPENDIX D.

List of the Officers of the Corps of Rangers Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel John Butler, Disbanded in 1784 at Niagara.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDING—

John Butler, born at New London in the Province of Connecticut. Length of service, 29 years. An officer from the year 1755.

CAPTAINS—

Wm. Caldwell, 9 years, abandoned some property and considerable expectations from an opulent relative strongly attached to the Americans by making his escape from Philadelphia in the year 1775, when he was appointed an officer in the Indian Department, and afterwards to a company in the Rangers, in which line he has on frequent occasions distinguished himself as an active gallant partisan.

John McDonell—Invernesshire, Scotland, 9 years; came to America with his father and other Highland emigrants in 1773; settled in Tryon County, near Johnstown, in the Province of New York. Entered His Majesty's service as a subaltern officer, 14th June, 1775, in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants.

Peter TenBroeck, in the County of Albany, in the Province of New York, 28 years. A captain in the York Provincial Regiment last war, commanded by Colonel Oliver DeLancey, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Peter Hare—Mohawk River, Tryon County; 7 years; private gentleman.

George Dame—Halifax, Nova Scotia, 24 years; a subaltern promoted from the 84th Regiment.

Bernard Frey—Tryon County in the Province of New York; 7 years; a gentleman's son on the Mohawk River. Served in the Indian Department 2 years, from thence joined the corps of Rangers.

John McKinnon, Scotland, served with the southern army and recommended to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Lord George Germain.

Lewis Genevay—Switzerland, 28 years. Joined the 60th Regiment as a volunteer in the year 1756, and served until the reduction in 1763. Served as adjutant to the British Militia when Canada was invaded in 1775, and was that year appointed quartermaster of the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Regiment, and tho' upon service in Canada with leave and paying another for doing his duty, he was superseded, upon which he was appointed to a company in this corps.

Andrew Bradt, Schenectady, 9 years; farmer's son.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT—

Benjamin Pawling, Philadelphia; 7 years, farmer.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—

John Turney—Strangford, County Down, Ireland; 25 years, 18 years in the King's or 8th Regiment, 17 of which a non-commissioned officer.

Jacob Ball—Schohary in the County of Albany, Province of New York; 6 years; a former captain of militia; left his estate and family in 1778 and brought off part of a company of men and joined the corps of Rangers.

John Hare—Mohawk River; 7 years; farmer's son.

Peter Ball—County of Albany, Province of New York; 6 years; farmer's son.

Thomas Butler—Mohawk River; 3 years, 7 months; Lieutenant-Colonel Butler's son.

Joseph Ferris—Stamford, Connecticut, New England; 6 years, farmer.

Alex. McDonell—Invernesshire; 7 years. Came to America with his father and other Highland emigrants in 1773, settled in Tryon County, near Johnstown, in the Province of New York. Entered into His Majesty's service as a volunteer in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrants.

Ralph Clench—Pennsylvania; 5 years; farmer's son. Served one year as a volunteer in the King's or 8th Regiment.

Richard Manson—County Tryon, Province of New York; 4 years; farmer.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—

David Brass—Somerset County, East New Jersey; 6 years; millwright.

Charles Tonnancour—Canada; son of Colonel Tonnancour of the militia at Three Rivers.

John Bradt—Mohawk River; 4 years; farmer's son.

Caleb Reynolds—Plainfield, Connecticut; 7 years; farmer's son.

Chichester McDonell—Invernesshire, Scotland; 6 years. Came to America with his father and other Highland emigrants in 1773; settled in Tryon County, near Johnstown, in the Province of New York; entered His Majesty's service a volunteer in the King's Royal Regiment of New York in the year 1778.

Philip Luke—Jerico, County of Albany, in the Province of New York; 6 years; farmer. Served four years in a body of refugees at New York, and two years in the corps of Rangers.

Samuel Tuffie—3 years a volunteer in the 44th Regt.; son of Quartermaster Tuffie.

Solomon Secord—New Rochelle, Westchester, Province of New York; 7 years; farmer's son.

David Sutherland—Scotland; served one year as a volunteer in the 84th Regiment.

Andrew Butler—Mohawk River; 9 months; Lieut.-Col. Butler's son.

OTHER OFFICERS—

Adjutant William Smith—Halifax, County of York, England; 32 years. In the army served 29 years in the 47th Regiment as a sergeant and 3 years in the corps of Rangers.

Quartermaster Jesse Pawling—Philadelphia; 6 years; private; gentleman.

Surgeon—Robert M. Guthrie, Limerick, Ireland; 8 years and 6 months; hospital mate. Came to America with the first troops in May, 1776.

Mate, Patrick Burke—County Mayo, Ireland; 2 years a surgeon in different trading vessels.

JOHN BUTLER, Lt.-Col., Commandant.

WM. SMITH, Adjt.

A.

"DUCIT AMOR PATRIÆ."

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 18

**Early History of St. Mark's
Reminiscent Papers, No. i
Soldier Pensioners
Early Shipbuilding
Robert Gourlay**

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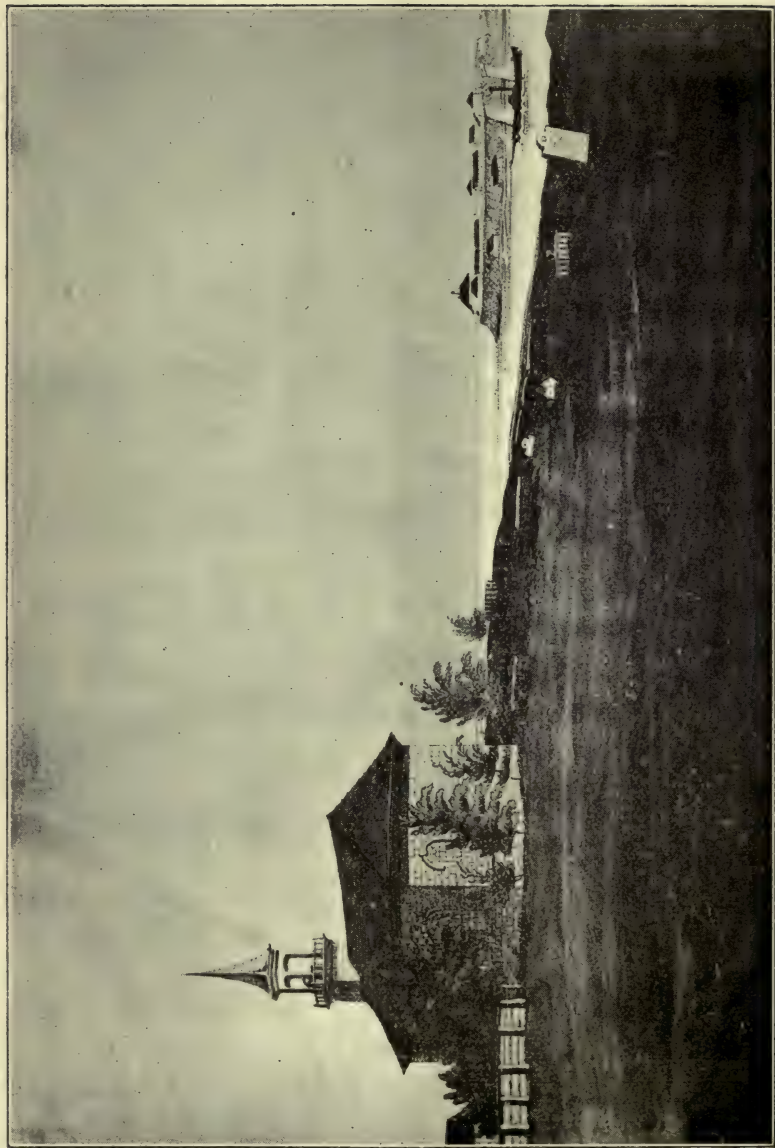
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WATER COLOR OF ST. MARK'S IN 1834, BY D'ALMAINE.

REMINISCENT PAPERS

NO. 1, by Rev. J. C. Garrett

John M. Clement

The Niagara Historical Society in the brief period following its inception, that is to say, from December 1895 to 1907, the year on which we have entered, has done much to perpetuate the memory of those men and women to whom Niagara with the parts adjacent, owes so much for making it what it has been and what it is now. Not only have names and incidents been rescued from oblivion and preserved to us and future generations by its means, but an added lustre has been made to attach to those names which while dimly remembered, it were impossible to forget, by the discovery of new facts to them relating, or by a resetting of the facts, known and recorded, in terms and associations better appropriate and more truly worthy. Little and large have been touched into a truer and more appreciable form, which proves the later judgments concerning peoples and periods, the truer and the better. And, just here, without the very slightest savour, I assure myself, of offence to good taste, I may take the opportunity—I shall not say the liberty—to mention that no one has done more on the lines indicated than that lady who has presided over the society's destinies during most of these years. Person and place alike have been made luminous by virtue of her pen, and to-day most largely by her effort, long and well sustained, stands within the precincts of the old historic town a building presently to be dedicated to the purposes of this society. In this Memorial Hall shall be deposited relics already gathered from the past, and, when the things of to-day have become ancient, they too shall find representative perpetuation there.

The history of a place is but the story of its people, men and women whose lives have affected it, or those whose lives it has been

known to affect. There must be greater or lesser in the proportion of the significance of each; there can be no absolute insignificance in the proportion of any. Its buildings, great or small, indifferent or imposing, are merely monuments of the men who built and of those who occupied them. In themselves considered they are nothing or next to nothing; in their use and purpose, as they serve our ends presently or as they have served the purposes of those who reared and utilized them in days anterior to our own, dwell their significance. Even the ruins of structures erected in other times are index to the thought, the feeling and the character of the people of those times in which they were planned and brought to completion, the very decay of which adds charm to their interest.

Now, while much has been recorded of the men and women of the past of Niagara and the things that are monumental of them, it would be folly on our part to stay further proceedings, and act as if we considered the story complete. The curtain has not yet finally fallen and while the stage of action stands and the drama proceeds, incident and its makers must still be regarded, and all that is worthy of interest to-day should be so noted as not to be lost to that interest or forgotten to-morrow. Every stone fitted to place in the fabric reared must be of importance thereto, as it is of its substance, whether it be oblong or square, round or non-descript, and may not be left without some degree of consideration—some measure of notice.

That, within the few years last past, some of the epoch-markers and era makers of Niagara, whose dust, reverently deposited, has but begun to mingle with the earth beneath the trees in the midst of the silence of beauty and the beauty of silence so very characteristic of their last earthly resting place, lived and moved and had their being in our midst, there need be no want of information, as there is abundance of evidence. Yet not those who, without the least hesitation, may be considered and called such alone merit consideration. The tiny lamp has often served us as could not the brilliant sun. The great and the greatest, the lesser and the least have alike for us an interest, for each alone can have his attribute by comparison with each. As to both it does not so much presently concern us that they sleep or rest peacefully after the fitful fever of their earthly life, as it does that their names shall be recorded and their memory cherished by those who succeed them in place and period and yet more by their successors in period and place. After so much of remark by way of foreword I may now proceed with my subject:

The first man, as I left the train on my advent to Niagara, to take me by the hand was the people's Church Warden of St. Mark's, John M. Clement, familiarly called "Johnny." This on the 31st

day of October, 1888. Taking my grip from my other hand, he bore it, as he led me there, to the Rectory. From that time to the day of his death, I kept him more or less in view. Even when for a time he lived in St. Louis, Mo., having been engaged by Mr. J. H. Lewis as a clerk in his establishment in that city, I tried to keep him within the circle of my interest and the substance of my inquiries. That he went down there too late in life to make a real success of it is not to be considered wholly a matter of blame on his part. Away from the associations of the greater part of his career as well as the intimacy of his family, the formative period of his life all behind him, it was all but impossible that he should accommodate himself to the new circumstances. An U. E. Loyalist by inheritance and a Tory by inheritance, conviction and choice, he could not, at his very earliest, have made a very true or enthusiastic United States' citizen. Be that as it may, his time in the great Republic was, as most of us know, comparatively brief and not over successful.

To go back to the beginning, let me say, that, at the time I first knew him, he kept a very small store in the place now occupied by P. Libroek, Jeweller, on Queen St. What was really sold there at the time I cannot now recall to mind, but I know there was more retailing of Protestant-ecclesiastical, Tory-political and Blue and Capitular Masonical information than of the more material matters that usually change hands in such a place.

Warm-hearted, genial and jovial, with gifts that should have given him wider influence and opportunities, so I have been informed, of larger life and usefulness, the wonder is that he could so easily have contented himself with the measure of his accomplishments. We have not far to seek, however, to find him in those particulars in good company, some of them men of genius extraordinary, whom, presently, I need not instance, lest in your view I may make comparisons absurd.

Before my knowledge of him began his better days had well-nigh, if not wholly, passed, and, if it be evident that he was not destined to succeed in the world of affairs and business, it was through no lack of ability, limit of education or want of information. He was bright beyond many, alike in ability to acquire and bestow the things of intelligence. Instead of his becoming, as it was originally intended he should, a learned physician, he became a local politician, though never to his own advantage in the attainment of place and power. Had he but served himself with all the zeal he served the Liberal-Conservative party in local politics, I hazard the assertion, that he had been happier and wealthier, if not healthier, in possession during his life's later period of more of the world's

good things in the sense material and, perhaps, more of the things that relate to affection, which alone can grace and sweeten this work-a-day life. So far as we can see, in the event of any party triumph, he was never selected by the men he supported for the solace of spoil sharing. He died owing his political party nothing.

To the Craft (Free-Masonry) he was, doubtless, ever and always too free. There was no limit to his labour in the cause thereof but that of his cable tow, whose extent was indeed beyond that of the many combined. To serve the Craft, he would brook no hindrance. Yet, as in politics so in Masonry, sparing no pains to advance its interests, it would be hard indeed to discover any personal advantage beyond that which was purely social, that ever accrued to him from it. He made many men Masons who never made much, as a man, of him. He was a Mason, however, "from the tips of his fingers to the end of his toes," as some one has graphically expressed it. Those who remember him will not find it difficult to call to mind the disadvantage under which at times he laboured, owing to a rather harrassing defect of utterance. His speech flowed perfectly, when he could dismiss its consciousness. Those who, in the sanctuary of Lodge and Chapter, have heard him give almost the whole of the work, routine and degree, which, owing to the deficiency in mnemonics of those in office, he was often compelled to give, must remember his superiority to such trying disadvantage in the happiness and constancy of his triumph over it. His verbal memory was remarkable to a degree.

Despite an occasional lapse, that to himself more than to any other brought the blush of conscious shame, he was a Churchman and a Christian. Never failing in attendance at a Tory political gathering, always present at every communication of his Lodge and convocation of his Chapter until overtaken by fatal disease, he never forgot, even in the interest of these, to occupy his seat, at the morning service, as often as the Sunday came round, in the Church of St. Mark, which we believe was ever first in his affection. With a number of others he was, in the early days of my ministry here, afraid of that which is high in Churchmanship, and I fear he half doubted me, nevertheless, in due course, he came to appreciate the fact, that all is not high which by some may be so considered, and, being a Mason and therefore a ritualist, he grew to learn the difference between reverence and ritualism.

Of the antecedents of my subject, so extraordinary in the regard of things extraordinary yet so ordinary in ordinary things, it need only be said that both his father and mother were of honourable and historic families—George A. Clement, his father, being the son of that hero, who under the name of "Ranger John," Mr. Kirby has

made immortal in his poem "The U. E." but whose proper name was that of our subject his grandson, John. His mother, Hannah Ball, who at the age of 90 years is still in our midst, is the daughter of John C. Ball who fought for King and country at Queenston Heights. As Miss Carnochan informs me, to whom I am indebted — for the facts to them relating, both families, Ball and Clement, were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity, of what are termed U.E. Loyalists, having come to the country in 1780.

Honoured and industrious, as well as being in possession of considerable means, Mr. and Mrs. Clement gave their son, John M., a good education and in affairs abundant opportunity to succeed, so that whatever he may have lacked in beginning or end, was beyond the power of parents to supply.

John M. Clement was born in the Township of Niagara on the 4th day of October, 1841. He was educated at the Grammar School of Niagara and that of Drummondville, at the former under the Rev. H. Phillips and at the latter under Mr. James M. Dunn—his favorite study being Geometry, in which he was proficient. To use the exact words of one of our best authorities, let me say, "Nor must be forgotten the interest he took in the cause of education, being Secretary and Treasurer of the High School of his native town for many years." At one time, a dispute having arisen between town and township as to the erection of the present High School building, it was greatly owing to his exertions and those of the Rev. Chas. Campbell, the Chairman, that a successful issue was obtained. At a public meeting, afterwards Mr. Clement, in referring to the struggle said, "We might well have quoted the words of St. Paul, that we had fought with beasts at Ephesus."

That he ever matriculated at the University, I am unable to affirm, though as already stated, parental intention seems to have been, to make him a doctor of medicine. But "the best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft' alee," and so they appear to have gone in his case, for he never arrived at that desirable destination.

In early life he married Miss Donaldson of Grantham, and to them in due course two children were born—a daughter and a son both of whom are to-day occupying positions of honour and usefulness in the world, a credit to themselves, their parents and this their native town.

Its joys and sorrows coming to an end, Mr. Clement departed this life, after a very painful illness borne with great patience and fortitude, at the Marine and General Hospital, St. Catharines, on the 25th day of April, 1902, leaving behind him his aged mother, his wife and his children—all of whom to him were very dear. During his illness, alike at his mother's and at the hospital I, as his clergy-

man, frequently visited him, till, without murmur or complaint to me, he passed on to join the silent majority. This I can assert, without equivocation or mental reservation of any kind, I never heard, under any provocation, the late John M. Clement utter one slanderous word or make complaint that he was ever slandered. Had he been less kind in some regards, in others he had been more considerately dealt with, and, I am persuaded, more tenderly cared for and kindly treated; but no disparaging word he owes, seeing that in strength and weakness, as ourselves, he only could be human—he was but a man. He asks not of us now for any of his frailties the offer of apology, for every one of his, our own must be in some degree.

This, or any paper that may follow, I am not writing as a historian, so that for their form I need offer no apology. To do justice to some historic claims and, thereby to ourselves, is not my sole intention, but rather to save from possible oblivion some few names that should not be forgotten. It is to me more than sadness, to think that the appreciation most shown of names and characters must be post mortem—that they, of whom it may be most appropriately uttered and recorded, are beyond the gratification of hearing any kind words of ours spoken or seeing them when written. Often too late must come the manifestation of our sympathy and favour. Our flaws, our frailties and our failings stand out conspicuously, and are brought home to us abundantly in the light of life; our graces, gifts and goodnesses most reveal themselves on the sable background of death and the grave. Perhaps, it may be better so. Peace! Let him rest, whose life, as ours, had its own term of weariness! God knows us best! The good in all is ever in His view, whatever else is there, and yet, what else He sees He sees through eyes of mercy—mercy indeed, that every soul must claim, and which to claim is surely to secure. How strangely mixed in quality is every life of man!

SOLDIER PENSIONERS

"And there are Deeds that Shall not Wither. And Names
that must not Pass Away."

BY CATHERINE M. CREED.

The diplomacy of British governors has accomplished much, the courage and manliness of British officers has helped the nation muddle through many difficulties. But diplomacy nor courage of leaders could "Make the kings come down nor the emperors frown," if behind these was not the rank and file of the British Army.

In the old days a man taking the Queen's shilling gave up twenty-one years of his life. He was sent from barrackroom to battle field, from battle to barrack from England to India to Canada. Sent to back up the blundering diplomacy of politicians, often led into ambush by incapable if courageous officers, in time of peace in all sorts of trouble as in an old song of my father's. "Sent to clink. Five times for selling my kit. Three times for desertion"—and so on through the list.—In time of war no thought of desertion though his rations were "Standing water as thick as ink. A bit of beef that were three year stored—A bit of mutton as tough as a board," or as was served to them in the Crimea dried pease which they must cook as best they could.

The men whose time expired while in the colonies were encouraged to settle there. Those who had but a short time to serve often exchanged to the incoming regiments that they might be in the new land when given their discharge. Even desertion was very very common when orders to return home were expected.

Niagara being for so many years a military centre had great numbers of these old soldiers officially known as "out pensioners of Her Majesty's hospital at Chelsea." We remember some of them, quiet respectable men who still clung to the habit of "keeping them-

selves and their accoutrements clean, going to church every Sunday, getting drunk occasionally—considering it treason to vote other than ‘Tory’—and calculating time from “pension day”. Also they had leanings towards matrimony, age never being considered an obstacle. Their widows never seemed to have any difficulty in marrying another pensioner. We remember well one such who had six husbands, five of whom had been soldiers.

“Time rolls his ceaseless course
 The race of yore who danced our infancy upon their knee
 And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
 Of those strange ventures happed by land or sea
 How are they blotted from the things that be
 How few all weak and withered of their force
 Wait on the verge of dark eternity
 Like stranded wrecks—the tide returning hoarse
 To sweep them from our sight
 Time rolls his ceaseless course.”

The governor has left his reports and letters—the officer his letters and diary—We think these worthy, gather letters, diaries and reports to keep in memory those who lived in the strenuous days of yore. Private Tommy Atkins left behind him no memoirs—the rising generation hear from his lips no tales of the sufferings of the Crimea, the horrors of the Mutiny nor talk of plague and fever which wrought no less havoc in the regiment. Their graves are flattened now, and all but forgotten but surely they too deserve some measure of recognition from a society formed for the purpose of keeping in memory all that goes to make up the history of our town. They did not talk of patriotism but in many a march and fight had they proven their willingness to give up their lives, ‘For the pride of the race and the peace of the land.’ Those who lived with them were not taught patriotism by flag saluting and wild burrabag—but pride and love for the race and all its glorious history came with the lump in the throat that rose when listening to some tale of great heroism. Love and loyalty to our Queen was kindled in our hearts when we saw the dimmed eyes glow, saw the bowed shoulders square themselves as an old man would live again though a well remembered scene. They could relate many a barrack room tale of war, but as the service of most of them was during the “piping days of peace” their favorite stories were usually some incident in the life of the Queen. The following is a sample.

“The regiment was at Aldershot and had formed a hollow square to witness tearing the stripes from an old sergeant. The Queen whose presence seems to have been unexpected rode up and ques-

tioned the prisoner. He told her of his sufferings and service in the Crimea, With the tears streaming down her face she turned to the commanding officer and asked for full pardon." One of the particulars of this scene which seemed to be very important to the teller and was duly impressed upon the hearers was that the Queen had on a most beautiful pink dress on this occasion.

The list of names in the pensioners' book recall to many of us the faces or characteristics of those who used to be so familiar to us, John Fulton, Robt. Beaven, Wm. Hacker, Corp'l. John McKenzie, Corp'l. Wm. Maxwell were all regular attendants at St. Andrew's Church when I was a child, Maxwell was the sexton. Mr. Fulton was an elder in the Free Kirk, and after the union, in St. Andrew's, Mr. McKenzie was librarian of the Mechanics' Institute for some years. Mr. Goodwin was always accompanied by a dog as white and as woolly as a sheep and we cannot think of one without the other. The name Jesse Keitley recalls a very much bent old man who went to Church when he could barely move one foot past the other. Kent again was a man as straight as in his soldiering days, but renowned more for his Irish wit than for the uprightness of his ways. Collins served his full time in the Royal Navy and no doubt learned many useful things there, but being master in his own house was not one of them. His matrimonial disturbances were the amusement of the neighborhood in which he lived.

THOMAS BURNS

SERGEANT R.C.R.

In the list of the "Pensioners' Relief Fund" 1870 there are 66 names. In April 1882 there are 27. This fund seems to have been dropped at that time. In a list of the pensioners May 31st, 1883 there are 36 names. To-day there is but one British pensioner in Niagara, Mr. Thomas Burns, who during the summer still performs the duties of Custom House officer. Mr. Burns has a remarkable memory giving the date of almost any event in his experience. He joined the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles 2nd August, 1847 and was sworn in by Justice of the Peace Simpson, who was afterward M.P. for Niagara. His service lasted 23 years 9 months, in that time being shifted many times as far East as Fort Lennox and west to London, which was west in those days. He was the son of a man of the 85th King's Own Light Infantry. His wife, whom he married in 1850, was a daughter of Jas. Holohan of the 15th, and their son the late Serg't. Jas. Burns of London, was bugler of the R.C.R. at 12 years of age and served as bugler in the Fenian Raid, later re-

ceiving a medal for service in the N. W. Rebellion 1885. He himself has the Fenian Raid medal. With a pleasant laugh he tells how they were reported as having captured four switches, a meerschaum and a shako."

Mr. Burns transferred from the band to the ranks and was discharged sergeant in 1870. He served on the Montreal Police Force for some years but in 1883 returned to Niagara where we hope his stalwart form will be a familiar sight for many years to come.

He died Jan. 3, 1908 after a few hours illness, less than a month after this was written.

He was still in the band when it was sent from Toronto in the 'Peerless' to take part in the last funeral of Brock, Oct. 13, 1853. Mr. Burns remembers it as the hottest day he ever experienced. They joined the firing party at Niagara and marched to the Hamilton homestead where the funeral procession started from. The car was modelled from that of the Duke of Wellington. It was four tiers high, having upon it and about it swords and rifles that had been used in the war of 1812. "Before we started" says Mr. Burns "the same Mr. Ball who had just been showing us Brock's hat called upon all survivors of 1812 to come forward as chief mourners. One of the fellows standing near my brother Pat, who was drum major stepped out. 'Here come back' says Pat, 'what —— are you doing there? 'Whist' be quiet will you—sure aint I a survivor of 1812, I was born in that year," and he went as a chief mourner.

As nearly all the old soldiers who lived in Niagara within our memory finished their time in the Royal Canadian Rifles it might be interesting to say a little about this regiment. "In 1806 Col. Brock, afterwards, Sir Isaac, laid before His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the outline of a plan for the formation of a veteran battalion to serve in the Canadas. (Life of Sir Isaac by his nephew F. Brock Tupper)

He writes "Experience has taught me that no regular regiment however high its claims to discipline, can occupy the frontier posts of Lower and Upper Canada, without suffering materially in its numbers. It might have been otherwise some years ago; but now that the country, particularly the opposite shore, is chiefly inhabited by the oiliest characters who have an interest in debauching the soldier from his duty; since roads are opened into the interior of the states which facilitate desertion it is impossible to avoid the contagion. * * * What I would presume humbly to recommend is the establishing of a corps composed of men deserving, by long and faithful services, of the most liberal protection and favor, whose interests would be so interwoven with the safety and prosperity of the country as to ensure a continuance of good conduct * * *

And Canada instead of being the ruin of part of the army would be a most eligible quarter."

The Duke of York sent his thanks for "the very sensible observations which H.R.H. will not fail to take into consideration at a seasonable opportunity."

The next year the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion was sent out and then the R.C.R. was formed at St. Helen's Island 1841. To join this a man must have served 15 years in the army have a good conduct record and never have been court martialled. The members of the band must be the sons of soldiers. Thus we would naturally conclude that it would be a well drilled, well disciplined regiment. So it was in many respects but good sergeants were not the necessity that they are in a regiment receiving "raw recruits." In this regiment they never became the trusty responsible men upon whom the officers depended and to whom the ranks looked up. But the sergeant of to-day might be in the ranks to-morrow and the ranker in his place at sergeants' mess. The dignity which we naturally associate with that office was unattainable by these men. The following reminiscence of Mr. Burns illustrates this. The commissariat store house in Toronto was near the wharves opposite a tavern known as The Half Way House. Provisions were carried in a large box having four handles. One day a hurdy gurdy playing in front of this tavern inspired the sergeant in charge to mount this box and dance for the amusement of his men and the crowd about. Next day he could say with Mulvaney 'I was sergeant wanst afterwards redushed."

The orphans of pensioners were many of them sent to the Duke of York School in England and to the Hibernian in Ireland. These schools formed grand recruiting stations for the regiments. A number of the band of the R.C.R. were from these schools. Mr. Burns tells of three who deserted while the regiment was stationed at Butler's Barracks. Their plans were well laid and told to only one other. The band did not play outside during mess as it does now at camp time, but inside. The room was brilliantly lighted with a large number of candles. It was the duty of one to wait behind and extinguish the lights which were for the benefit of the band. This man was the accomplice of the three. On this night he lingered over his work as long as he dared then the band formed and was marched to quarters where the roll was called. It was only then that Geo. Hill, Hare and Dunleavy were missed. By this time they had reached the boat waiting for them at the Half Moon Battery. Neither they nor their instruments were seen again. A few years ago Mr. Burns noticed an article prasing the work of Geo. Hill, band master at West Point. He wrote and found out that this was a son of the Geo. Hill who had deserted from the band of the R.C.R.

PRIVATE WM. LUNN

After twenty five years 116 days service in the army, private Wm. Lunn was blinded while on sentry duty at Butler's barracks.

He was looking upward at a spider spinning its web when it fell upon his face. He immediately clapped his hand upon it squashing it. The poison entered his eye. He was sent to hospital and in a few days was told that he would be all right. The old doctor went away and Mr. Lunn always declared that the young man left in his place had put vitriol in his eye. At any rate he lost the sight of both eyes. He lived in town for forty years after this.

His discharge reads—Private Wm. Lunn No. 486 born in the parish of Oakingham in or near the town of Reading county of Berks—enlisted in London in 56 Reg't. Nov. 6, 1832 at the age of 23½ years the last 10 years in R. C. R., Services in Jamaica—West Indies, landed in Canada 10 May, 1840, discharged 1857.

Pr. Lunn however claimed to be 5 years older than what was shown by his papers. He had given it in wrong as he was over the enlisting age.

An application for increase in pension had evidently been made as of course being blind he could not add to his income doing the odd jobs by which so many of the old soldiers kept themselves in "baccy and beer."

The following answer to such an appeal is among the letters and papers held by his daughter Mrs. Wm. McCarten:

Royal Hospital Chelsea, S. W.

20th May 1864

Wm. Lunn

Late of Canadian Rifles,

With reference to your application of 12th ultimo I am directed to acquaint you that you have been awarded the full rate of Pension authorized by the regulations for your services of 25 years and 4 badges, viz: 1s 2d a day and as you were discharged in consequence of having completed your period of service and not for disability you have no claim to any increase to that rate.

A. MOORHEAD

Secretary and Registrar.

County of Lincoln,
Province of Canada.

I think that it was during the Zulu War that Mr. Lunn was almost a daily visitor at our house. He would talk of the Crimea, would tell of the bridge that was formed of dead bodies at Balaclava, would speak of how weak they were when relieved by the French but 80 men left in his regiment yet his papers mention no

service there nor had he a Crimean medal so that it is probable that his stories were second hand. I went to see him in Toronto a few months before he died. He tried to tell me an old yarn about being caught stealing cabbages while on the march, but would wander off on something else. He was then 91 years old.

JOSEPH EARS

A genial old fellow that we remember more for the excellence of his strawberries than for anything else was Joseph Ears of the 2nd Brigade Light Infantry. He would say "Our officers were no small guns, earls and dukes and all that!" The late Mr. Jas. Swift belonged to the same Reg't. The last time I talked with Mr. Ears he told again with many chuckles the same story that was always told when Swift's name was mentioned. "It was just after the Queen's marriage and we were having a grand review. We had marched past and were coming back at the double. Swift never could run and was way in the rear. The Prince asked who was that man. He was told Swift. Well well said the Prince with a laugh, 'Swift by name and slow by nature.'" This joke never lost its freshness.

CORPORAL HENRY RICHES

At the age of 39 years Henry Riches had won his discharge after serving 21 years 41 days. He was born in the Parish of West Gate in the town of Canterbury in the County of Kent. He enlisted at Canterbury for the 41st Reg't. on the 17th August, 1843 at the age of 16½ years. He was discharged at his own request 'Free' with pension May 22, 1866. The discharge was confirmed at the Horse Guards 3rd day of July 1866. He went to the Crimea and after serving there two years and a half, returned to England without ever having been in hospital. He was always a little bitter over the treatment there, but took care to emphasize the fact that it was not the officers who were to blame, but those in authority at home. He was one of 11 men out of 3 regiments who returned after an assault upon Sevastapool. He was always very proud of his two medals one having the bar for Sevastapool 1854, which he called the Victoria medal it having the Queen's head upon it. In some way since his death one bar has been lost and Mrs. Riches cannot remember what it was for. She thinks it was on the medal for 1855. She also says that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross for service at Sevastapool. He married while stationed in Wales. He came to Canada in 1858 and joined the R.C.R. in Kingston. His

first wife having died he married the daughter of Timothy Harrington of the R.C.R. (a pensioner of Niagara.) For a number of years he was an enthusiastic member of the local company of the 19th battalion. He died May 22nd, 1888, leaving a widow and ten sons and daughters all of whom are still living.

JAMES OGILVY COX

Commonly known as Gentleman Cox was the son of Capt. Cox of the 37th. His brother was an officer of the R.C.R. and he was brother-in-law of Capt. Geale of the same reg't. He enlisted in the 100th. The term of service of this reg't. was ten years or twelve in case of war. At the end of their ten years service the reg't. was in Montreal and as many of the men did not wish to leave Canada again they asked for their discharge. Cox was one of these. He then enlisted in the R.C.R. which was disbanded two years later. He lived about here for a number of years. If not acquainted his well known introduction "I am a gentleman, my name is Cox," soon put you on his list of friends. He had been discharged on account of the disbandment of the reg't. but never thought of applying for any pension. About fifteen years ago friends interested themselves and made application. He received \$100 cash and 6d a day for life. His money soon went and his 6d a day was then all he had to depend upon. He died in St. Catharines and was buried in St. Mark's cemetery.

A few of these old men had been what was called "mollified pensioners." That is after serving at least fourteen years they demanded their discharge took a lump sum and left the army waiving all claims to a pension. These as a rule were not men who looked ahead. They quickly spent what they had. The British Government learned that many of its old soldiers were destitute and granted them a gratuity of 6d a day after they had reached 60 years of age. One of these men in Niagara made application for his 6d a day. The answer came back that he had demanded his discharge when men were badly needed 1837, therefore no gratuity would be granted them. During the Crimean war many of these mollified pensioners re-enlisted for garrison duty to allow the regiments to go on active service.

ELIAS JONES

I do not remember this unique figure but have heard of him so often that it seems to be remembrance. He was born in Caernavon, April 1st. 1764, died in Niagara 1873; at the age of 109 years. He

served eleven years in the Royal Navy and the rest of his time in the 58th Reg't. He served in the Peninsular War, being wounded at Vittoria and when on the Pyrenees. He came to Canada in 1832 and served as sergeant of the Niagara Volunteers in 1837. The late Senator Plumb was much interested in this old man and did what he could to make his old age comfortable. An application was made in Parliament for aid. (He was believed by some to be but a mollified pensioner.) The following note by Sir John A. MacDonald was written on the back of the petition when it was forwarded to the proper authorities, Cameron and Richards who were respectively Commissioner of Crown lands and Provincial Secretary.

"I think between you and Richards you could vote this old buffer a small gratuity. You as a Tory and Richards as Reformer." This was probably more effective than elegant for the old soldier was well taken care of after this till his death 7 years later.

BERNARD MCBRYAN

Barney McBryan is described by one of his old neighbors as a kindly sensible man who was equally at home in visiting a sick child or an old comrade. He was born in the town of Omagh, County of Tyrone, enlisted at Londonderry for the 56th Reg't. of Foot on 14th July, 1828, at the age of 18 years. His service was 21 years 5 days services in the West Indies, 8 years in North America. He was discharged in consequence of disability, 14th July, 1849. His papers are very much stained and hard to decipher but it seems that for some cause probably the disability referred to above his pension was increased. He had I think two sons and four daughters. At least two of these married American soldiers from Ft. Niagara and one grandson joined the U. S. army. While so much is being said about old age pensions we wonder if such a thing would have the same effect that the certainty of a pension seems to have had on the British soldier. They were not afraid of work but as a rule seemed to have no desire to save money. Many of them bought a little cottage with an acre or two of ground while never claiming their land grants. Barney was one of these. The following is a copy of his paper.

BATHURST ST. BARRACKS,

Toronto, 7th June, 1858

Certified that Bernard McBrien from the Royal Regiment of Canadian Rifles, has served in the Canadian Enrolled Pension Force and as a member of the Police Force for five years, and has faithfully performed his duty when called on to act in the above Force and is

now under the Act of Parliament 14 and 15 Vic., Cap 77, entitled to fifty acres of land and is strongly recommended as being a steady and industrious man for an additional Free grant of 100 acres under the provisions of the order of Council of the 26th August 1857.

Signed

I. L. TULLOCK,
Military Superintendent of Pensioners.

(Not very sure of name.)

We cannot be reminded too often that Niagara has a glorious history that our fathers were a sturdy race ready to do and dare for king and country. There are those with us who are proud of being descendants of the U.E.L's. who left all and faced for the second time the hardships of pioneer life because of their loyalty. Some of us are proud of being the children or grandchildren of those who had no worldly wealth but the "bit o'pension." I was told lately that it was the new comers who had somewhat raised the moral tone of our town. Perhaps the daughter of a man who was born in a barracks and who served in a regiment is prejudiced but as I recall one by one these old "comrades," remember their simple faith in God and the church—think again of their pride in "the regiment," their loyalty to the Queen, and the cheery kindly interest in one another I cannot but think that they compare favorably with those of the present day. It may be that their outlook was not broad, that they had no plans for the uplifting of mankind but with church and state and pension safe what more was required?

Early Ship Building at Niagara

CONTRIBUTED BY

Augusta Isabella Grant Gilkison.

(We are much indebted to Miss Gilkison of Brantford, for those extracts from the diary of her uncle Robert Gilkison, and the notes she has furnished in explanation. Miss Gilkison is the great granddaughter of Wm. Jarvis, Secretary to our first Governor, Col. John Graves Simcoe, and his wife the daughter of Rev. S. Peters, D.D. Miss Gilkison has contributed many manuscripts to the Historical Society relating to the Jarvis, Gilkison and McCormick families. In the Hamilton family burying ground at Queenston is buried the widow of Wm. Jarvis as two daughters married sons of Hon. Robert Hamilton while another married Thos. McCormick whose daughter married J. T. Gilkison, the father of Miss Gilkison, to whom we are indebted for the material of this paper, being extracts from the diary of her uncle, Robert Gilkison and a short note relating to the writer of the diary.)

J. C. Ed.

— Robert Gilkison fourth son of Capt. Wm. Gilkison and Isabella Grant, daughter of Commodore Grant of Grosse Point near Detroit was born at Queenston, 1810, was christened by the Rev. Robert Addison at Niagara, as may be seen in St. Mark's Register. He was taken home to Glasgow in 1815 by his father and mother with five brothers to be educated and was apprenticed to John Wood a shipbuilder at Port Glasgow when he was fourteen years of age and remained there till August 1834, when he came to Niagara and engaged himself to the Niagara Dock Company, Capt. Melville then being President.

The first steamboat he built was the Traveller, 1835, for the Hon. John Hamilton, at the cost of £8000, her length was 145 ft., width 23 ft. 6 in., depth 11 ft. Her speed was 11 to 13 miles an hour, she was considered the fastest boat on Lake Ontario then. The next steamer was the Experiment, 1837, for Mr. James Lockhart, 98 ft. long, width 14 ft. depth 15 ft., speed ten miles an hour.

He also built the Transit, then the steamer Queen Victoria in July, 1838, for Mr. Lockhart, length 130 ft, breadth 13 ft, 6 in., depth 7 ft, 3 in., speed 12 miles an hour, 50 horse power, cost of building £6670. The Steamer Gore was also built for Mr. Lockhart at the cost of £15,052, being 45 horse power. He also built the steamer Niagara for the Hon. John Hamilton in 1839, also a gunboat to protect Lake Erie at Chippawa.

A. I. G. GILKISON.

“April 26th, 1838. While stepping on the shore from the new steamer Victoria the gangway slipped and I was precipitated into the dock, the result of course was a thorough ducking luckily unattended by any blow in my descent, the water was very cold, when rescued my heart appeared to rise to my mouth and involuntarily I sobbed like a child.

April 30th. Intelligence reached Niagara of the arrival at New York of the first two steamships from England the smaller of the two was built by my old worthy friend John Wood. The Sirius made her passage from Cork to New York in eighteen days. Her opponent, the Great Western, accomplished the voyage in fifteen days. The success of these vessels at once decides the question of navigating the Atlantic by steam, for my own part I never had a doubt on the subject of the success of effecting a communication by steam vessels across the wide Atlantic between the two countries. We may also look forward to the passage money being greatly reduced £30 the present fare to one half. Our American neighbors will find a sad falling off in the receipts of their packet ships and justly so, splendid and comfortable as they are, they must yield way to enterprise and the genius of the age we live in.

Sunday, May 18th. Mr. Robert Grant died on Thursday last and was buried at Thorold yesterday, David Grant and I attended the funeral, he was my father's great friend and was sixty years of age.

June 1st, 1838. Intelligence reached Niagara that the British steamboat, Sir Robert Peel, was burned by a party of American ruffians while taking on wood at a small island adjoining the American shore, the pirates plundered the boat previous to setting her on fire, the passengers lost all they had which was considerable.

June 5th. We were under an apprehension of an attack last night from the American side but all things continue quiet, a strong guard is kept at the dock and I have placed a boom across the entrance of the basin which will give them much trouble to cross, should any be so bold as to attempt such an enterprise.

June 13th. The new steamer Queen Victoria, we expect to try

to-morrow when it is to be hoped the expectations one has formed of her speed will not be disappointed as every one connected with the Dock Company feels anxious for her success—none more so than R. G. and fat jolly Capt. Melville.

June 14th. The new steamer Queen Victoria, had her trial trip up the Niagara river, both banks of this noble sheet of water are clothed in green and the whole appearance of surrounding scenery is most interesting. The vessel's speed will be about eleven miles an hour. Our second trip from Niagara to Queenston was forty-two minutes up and twenty-five minutes down, a rate which will render her Queen of Lake Ontario, it is a feather in my cap and will add much to the credit of the company.

June 21st. Mr. Lockhart has succeeded in disposing to the Government of his small steamer Experiment for £4500, Mr. Lockhart says his profits have been £2000 for twelve months work. Excellent.

June 25th. The rebels still among the good people of the frontier, a party having assembled about twenty miles from this are now harassing the interior but from the determined measures adopted by our Governor Sir George Arthur we may look forward to their proceedings being speedily crushed as the parties sent in pursuit succeeded in capturing nearly twenty of the invaders so that in a few days they will be dispersed.

June 29th. The celebration of her Majesty's Coronation I passed in company with a party of sixty ladies and gentlemen on board our new Steamboat Queen Victoria. It was her first trip to Toronto, the distance of thirty-eight miles we accomplished in three hours and seven minutes a rate hardly exceeded by any other boats. We had a delightful afternoon and after a pleasant dinner danced quadrilles with great spirit until our arrival at Queenston about eight o'clock in the evening where a part of the company landed while the remainder returned to Niagara. I never passed a more agreeable day, everything passed off happily without a single circumstance to annoy or disturb the harmony of those assembled. In the evening our village was illuminated. In Toronto the appearance must have been gay for this part of the world, as every shop and building would have its light.

July 2nd. The Victoria commenced her trips leaving Niagara at 7, Toronto 11, and Hamilton 4 p.m. arrived here at 8 p.m. accomplishing the 121 miles in ten and a half hours a rate of sailing not exceeded by any boat on the lake.

July 11th. A small party of Dragoon Guards arrived here staying until Lord Durham reaches Niagara.

July 18th. Yesterday Lord Durham and Sir John Colborne reviewed the 43rd Regiment of Light Infantry whose movements during the exhibition of a sham fight were highly creditable to the corps. The precision of their movements and rapidity of their charges both of cavalry and artillery gave one a tolerable idea of what the sad reality would display if the parties had been engaged with an enemy. The ground chosen was immediately in the vicinity of the Falls, and though rough still was sufficiently clear and smooth to afford an excellent position for review.

Lord Durham arrived this morning on his way back to Toronto, while the boat remained at the wharf he received the addresses presented by the inhabitants of Niagara and in return replied in a neat speech. They cheered him as the steamer glided out. At the Review at the Falls Lord Durham and staff were in brilliant uniforms and presented an interesting picture and the whole happy event went off without an accident.

July 23rd. Prisoners are on the trial for treason taken in arms who had been engaged in an attack upon a party of Lancers near the Short Hills, one condemned to die.

July 30th. The leader of the gang Morreau displayed much firmness only slightly agitated when he received his sentence.

July 30th. Morreau was executed this morning. Our worthy sheriff, Mr. Hamilton had to do the deed. (He never got over it and died 19th Feb., 1839. I Robert Gilkison witnessed the whole thing and was on the jury for conviction.) One more will be executed a man named Beamer, they are contemptible specimens those engaged in this silly rebellion, they are without judgment, to invade a colony like this with 28 men displays madness in its most glaring colors.

July 30th. Lord Durham arrived by steamer, merely touched, then went on to Queenston. He and Lady Durham went on to the Falls. Sir George Arthur and Sir John Colborne arrived mid-day, they too went on to the Falls.

Sunday, Aug. 4th. Saturday the judge condemned to death sixteen prisoners guilty of high treason, fourteen of those culprits will be transported, the other two hanged, next week will decide the fate of the remaining members of the whole gang.

Aug. 5th. Four years in Canada which has now become my home. But I shall visit Scotland once more, should the Great God permit. Amen.

Sunday, Aug. 26th. Bishop Mountain of Quebec, read part of the Communion Service in St. Mark's Church and also gave a sermon, not particularly remarkable in its matter or highly interesting in its delivery. I think after hearing the Bishop frequently one

would become reconciled to the peculiarity of his style of preaching.

Aug. 29th. Repaired H. H. Smith's Schooner Birmingham at the cost of £45.

Oct. 13th, Saturday night. The poor man's delight. Often have I when toiling during the week hailed the approach with feelings of sincere pleasure. A meeting of Directors took place at the dock office this afternoon, the result is Mr Lockhart is determined to build, so that I shall have my hands full this winter, in spite of all that is said, Mr. Bethune, another steamboat proprietor, is also in treaty for another boat with the company. The Dock Co. will still flourish.

Oct. 21st. Mr. Cayley, our new President, instead of Capt. Melville resigned, appears a man well versed in mercantile affairs, shrewd in his observations and of most cheerful and gentlemanly manners. The successor of Mr. Cox, Mr. Gorrie proves an industrious book-keeper thoroughly acquainted with the proper system to be adopted in the management of the concern.

Sunday, Oct. 30th. Sitting up late invariably prevents me from early rising the succeeding morning, such has been the effect of my attendance at brother Archie's last evening when we enjoyed ourselves merrily till midnight dancing to the grinding of a species of hand organ resembling in sound the tone of one of those ancient harpsichords now defunct, at any rate it was cheerful.

Nov. 26th. This forenoon I gave up housekeeping and now reside with brother Archie, wife and son, it will not be so lonely for me the coming winter.

Dec. 16th, 1838, Frosty. Friday as ordered, a general fast throughout U.C. was duly held, we had service in all places of worship, the churches were well filled.

The Dock Co. does the most of the repairing on ships of all the lakes.

Jan. 1st, 1839. Danced the New Year in at a Subscription Ball, everyone enjoyed themselves we had part of the 43rd Band which together with fair sex and number of scarlet jackets on the floor added much to the brilliancy of the ball.

Jan. 12th, 1839. I am employing men to make the gunboat for the Government she will be more like a scow than a boat such are my orders, she may answer for their intended purpose, it will cost them three hundred pounds. Ten thousand militia are under arms in Upper Canada together with nine regiments of Regular troops a force sufficient to meet twice the number of invaders, the country will suffer dreadfully in its commercial pursuits.

Jan. 19th. The gunboat is half planked, will be finished next week, she will be a thorough Tub.

Feb. 22nd, 1839. Archie and I attended the funeral of Sheriff Alexander Hamilton, a large company of his friends were there, his remains were interred in the family private burying ground.

Saturday 23rd. Attended the funeral of Mrs. Boulton, she was only twenty-six years, a most amiable disposition much regretted by her numerous friends.

Mar. 18th. The Steamer Transit has commenced her trips between Niagara and Toronto. The Steamer Traveller has come to be overhauled.

April 7th, Sunday. Heard a very good sermon from Mr. Green our worthy pastor. Our harbour this forenoon presents a gay aspect, no less than three steamers are in port besides half a dozen schooners, all of which are decorated with streamers and present a most agreeable sight. The steamer Queen Victoria now employed by the Government is manned with a large body of British Tars and looks well.

April 22nd. Mr. Lockhart's new steamer Gore glided beautifully into the water a large concourse of people attended the launch, everybody appeared gratified with the sight. My men kept it up by a dance this evening at which I was heartily pleased with their enjoyment.

May 8th. Was in Toronto to attend a survey of Mr. Lockhart's boat Victoria previous to his receiving her from the Government in whose hands she has been during six months. I found everything in good order and afterwards had the pleasure of being informed that Mr. Lockhart had effected a sale of the steamer to Capt. Richardson for £7000 currency, a good price which will amply repay the owner. The Steamer Traveller has also been sold to the Government for £9000 an excellent sale for Mr. Hamilton she was my first steamboat in Canada one which has been of infinite service to me as placing me at once in a respectable station in my profession.

May 12th, 1839. The plans I had formed for a trip to Glasgow are again defeated. Mr. Lockhart has given another contract for a large Lake Steamer so my duty is to remain and build it. It will be called the Niagara. It may be my last steamer.

(It proved to be so he went home in 1840 to Glasgow for a visit, took ill and died with brain trouble after a long illness at Leith April 8th, 1855, aged 45.)

The Niagara's dimensions are length 158 ft., breadth 23 ft. 6 in. depth 11 ft., tonnage 400, and horse power 95.

Aug. 25th. Received word from Capt. Harper, Royal Navy,

that the Government are determined to build a steamer for Lake Erie and that I was to undertake her construction either at Chippawa or Dunnville whichever I deemed the best place for it so it was decided that Chippawa was the place most suited to build the Gunboat Draught.

Aug. 5th, 1839. Attended the funeral of Capt. Melville's eldest boy this forenoon. Old Bob Hamilton dined with me and greatly added to my amusement by his description of scenes in the Southern States where he had been for the last three years.

Sept. 15th. The first vessel that went through the Long Sault Rapids was built at Kingston by a Mr. White, an American builder for the Hon. John Hamilton, it was towed up to Niagara by the Steamer Great Britain to have her engines put in, her length was 200 ft. and she went at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. This steamer was destined for smooth water and to overcome those terrific Rapids the Long Sault situated below Prescott, a triumph which I sincerely hope she may accomplish as her proprietor the Hon. John Hamilton, has displayed a highly interesting spirit in attempting this difficult task which should the vessel overcome, the inhabitants of Canada will ever be his debtors.

Extract from a letter of Mrs. Wm. Jarvis dated "Newark, Nov. 1792. The grand Master Wm. Jarvis was installed in great form, a procession of all the fraternity with music playing etc. Rev. Mr. Addison Grand Chaplain a young brother, made that morning read prayers and preached a sermon after which there was a dinner.

Jan. 13th, 1793. Captain Brant dined with us, it is the first time I ever spoke to him. I saw him at the Assembly before. Our winter has not yet begun, we went to the Lodge or Assembly on the 13th in a sly when the snow had been for a week and the clay was in so soft a state as to receive the wheel of a chaise half way to the axle. The weather is so mild at this time that we might sit without a fire were it not for fear of taking cold. I have not clothed in any other way than I have been in London. Our printer has got his press up and commenced printing but nothing public as yet, a paper is expected to be printed weekly, most likely will begin the 18th Jan.

Extract from a letter from Jasper T. Gilkison, Feb. 9th, 1833 to his father, Capt. Wm. Gilkison. I was last night at a party given by George Hamilton, we kept it up till 4 a.m. Mrs. Jarvis danced as well as any of us she is now 85 years of age and as active as ever."

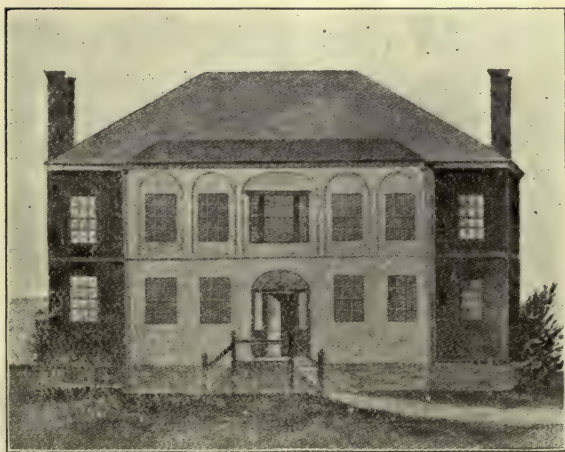
ROBERT GOURLAY

BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

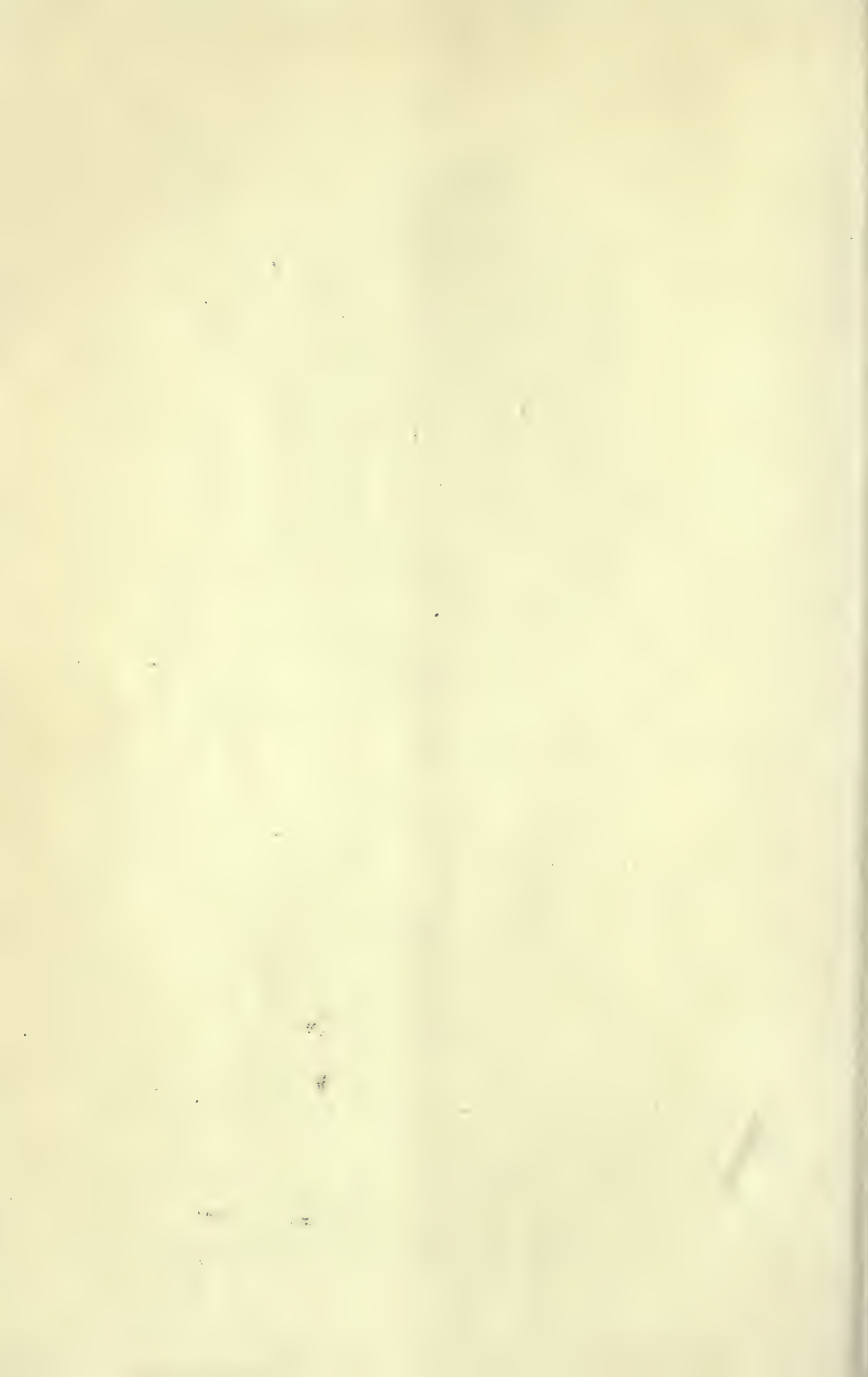
To call Robert Gourlay (the Banished Briton) one of the most remarkable men who has taken his part in weaving the web of our Canadian history is no exaggerated statement. To mention his name to some is like shaking the proverbial red rag before their indignant glance while to others his name is that of one who fought for nearly all the political freedom we now enjoy. His real history is very little known and it will be a surprise to many to know that he was a philanthropist, well educated, well born, at one time wealthy, of strict integrity and it was said of him by one well fitted to know that he was better informed in regard to the poor laws of Great Britain than any other man in the kingdom. He was recognized as an authority in all matters relating to parish rates, tithes, pauperism generally and he was consulted by members of Parliament, political economists and even by members of the Cabinet as to the best means of improving the poor laws. And yet with all this it was his fate to languish in prison both in Canada and England; by his misfortunes his mind became unbalanced and he by his own will condemned himself to break stones on the road in England thinking thus by manual labor in the open air to restore the balance of reason. Quarelling with the chief dignitary in his parish in Scotland, then in England by a long course of litigation with the Duke of Somerset he was ruined financially he turned to Canada in the hope of working out a scheme of emigration to relieve the poverty in the old land, and calling attention to evils which existed in Canada he was unjustly banished from the country. In England in his efforts to improve the poor laws and present petitions to Parliament he foolishly attacked Lord Brougham and was confined for some years as mentally unbalanced. Returning to America in the culmination of the turmoil of 1837-8 although he was truly loyal to king and country he was looked on by many as disloyal. Many of the following years of his life were spent in unwearying efforts to have the sentence pronounced against him declared unjust.



HELEN GOURLAY, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT GOURLAY.
TAKEN IN 1873.



NIAGARA COURT HOUSE AND JAIL
BUILT IN 1817.



Notwithstanding all the difficulties and dangers through which he had struggled he lived to the age of 85, dying in Edinburgh in 1863.

Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1778, his father was, like the father of Sir Walter Scott, a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh and possessed estates to the value of £120,000, but by the fall in values after the battle of Waterloo and by unwise investments lost nearly everything just at the time his son was also in difficulties. Our Canadian writer Dent says "Robert Gourlay a man of good abilities and upright intentions who spent the greater part of a long life in endeavoring to benefit his fellow creatures and yet owing to the peculiar idiosyncrasies of his character was foredoomed to disappointment and misfortune. His father had said of him when a schoolboy "Robert will hurt himself but will do good to others." Always battling for the right he seemed to others to put himself in the wrong." A description of him by Mr. Alexander Henderson runs thus, "He holds a ready pen, writes in a style of considerable force and pungency, possesses a mind of energy and execution and a body capable to endure much fatigue. Although bold and decisive in his political opinions he acts from real principle. In conversation he possesses a frank and honest zeal with pleasing off-hand manners."

Robert Gourlay is interesting to us as here the remarkable trial took place described by Dent, resembling in its style Macanlay's celebrated description of the trial of Warren Hastings. In the old jail and court house built in 1817 now occupied as a home for waifs and strays of the mother land Gourlay was confined eight months. The scene is described vividly, the court room, the judge, the lawyers the witnesses, the jury, the prisoner with his almost maniacal laugh when called on for his defence after eight month confinement in a close cell the latter part in the heated atmosphere of July and August. Dent's description begins thus:

"In the afternoon of a warm and sultry day towards the close of one of the warmest and most sultry summers which Upper Canada has ever known an extraordinary trial took place at the court house in the old town of Niagara. To speak with absolute precision the date was Friday, 20th August, 1819. The court room which was the largest in the Province was packed to the doors and though every window was thrown open for ventilation the atmosphere was almost stifling." The whole description is worth reading and may be found in the opening chapter of Dent's story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion.

But now we must go back for a few moments to see what course of events had brought Robert Gourlay to such a pass. Educated at the High School, Edinburgh, the University of St. Andrew's and

Edinburgh University, the companion of Dr. Chalmers, in 1799 at 21 he became a captain in the Fifeshire Volunteers, afterwards a volunteer in 1803 in the Yeomanry Cavalry. Kind and generous to the poor he made himself familiar with their needs and his great knowledge on the subject caused his appointment by the English government in 1801 to conduct an inquiry into the state of the poor in England. He travelled principally on foot through the chief agricultural districts of England and Scotland and recommended a system of emigration as a remedy for much of the distress.

In 1807 he married and settled on one of his father's estates. There he became involved in a quarrel with the Earl of Kellie, the cause a trifle but Gourlay was always ready to oppose what he thought wrong and never scrupled to throw himself into "the imminent and deadly breach." Next we find him in England in 1809 in Wiltshire as a tenant of the Duke of Somerset. Here he set an example in model farming, gaining premiums for the best ploughing and the best crops, but in a pecuniary sense the farm for which the rent was £600 was not profitable as he had expended several thousand pounds in improvements and farm stock. He had been asked by the Duke for the benefit of his knowledge and experience as regards farming but when he began to agitate for a reform of the poor laws (and they were bad enough) and to write violent letters to the papers, petitioning Parliament against abuses of power, the Duke began to regret that he had given a twenty-one year's lease to Gourlay and a pretext was found of a technical nature and ruinous litigation ensued. A decree was at length pronounced in his favor but he was a ruined man and his father's affairs being much involved at this time no help could thus be obtained. Having some property in Canada in his own right in the county of Oxford and also land in right of his wife he resolved to visit Canada with the idea of settling there and he arrived there in June, 1817. He determined to engage in business as a land agent and to set on foot a scheme of emigration from Great Britain to Canada and travelled through the country to obtain information for a statistical account of the country which was afterwards published. This was just at the period when the evils of the Family Compact were being felt, and Robert Gourlay had no hesitation in exposing those evils. At this date when it is acknowledged that Canada has the best system of government known, that we have more freedom than in Britain, and of our neighbors across the line those at least who have investigated the matter acknowledge that in many respects our laws are better than theirs and still give us more freedom, in this age we have no idea, can hardly believe that such evils existed. In the first place there was no responsible government, in England such had long existed but here the members

of the Cabinet need not be members of Parliament and thus representatives of the people by their vote. Appointed by the Governor at his will they might be officials already with salaries, relatives or even young men just out from England knowing nothing of Canada. The Parliament had no power over the Executive, as during eight years 325 bills passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the Council

2nd Land Granting. Large areas were given to favorites. These were subject to no taxes and not improved, no roads were made and thus the progress of the country impeded. Even the U. E. Loyalists who had had grants given them for their loyalty and to compensate for their losses often suffered from being placed in these neglected spots and often sold their land for a trifle.

3rd. War veterans often did not obtain their war losses for weary years, the widow and the children of those who had given their lives for their country were thus destitute.

4th. The Clergy Reserve Trouble. Huge tracts between settlers were left uncultivated and the roads unimproved and thus settlement of the country obstructed besides the grievance of the words Protestant Clergy being interpreted to mean Church of England.

5th. Besides all this the favoritism shown to those in power and the injustice to others, all this caused a feeling of discontent and much retarded the progress of the country.

To obtain information for the proposed book for emigrants Gourlay sent out a series of questions thirty-one in number to the principal inhabitants of each township. Looking over these questions now we may well be amazed that such information should be regarded as objectionable or criminal. The questions relate to the number of people, the number of churches, schools, stores, mills, the soil, timber, minerals, wages, cost of clearing land, crops, state of roads, wild lands, etc., etc. These questions were all important for those emigrating and had no bearing on politics. But it was the last, the thirty-first which was the stinger found objectionable to the ruling powers, "What in your opinion retards the improvement of your township in particular or the Province in general and what would most contribute to the same? Will it be believed that such efforts were put forth by the rulers that in the counties of York and Simcoe containing large tracts of waste land not a single answer was received and in other places the 31st question was left unanswered. When answered the almost unvariable reply was the immense tracts of land held by non-residents as the Crown and Clergy Reserves. The reply from Kingston was. "The same cause which has surrounded Little York with a desert creates gloom and desolation about Kingston, the seizure and monopoly of the land by people in

office and favor."

So far Mr. Gourlay was in the right but now his to him unfortunate facility of expression in attacking abuses gave a handle to his enemies. He wrote violent letters to the papers abusing Dr. Strachan and others in power and thus injured his cause. In a document published by him a petition to the Prince Regent which was a true picture of the land question, a passage was fastened on by the Executive as libellous and a criminal prosecution was set on foot against the writer. He was arrested and thrown into jail at Kingston in August, 1818, but was acquitted. A few days after he was again arrested and tried at Brockville for another alleged libel in the petition but was again acquitted. It was now resolved to drive him out of the country and to do so to fall back on an Act passed in 1804, the Alien Act aimed at seditious or disloyal persons who had not lived six months in the country and who were not British subjects or had not taken the oath of allegiance. Not one of these applied to Gourlay who was a loyal British subject and had lived in Canada a year and a half. A charge was made and he was arrested by the sheriff of the Niagara District and brought before the Hon. Wm. Dickson and the Hon Wm. Clausan oath having been taken by Isaac Swayzie that he "verily believed that Robert Gourlay was an evil minded and seditious person and that he had not been an inhabitant of the province for six months." He was ordered to leave the country in ten days. This he did not do and on the 4th January, 1819 was arrested and lodged in jail where he languished till the 20th August, almost eight months. Although he procured a writ of Habeas Corpus to appear before Chief Justice Powell at York and had the evidence of Hon. R. Hamilton and Geo. Hamilton that the charges were false he was remanded to prison although the highest legal authorities pronounced his imprisonment illegal and indeed the Alien Act to be unconstitutional, he remained in close confinement in a close cell only allowed to speak to friends through a hole in the door in the presence of the jailer. While in prison he wrote a letter which appeared in the Niagara Spectator. The editor Bartemus Ferguson was absent and knew nothing of its contents but for this he was arrested, confined in Niagara jail for sedition his sentence being to pay a fine of £50, be imprisoned for eighteen months, stand in the public pillory for one hour, find security for £1000 and remain in jail till fine be paid and security given. Such were the glories of the free press of ninety years ago, such were the good old days that we sometimes hear spoken of.

But to return to Gourlay. He himself gives an account of his sufferings and on the day of trial his appearance was pitiable. He had prepared a defence in writing but when called on his memory

deserted him and he found no words come to his aid, holding the document in his hand he burst into a maniacal laugh which must have brought strange feelings to those assembled especially to his prosecutors. He was condemned to leave the country within twenty-four hours on pain of death as a felon. The Hamilton family to their honor it is told gave him shelter that night the 20th of August, 1819, and the next day he crossed the river and thence proceeded to England where he found his affairs in confusion, his wife dispossessed of the farm, the new tenant having obtained all the improvements for a trifling sum while his father from bad investments and the depreciation of the value of property after the battle of Waterloo was unable to assist him. From the wreck of his property he gathered sufficient to enable him to prepare the material he had amassed for publication enough for three volumes which he took to London where they were published in three large octavo volumes in 1822 called the Statistical Account of Upper Canada. Like much of his writing although containing valuable information it is loose, rambling and diffuse in style sometimes almost incoherent and irrelevant. His restless nature again caused trouble he seemed to have a mania for presenting petitions and Lord Brougham at first promised him assistance but becoming wearied with his pertinacity took no further notice of him when Gourlay no doubt in a fit of mental aberration actually attacked with a whip that nobleman. For this he was confined two years by medical authority. Although quite restored he refused to give bail and occupied his time in reading the papers, studying, corresponding with his family and kept himself well acquainted with affairs in Canada. For some years we know little of his occupation. In 1826 and 1828 he published articles the latter year relating to Emigration Societies in Scotland. In 1834 he came over to the States and in 1837 during the Rebellion gave information to Sir Francis Bond Head relating to gatherings in Cleveland to invade Canada for which he received the thanks of the Governor, all this showing his loyalty. In 1838 he returned to Canada and for years wrote letters to governor after governor, parliament after parliament, the Duke of Wellington, the King, the Queen all complaining of his wrongs. He returned to Scotland living on what was saved from the wreck of his father's property but in 1857 again came to Canada for a short time and finally died in Edinburgh in 1863 at the age of 85.

So far I have been able to gather from sources open to all but just lately a very rare book has been loaned to me for a short time a thin yellow pasteboard covered book of 112 pages but much of it in very fine print so that its examination took much time. The cover reads thus:

THE BANISHED BRITON AND NEPTUNIAN

A record of the life, writings, principles and projects of Robert Gourlay Esq., now Robert Fleming Gourlay.

(The coat of arms has the motto *Profundus ceruit.*)

Boston, Printed by Samuel A. Dickenson. 1843.

(In very fine print the verses which no doubt expressed the feelings of this man of many tribulations who had labored so long for the benefit of his fellow men and yet had succeeded so badly) the quotation is from the book of Job, 29th and 30th chapters. "Oh that I were as in months past as in the days when God preserved me when his candle shined upon my head and when by his light I walked through darkness—as I was in the days of my youth when the secret of God was upon my tabernacle—when the Almighty was yet with me—when my children were about me—But now they that are younger than I have me in derision whose fathers I would have disdained to have sit with the dogs of my flock."

— This copy which lies before me—I know not where is to be found another has inscribed on its first page "To David Thorburn, M.P.P., with Mr. Gourlay's respects." There are twelve numbers of the *Neptunian* filled with letters, petitions innumerable. He seems to have had a *cacoethis scribendi* as a friend of mine called this itch for writing, there are letters to all sorts and conditions of people 13 to Sir Francis Bond Head whom we may well call a feather head, 10 to the Duke of Wellington, 7 to Sir R. Jackson 4 to Lord Durham 4 addresses to Parliament, 2 to Lord Sydenham, 2 to Sir George Murray, 1 to Sir George Arthur, 1 to King William 4th, 1 to Queen Victoria, 1 to Wm. Lyon McKenzie, Hon. Jno. Nelson, Sir Jno. Campbell. No. 1 commences with an address to the Hon. House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1843 giving an account of his life and difficulties, tells of his efforts to relieve the poor and of his scheme of emigration and now the late treaty with Great Britain has renewed hope and he ventures to lay his projects before the people of the U. States. Then follow testimonials which he had gathered in 1831 on applying for the Chair of Agriculture in Edinburgh University, 16 from farmers in Wiltshire, 10 from University Professors, 7 from clergymen of the church of Scotland, others from business men, farm servants, practical farmers, all bearing witness in his favor to his wonderful knowledge of agriculture, political economy, emigration, poor laws and speak of his powers of elocution, his patriotism, ability, good humor, equanimity, unimpeachable integrity and, that he has the sentiments and manners of a gentleman. One letter is signed Thomas Chalmers afterwards the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. The letters written by him are dated from

many places, Boston, Cleveland, Queenston, St. Catharines, Niagara. The second number of the *Neptunian* begins with an address to the people of the United States which showed his courage as he ventured to reproach them with establishing slavery in Texas and for attacking Canada in 1812. The subject of most of his letters and addresses is to have the unjust sentence pronounced on him reversed. When he was pardoned and allowed to return to Canada and a pension of fifty pounds granted him he refused to accept this and said "I do not want mercy but justice I do not want merely to have the sentence reversed but to have it declared that it was unjust from the beginning that I may not go down to the grave with this stain resting on my children." In one of his letters he shows that he was in advance of his time as he wishes the king to visit Canada, not that Canada be independent but each province to legislate for itself that all the provinces be invited each to govern its local affairs but a general government presided over by a viceroy each province to send a representative to the British Parliament. As an example of his diffuse ornate style take his letter to King William 4th. "From the land into which I was banished I now protest against the monstrous cruelty and injustice, from this foreign land, I appeal the last time, and still dutiful and submissive, respectfully put these questions. Shall I an eleve of the oldest and least tainted family of Fineshire whos3 father was for many years a magistrate of that country and where I myself received from your Majesty's Royal Father thirty-five years ago a captain's commission. I who till this hour can challenge the world to accuse me of a single mean, cowardly or dishonorable act I who am father of a family in Scotland, shall I be robbed, degraded and expatriated by villainy. In fine shall justice be denied to a British subject and the most sacred constitutional right violated in his person by men clothed in the livery of power and assuming the sanction of royalty, rather than that Sire I shall as did one of my name perish for my principles at the stake. Meantime trusting that your Majesty will speedily cause inquiry into my case and most heartily wishing well to my native country I am your Majesty's loyal subject Robert F. Gourlay.

In 1837 a letter to the Queen begins:—Most Gracious Sovereign —Far from home and in a foreign land your Majesty's speech to Parliament has warmed my heart, strengthened my patriotism and revived expiring hope. Through life I have been loyal but now my loyalty is more fervent seeing the British Crown sustained by the veriest purity."

Next come his letters to F. B. Head conveying information as to parties arming in the States for which he received letters of thanks from the Governor. One letter to Sir Francis is diffuse say-

ing that for thirty-seven years he has been devoted to the cause of the poor. He has read of the Rebellion with sorrow and shame for all this might have been avoided had the Government been more regardful for the good of the country. A letter purporting to come from Wm. Lyon McKenzie but which was found to be fraudulent was replied to curtly in the third person singular and a letter afterwards condemns the appeal to arms in no uncertain terms. "During four years residence in the United States I have witnessed far worse than European domination, that of the worst passions, mobs, murder, sacrilege, I have seen Texas conquered only to the domain of slavery. And you holding out a bait of three hundred acres of land to Republicans who would grant no asylum to slaves in Canada. You call yourself a patriot and fly from home to enlist scoundrels for the conquest of your country"

Having vainly tried to gain interviews with officials he comes all the way from Ohio to have a personal interview with Lord Durham at the Falls but again fails. In a letter from St. Catharines he claims that he had though aged, feeble and lame, done more for the province in giving warning of invasion than hundreds of your armed men. Letters to Lord Sydenham followed. Meanwhile an appeal to Parliament for inquiry into his wrongs he had the satisfaction of knowing that his banishment in 1819 was declared illegal, unconstitutional and without excuse or palliation. This was confirmed by the signature of Lord Sydenham who died the next day. His memorial to the commons of U.C. dated at St. Davids in 1839 is witnessed by David Secord and a committee was appointed the names of Thorburn, McMicking and Woodruff appear. When at Niagara he heard that he was to be allowed to reside in Canada he at once took the steamer for Toronto, his friends jubilant that they had carried the day after a seven hours struggle and he was to be pardoned. Imagine their dismay when Gourlay instead of being grateful told them that they had wronged him and insisted that he be heard on the floor of the house but this was not granted. At Kingston it was recommended that some allowance be made him to pay his personal expenses in attending the Legislature so many times but again delays dogged his steps as nothing could be done till the arrival of the new governor. Waiting in Quebec in December we can understand his fling at Canada. "Late as it now is I would make an effort to escape to a warmer climate for the winter from this place which yields me neither sufficient warmth, employment, society or sympathy." No. 7 of the *Neptunian* is taken up with a minute account of what we must confess is a most preposterous affair in Niagara in which we find many familiar names. A public meeting was announced in terms which were considered by some as highly objectionable, placards

were left at the Harrington Hotel, British Hotel and Jas. Miller's Hotel. At one of these it was said the placard was destroyed, when Gourlay actually promptly brought an action before Mr. Clement, J. P., for the recovery of its price 10s 6d. Judgment was given in his favor when lo the placard was produced not having been destroyed and so he says "ended this foolish vexatious business." An amusing part of the story is that the lawyer who had objected to the phrase on the placard of his villainous treatment 28 years ago as referring to Canada was told by him. "You may be a good lawyer but you are a poor arithmetician and not able to subtract as it is only 19 years since I was in Canada and this refers to the lawyers in England."

A pension of £50 a year being conferred on him this he indignantly refused as the satisfaction demanded had never been given.

In No. 9 he writes from the Transit at Queenston giving some circumstances relating to the war of 1812 which provoked a reply from Col. Jas. FitzGibbon. He tells of visiting the field of the Battle of Beaver Dams and obtaining information from Mr. Geo. Keefer, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. Ball and Mr. J. Upper. While attempting to hold a public meeting at Beamsville he was attacked by Andrew Muir and the familiar names occur of Nelles, Mittleberger etc.

A very strange statement occurs as to his sleeplessness and a letter is written to the Boston Medical journal, 1843. He says during three periods I have been bereft of sleep, first in 1833 for six weeks, again in 1837 for five months and now during the last four years and five months, he tells that he was healthy, sometimes walking thirty or forty miles a day but that from his imprisonment in 1819 he had been debilitated and only recovered by a resolution to go to hard labor "which I did for three months breaking stones on the roads in Wiltshire and living on the earnings of sixpence a day from Sept. 9th to Dec 22nd, 1822." He tells that the evils from his imprisonment in England he overcame by a vegetable diet, tells of consulting Drs. Widmer and Dr. Robinson in Toronto and Montreal, the latter had a patient, Mr. Jamison, who had not slept for five months. "My sleeplessness has been a matter of jest. I have tried many remedies but none availed but I say—Let me rest from persecution unrelenting for 35 years, give me my rights, my deeds to land in Canada, restore my property in Britain taken iniquitously, let me rejoin my children in a happy home."

Showing the eager, earnest, restless nature the picture is given of the plan he drew for a pagoda and flower garden in Boston Common which is dedicated to the citizens, and his article on the science of city building telling of his drawing plans in London, Edinburgh,

New York, Cleveland, Kingston, Washington but naively confesses that "hitherto all my prospects have been marred by untoward circumstances and endless persecution." As showing that he was in advance of his time in the paper he drew out in 1824 for Lord Brougham to present to the British Parliament relating to Canada he proposed that ten men of business and talent be sent to British North America, two to Newfoundland, two to Nova Scotia, two to New Brunswick, two to Lower Canada, two to Upper Canada, having spent a month in each province to meet at Quebec for consultation, that the provinces be united but each to govern its own local affairs that Legislators be chosen by the people, that one Legislative Councillor shall have liberty to come home to England to sit in the Imperial Parliament to speak. That the land reserved for Protestant Clergy be put under management for judicious sale. That two able engineers be sent out to survey the river St. Lawrence to improve navigation. That no duties be imposed on goods passing between British America and the United States. That steps be taken so that the British Army be supplanted in British America by natives and not chargeable to the Home Government. That at the end of fifteen years a convention be held to amend the constitution if necessary. This is pretty well for Gourlay in 1822, as these measures were obtained after many years and through much discussion acrimonious debate and strong opposition, the Reciprocity treaty and Secularization of the Clergy Reserves in 1854, Confederation in 1867 others not till 1902 and 1907, the canal system is not yet all that it should be, Reciprocity it is true only lasted thirteen years and if the last of his proposed measures has not been carried we know that at least four Canadians sit in the British Parliament.

What shall we say of this life which began with such promise who are we to pronounce judgment, or apportion praise or blame? Some have called him an egotist, an agitator, who have defended him from the charge of being a seditious person. An eager restless ardent mind was his, ever revolving some change to benefit mankind.

"To breast the blow of circumstance

And grapple with his evil star."

The phrase-maker has said that though he was always in the right he put himself in the wrong, but we must remember that the wrong of that day would not be looked on as the wrong of to-day, the wrong of writing strong incisive letters against injustice and abuse of power this would be thought far from wrong now when the utmost license is given to the press. He was certainly a man born in advance of his time. We cannot but feel sympathy for this restless uneasy spirit, nor can we wonder that the sense of the wrongs he had suffered embittered his mind and he ever labored under a keen sense of the

wrongs of others as well. It was only by breaking all Parliamentary laws that Plimsoll obtained a measure for the safety of sailors often at the mercy of avaricious and uncaring shipowners. What reforms have ever been obtained without agitation, without suffering to the movers, nay even obloquy and abase. Through what struggles came the freedom of the Netherlands from the cruel hands of Spain, the Abolition of Slavery, the Reform Bill, Emancipation Bill. Through what seas of blood was gained the freedom of the slave in America. To him

“Life was not as idle ore
 But iron dug from central gloom
 And heated hot with burning fears
 And dipped in baths of hissing tears
 And battered with the shocks of doom
 To shape and use.”

1
"Ducit Amor Patriæ."

Niagara Historical Soceity

No. 19

Inscriptions and Graves

In the

Niagara Peninsula

SECOND EDITION
With Additions and Corrections.

By JANET CARNOCHAN.

PRICE - 40 Cents.

THE TRIBUNE, WELLAND,
1910.

Preface.

IN studying the history of Niagara and vicinity the graveyards have been found a fruitful source of information, and over fifty of these have been personally visited. The original plan was to copy records of early settlers, United Empire Loyalists, Military or Naval Heroes, or those who have helped forward the progress of the country, as Clergy, Teachers, Legislators, Agriculturists, etc., besides this any odd or quaint inscriptions. No doubt many interesting and important inscriptions have been omitted, but the limits of our usual publication have already been far exceeded and these remain for another hand to gather. To follow the original lettering was desired, but the additional cost would have been beyond our modest means.

Hearty thanks are here returned for help given by Col. Cruikshank, Rev. Canon Bull, Dr. McCollum, Mr. George Shaw, Rev. A. Sherk, Miss Forbes, Miss Shaw and Miss Brown, who all sent inscriptions from their own vicinity. It is hoped that the index of nearly six hundred names will be found of use and that our tenth publication will receive as kind a welcome as have the other pamphlets sent out by our Society.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

As the first edition was completely exhausted long since, and many requests have been made for copies, with which it was impossible to comply, this second edition is sent out, containing much additional material. Over a dozen graveyards have been visited lately and inscriptions copied. A complete index is given, the page of contents is also made alphabetical, and a few corrections have been made. Thanks are extended to H. H. Robertson, Hamilton, for assistance in exploring the Hess and Barton graveyards.

J. C.

Niagara, May, 1910.

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GRAVES AND INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA.

By JANET CARNOCHAN.

*"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything."*

Sermons in stones ! Yes and far more : History, pathos and humor, morality, religion, patriotism, warning, inspiration, what shall we not find ? But of the nameless graves, whether in consecrated ground, or in the plain, the cultivated farm once the scene of bloody warfare, in the ruined fort, or in many a lonely spot we can never or rarely know the story. Many of these form a page of history never to be wholly deciphered, but let us try while we may, imperfectly though it be, to place on record, from moss grown stone defaced by time or perchance ruder touch, the names and what we can piece together of the early pioneers, whether men or women, poet or artisan, soldier or priest, legislator or farmer, teacher or sailor, and from these pages of the past we may learn lessons for the present or the future, lessons of courage, of unselfishness, of generosity, of friendship, of patriotism, of duty, of religion. Then they died, shot down by stealthy Indian, or French or American foe, as now they give up their young lives on Africa's arid veldt, but each inspired by the same adventurous spirit which has made the Briton, be he Celt or Saxon, the pioneer in the world's progress, one of the factors in that "morning drum beat which encircles the globe" and proud that he is one of a nation "on whose dominions the sun never sets."

While most of the graveyards in the Niagara peninsula have been visited and such help used as could be obtained from tablets on the walls of churches, monuments, church registers, tradition, historical records, it has been found that there has been as much change in the fashion as there is in dress or buildings. At one time the stately periods, or long high sounding phrase,

the scripture texts or doggerel rhyme, the severe simplicity of name, date, age, or the fulsome flattery, or words of warning ; in some the unlettered muse is much in evidence, "the uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture," or again the stately column or curiously carved figures. All materials have been used, the wooden slab, marble, iron, granite, or perhaps a huge boulder with initials, the language mostly English, but a few were found in French, German, and some in stately Latin. In early days before consecrated ground was set apart many were buried on the farm, in a plot generally fenced in, but in many cases the property has changed hands and the stones have been broken or even carted off, the field plowed over and no trace remains, or the plot stands still fenced in, but given over to burdocks and briars.

BUTLER'S FAMILY GRAVEYARD

Is situated about a mile from the town, at the west end, originally a part of the land owned by Col. Jno. Butler : here was buried in 1796 the veteran on whose name so much obloquy has been heaped, undeservedly, we think. See *Butler's Rangers* by Col. Cruikshank, who has done so much for the elucidation of many points in Canadian history. An erroneous opinion seems to prevail with regard to this spot—that here are buried Butler's Rangers, that it is a military graveyard, but this is not the case, as it was a family burying ground and not that of the members of that famed regiment. The will of Col. Butler directs that his body be interred in his family burying ground, and in the rooms of the Niagara Historical Society is a copy of the deed granted in 1832 to Warren Claus, John Claus, Ralph Clench, Jas. Muirhead, Thomas Butler, Hugh Freel, giving the exact measurement from the boundary tree, of the half acre constituting the burial plot. The farm of two hundred acres has since been sold to two persons and the boundary line runs exactly through the centre of the burial plot. Beautiful old trees wave a requiem over the plateau which overlooks the meandering creek. Some years ago most of the inscriptions were copied by the writer ; at a later visit the stones were found lying in all directions, broken by the fall of

an immense tree which had been cut down, the vault fallen in and open to the inquisitive and irreverent gamin, who has been known to carry off bones which should have been safe from such desecration.

Here are some of the inscriptions, the first peculiar in punctuation and orthography :

"Deborah Freel : died 1816 aged 70. My dere : children : Think on God : And His Commandments : An he wil Think on yo : Observ your youth : dont lose no time. Least God should take you in your prime : Serve God above : And on this world : fix not your lov."

Here is an example of the high sounding, carefully arranged periods of those days. In a country churchyard in Scotland I copied one to a divine in much the same style of carefully proportioned descriptive phrases.

"Here reposes Maria Caroline The generous hearted, high souled, talented and deeply lamented wife of Major Richardson, Knight of the Military Order of Saint Ferdinand, of the First-Class, and Superintendent of Police on the Welland Canal during the administration of Lord Metcalfe. This matchless woman died of Apoplexy and to the exceeding grief of her faithfully attached husband after a few days illness in St. Catharines on the 16th day of Aug. 1845 at the age of 37 years."

It is remarkable how much the husband tells of himself in the wife's epitaph.

Here also are stones to Butler Muirhead, barrister, and Jas. Muirhead, surgeon, (the former died in 1824), Mary, wife of John Gustavus Stevenson and daughter of James and Jane Butler, also one to Eliza, wife of Charles Richardson, a large flat stone mentions that it was erected as a family monument by Chas. Richardson, A. D. 1835, and reads thus : "Sacred to the memory of Ralfe Clench, died Jan. 1828, aged 66 years, Eliza Eurette Richardson, youngest daughter of Ralfe Clench and Elizabeth, and wife of Chas. Richardson, died Sept. 1833, aged 25 years, Jane, wife of Robert Rist, late Capt. of 37th Regt., and eldest sister of Chas. Richardson, died 1831."

The Major Richardson referred to was the author of *The Two Brothers*, *The Prophecy*, *Wacousta* and *History of the War of 1812*. Ralfe Clench was one of the

Rangers, afterwards Judge, Member of Parliament, and when advanced in life, fought at Queenston Heights. A small enclosure has flat stones to two sons of Col. Butler, Thomas Butler and Johnson Butler, who died in December, 1812, and their wives, also Judge Thos. Butler, the son of Thos. Butler.

Another stone chronicles "Samuel Cox who was born on the ocean between Germany and New York 1759, died 1822." Col. John Butler himself, that doughty veteran, has no stone to mark the spot where he is interred. Some years ago an attempt was made to locate the grave and bury the remains in St. Mark's, but the design was abandoned.

It is pleasant to record that the Park Commissioners, Niagara Falls, have lately placed a strong iron fence around the half acre and it is hoped a cairn will be placed with the names of those interred within.

SERVOS FAMILY BURIAL GROUND.

In the Servos burial place on the farm of Mrs. Mary Servos there are five generations buried. Here is the grave of the widow of Col. Johnson, who was killed at the taking of Fort Niagara, 1759.

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Johnson, who died 8th Nov., 1811, aged 104 years." She had thus survived her husband 52 years; another is to her daughter, Elizabeth Servos, wife of Daniel Servos, who died in 1821, aged 72. Here also is buried Magdalene Servos, wife of John Whitmore, the little girl who witnessed the killing of her grandfather in the Revolutionary War and was brought away to Canada several years after by her father, afterwards marrying John Whitmore, himself at one time a prisoner with the Indians, his nose and ears being slit by them; their daughter became the wife of our distinguished litterateur, William Kirby, F. R. S. C.

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, relict of Colin McNabb, Esq., of ———, near Niagara, who departed this life Sept. 26th, 1813, aged 44 years; also of their son, Colin Alexander, Lieut. in H. M. late Nova Scotia Fencibles Regt., who departed this life Nov. 10th, 1820." In St. Mark's register is a pathetic reference to the former, as recorded by Mr. Addison :

"On the day on which the engagement between Sir Jas. Yeo and Commodore Chauncey took place on the lake, our dear friend, Mrs. McNabb, was buried in the Servos' burying ground, 29th Sept., 1813."

A large monument is to Col. J. D. Servos, who died in 1847, aged 62, and another to Daniel Servos, Esq., who died 26th March, 1803, aged 65. In the Anglican Church at Virgil are two tablets on the walls to these, thus :

"In Memorial Capt. Daniel Servos of Butler's Rangers, United Empire Loyalist, who died March 26th, 1803, aged 65."

"Col. John D. Servos, born in Niagara, 1784, was Captain of the Lincoln Militia during the war of 1812-15. Commanded the Militia at Chippawa during the Rebellion of 1837-8, died April 24th, 1847."

Other names found here are Tannahill, Fuller, Lowe, and several Indians here found sepulture, and one at least who could not have been a U. E. L., as a flat stone commemorates, Wm. Lowe, of the parish of Clogheen, County of Tipperary, Ireland, and his wife, who died in 1813.

On the farm was one of the first mills in the country, and part of the house still standing was built in 1784. Old account books of that date show curious items, and commissions signed by different Governors assert the military spirit of the family. The last interment was that of Mrs. Mary Servos, daughter of John C. Ball who fought at Queenston Heights.

BALL FAMILY BURIAL GROUND.

The Ball graveyard at Locust Grove has also several generations buried in its enclosure. The Jacob Ball who came with his three sons, bringing forty men, in 1780, lies here. "In memory of Jacob Ball, born 1733, died 1810." Having fought in Queen's Rangers and Butler's Rangers through the Revolutionary War, he was spared the second contest, dying two years before the war of 1812. The sons, Peter, John and George are buried here. The wife of Jacob Ball, the elder, Mary Ball, died in 1814, aged 78, in the midst of war's alarms and shortly after the family residence had been burnt.

How strangely occur references to the distant possessions of this vast empire, as here in this quiet country graveyard is buried a daughter of Major McKie, East India Company's service.

Another U. E. L. name is found here : Elizabeth Showers, wife of Peter Ball, born 1764, died 1844.

The last interred here was John W. Ball, 1813-1890, for fifty years an office bearer in St. Mark's, the son of George Ball, the fourth son, who came in 1784.

Peter Ball, 1755-1836 ; George Ball, 1765-1854 ; John Ball died 1822, aged 62 years, also Catherine Overholt, the wife of George Ball, who died in 1845, aged 59. "Eliza Maria, wife of John W. Ball, and daughter of Rev. Wm. Sampson of Grimsby, 1818-1856." Margaret, second daughter of George Ball, 1808-1894. It was to George Ball that the nephew of Sir Isaac Brock gave the General's cocked hat, which came out shortly after the death of that commander, and by their descendants is entrusted to the Historical Society.

FIELD, BROWN, VROOMAN.

Near the residence of Mr. Geo. Field, which is an historic house, having been used as a hospital in the war of 1812, is a graveyard in which are interred members of three families. The house near was built by Gilbert Field, the first brick house on the river road and before the beginning of the century. A tombstone tells us that he died in 1815, aged 50, while his son, Daniel Field, who fought at Detroit, Queenston and Lundy's Lane, died in 1873, having received for his services a medal gained by the instrumentality of Hon. Wm. H. Merritt, as shown in a letter dated Quebec, 1852.

In another division of the plot is an inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of Solomon S. Vrooman, born Dec. 5th, 1783, died Aug. 21st, 1874," also to his wife, Mary Brown. S. S. Vrooman fought at Queenston Heights and his picture appears in a group of eight veterans taken in 1869 in front of the monument, their united ages being 609. The position of Vrooman's battery is yet pointed out. A thick gray stone

double, with a perpendicular division, with angels' faces carved above, has these words :

"In memory of Joseph Brown, died 1821, aged 65, and his consort, Rebecca Johnson, 9th March, 1808."

"Remember men when thou pass by

As you are now so once was I,

As we are now so you must be,

Remember men that all must die."

Two others of the date 1808 also have angels' faces.

"In memory of Nancy Vrooman, daughter of Solomon and Mary Vrooman, died April, 1808, in the 16th year of her age. Erected March, 1824."

Also Phebe Brown, died 1808, showing the early possession of the farm, still in the same name.

BELLINGER FAMILY BURYING GROUND.

An almost forgotten family burying plot on the Cox farm, which, having passed through many hands in the century, we may readily understand why the stones are broken and almost illegible. This in old times was the Bellinger farm, there have evidently been nearly a score of graves : rough stones still stand, and from the dry bed of the brook we gathered fragments which we pieced together with some degree of success. On a brownish grey stone, with the lettering still quite plain on the one half yet standing, was a quotation from the Apocrypha, the first found from its pages of all so far examined, and in another respect this stone is unique as fuller particulars are given than elsewhere found ; while others give year, month and day of birth and death these give the hour of both.

"In memory of Phillip Bellinger, who was born ——— 20th, 1725, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and died Feb. 16th, 1799, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning."

"Here rests the body of Nanna Pawling, wife of G. A. Pawling, who was born Aug. 1802, at ——— o'clock in the morning, and died June ———, at ——— o'clock in the morning. She being made perfect in a short time fulfilled a long time, for her soul pleased the Lord, therefore He hasted to take her away from among the wicked.—Eccles., chap. 4, verses 13 and 14."

I looked in vain in Ecclesiastes for this verse, then in Ecclesiasticus, finally found it in the Wisdom of Solomon, but with the word he instead of she. Since finding this inscription, placed here nearly a century ago, a pathetic interest attaches to it, as we find that these are the verses selected by the Princess Alice for her father's tomb, Albert the Good, and they certainly seemed appropriate in his case.

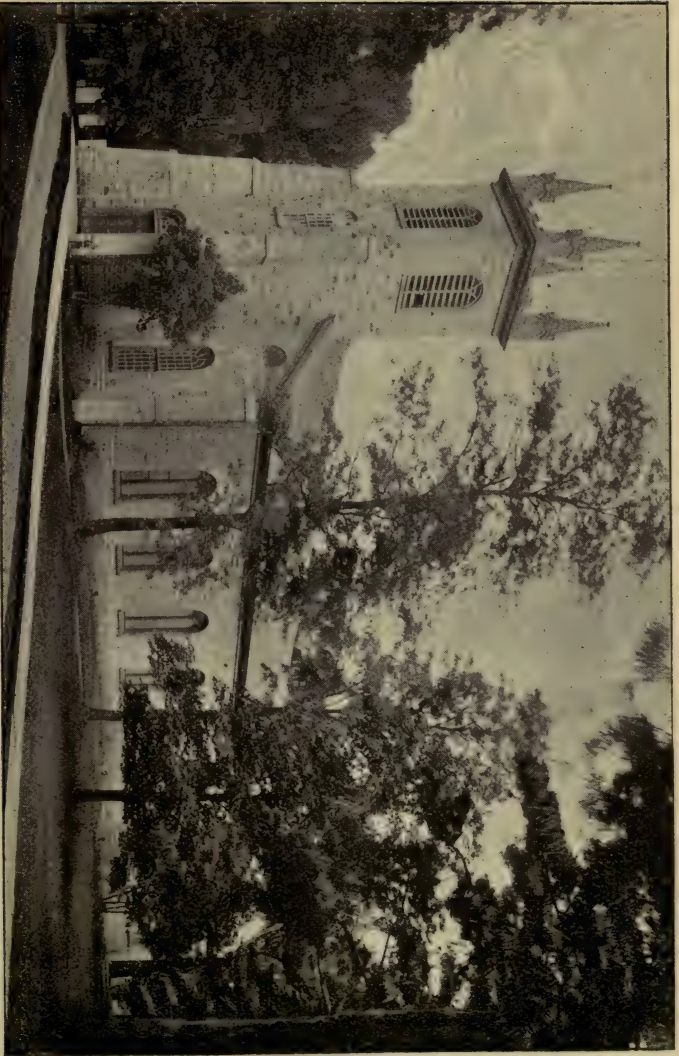
ST. MARK'S CEMETERY

Will require a more lengthened notice, for not only are the inscriptions in the graveyard exceptionally interesting, but the walls of the church both outside and in add their quota of history, romance or poetry. Here rest peacefully together different nationalities and denominations, for, as this was the first burial place, it was used by all at least forty years before other denominations provided a separate place, and to this day many bring their dead from distant homes to lie here beside kindred dust. The spot is an ideal one. Dean Stanley said, "This is a piece of old England, do not allow it to be touched." Graceful elms and drooping weeping willows lend their beauty, whose branches whisper a requiem to the quiet dead, the remains of rifle pits constructed in the war of 1812 may yet be seen, stones hacked by the soldiery when in the hands of the enemy, all give a fitting setting to the old gray church with its tower and buttresses. The parish dates back to 1792, while the church was built in 1805. The oldest stone may be found on the east corner in the vestibule, having been rescued from the place where it was almost buried. The rude lettering shows an unskilled hand.

Lenerd Blanck,
Deseaced
5 Aug.
1782.

Perhaps the next in date is the following, but clear cut, as if done quite lately :

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Kerr, wife of Robert Kerr, who departed this life at Niagara, 24th January, A.D. 1794. AEtat 32 years.



St. Mark's Church, Niagara

The husband, Dr. Kerr, died in Albany, in 1824, and was interred there with Masonic honors, being Grand Master. Mrs. Kerr was a daughter of Molly Brant and Sir William Johnson.

A large flat stone, hacked and marred so as to be almost indecipherable, having been used as a butcher's block during the war while the town was in the hands of the Americans, has this inscription :

"To the memory of Charles Morrison, a native of Scotland, who resided many years at Michilimackinac as a merchant and magistrate, and since the cession of that post to the United States, became a British subject by election—for loyalty to his Sovereign and integrity in his dealings he was ever remarkable. He died here on his way to Montreal on the 6th day of Sept., 1802, aged 65 years."

Another altar tomb near, also defaced in the same way, reads :

"In memory of Geo. Forsyth, who in his long residence as a merchant and magistrate in the town was beloved for his mild manners and great worth, died Sept. 15th, 1806, aged 52 years."

In the porch at the north door of the church, (the older part), is a tablet which, having fallen down in the graveyard, has been placed here, and is the only record we have here of those who fell defending their country from the invader on the memorable 27th May, 1813, when a force of 6,000 landed, the Niagara frontier being defended by a force of 1500 only.

"In memory of Capt. M. McLellan, aged 42 years ; Charles Wright and Wm. Cameron, in the 25th year of their age, of the 1st Regiment of Lincoln Militia, who gloriously fell on the 27th May, 1813, also Adjutant Lloyd of the 8th King's Regiment of Infantry.

"As lurid lightnings dart their vivid light,
So poured they forth their fire in bloody fight.
They bravely fell and served their country's cause,
They loved their Constitution, King and Laws."

In the first poem published by Mr. Kirby, called the U. E., is a character called by him Ranger John. Here in the eastern side of the graveyard is a simple inscription to the old U. E. Loyalist from whom the character in the poem was drawn,

"John Clement, Esq., died Feb. 11th, 1845, aged 87."

The name of Col. John Butler in certain histories is held up to obloquy, but as time rolls on the partizan spirit is dying out, and poet and historian will yet do late justice to the leader of the irregular force called Butler's Rangers. On a tablet in the church may be read these words :

"Fear God and honour the King. In memory of Col. John Butler, His Majesty's Commissioner for Indian affairs, born in New London, Connecticut, 1728. His life was spent honorably in the service of the Crown. In the war with France, for the conquest of Canada, he was distinguished at the battle of Lake George, Sept., 1755 ; at the siege of Fort Niagara and its capitulation, 25th July, 1759. In the war of 1776 he took up arms in defence of the unity of the Empire and raised and commanded the Royal American Regiment of Butler's Rangers. A sincere Christian as well as a brave soldier, he was one of the founders and the first patron of this parish. He died at Niagara, May, 1796, and is interred in the family burying ground near this town. Erected 1880."

Some years ago an attempt was made to remove the remains to St. Mark's, but the grave could not be located.

Outside the eastern wall a brave young sailor who gave his life for his country is commemorated. Another tablet inside also records his name, the one erected by his nephew at the request of brothers and sisters, the other by Capt. Dawes, R.N., at the request of his mother.

"Sacred to the memory of Capt. Copeland Radcliffe, of His Britannic Majesty's Navy, who fell whilst gallantly leading on his men to board one of the enemy's schooners at anchor off Fort Erie on the night of the 17th Aug., 1814."

Near the north corner of the cemetery is a monument to :

Col. Ralfe Clench, died Jan. 19th, 1828, aged 66 years, also Elizabeth, his wife, who died Aug. 15th, 1850, aged 78."

Reference has already been made to the honorable

work of Ralfe Clench, the body buried first in Butler's graveyard, was removed here. It is recorded in the very rare copy of the proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society formed during the War of 1812, that the house of Mr. Clench was the only one saved in the town from the conflagration, but it was accidentally burnt shortly after.

Not far from the church are the graves of two worthies yet unmarked, but who well deserve to be remembered. Dominic Henry, an old soldier of the army of Cornwallis, who afterwards took charge of the lighthouse which stood where Fort Mississagua now stands, from 1803 to 1814. His wife who, on the 27th May, served out refreshments to our forces, had her services acknowledged by the Loyal and Patriotic Society, who presented her with £25, calling her "a heroine not to be frightened."

Another stone has the inscription :

"Hermanus de Graff, of Schenectady, who departed this life in 1802, aged 28.

Stop traveller and weep,
For here beneath death's shade,
Snatched from his friends,
A lovely youth is laid.
But sleep in hope,
For soon he'll burst this sod,
And rise in air
To meet his Saviour God.

"In memory of Col. Wm. Kingsmill, son of the late Major Kingsmill, of 1st Royals, died in Toronto, 6th May, 1876, aged 82. Col. Kingsmill served in H. M. 66th Regiment, in the Peninsular War, and afterwards at St. Helena, during Napoleon's captivity. Subsequently in command of 3rd Inf. Corps, Batt. of U. Canadian Militia, and was Sheriff of the Niagara District. He was a gallant soldier."

The Kingsmill's must have been a military family, as in the church are two tablets to the sons of Col. Kingsmill, dying in places far distant, and a grandson is now in the Royal Navy.

"In memoriam Capt. W. D. Kingsmill of R. C. Regt., born at St. Helena, 1818. Lieut. C. E. Kingsmill, of Ceylon Rifle Regt., died at Hong Kong."

Near this is an inscription in Latin to his wife by one who was an old U. Canada College boy :

In Memoriam
 Liviniae
 Nicol Kingsmill Uxoris
 Quae
 In hac parochia
 Prid . non . Aug.
 A.D., M.D.C.C.C.X.C.V.
 De Hac Vita Decessit
 Annos X.L.V. Nata
 Dilectissima.

In an enclosure facing the river is a stone with coat of arms and the motto, Denique Coelum.

"Robert Melville, Capt. H. M. 68th Regt., died 1845."

Also a stone to a son of Capt. Schonsuar, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Where so many military are buried there seems to have been some plan followed, as grouped near one another are soldiers of R. C. Rifles, again of 76th Regt., and in another spot of King's Dragoon Guards.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Easton, late trumpeter H. M. Royal Artillery Drivers, who departed this life Feb. 24th, 1832, aged 56 years.

Here lies within this silent grave,
 A Royal soldier, brisk and brave,
 Who suddenly was called away,
 From off this sodden foot of clay."

"Sacred to the memory of William Jolliffe and John Midgley, aged 20 and 21 respectively, who died July 17th, 1825. They belonged to the band of the 76th Regt., and were universally beloved and regretted by their comrades."

Near this lies an old Waterloo veteran, who for many years rode round the town decorated with his medals on the anniversary of the battle, 18th June : "Thos. Fletcher of the 76th Regt., died in 1847."

"Capt. Jas. Baxter, late 68th Regt., and Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., died Feb. 28th, 1865, aged 67 years."

A romantic story is attached to the name of one born in far Greece, but then, alas, Greece enslaved by the savage Turk.

"In memory of Katherina Haideen, a native of Missolonghi, Greece, wife of Frederick Paffard, born 1823, died at Niagara, 1883."

As a child, a captive with the Turks, she attracted the compassion of an English gentleman, who bought her freedom, and educated her in England as his own. The story recalls the fact that at a school in Niagara a collection was taken up to assist the Greeks in 1827, the year of the battle of Navarino.

In the east corner of the church is a tablet :

"Sacred to the memory of Henrietta Eliza Sewell, wife of F. J. Lundy, B.C.L., assistant minister of this parish, and daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Sewell, D. C. L., late Chief Justice of Lower Canada, died 1847, aged 39."

On the outside wall :

"Anne, consort of Capt. Chas. Paynter, daughter of Sir Robert Ruthven, Bart., died 1836, aged 32.

The body lies inside of the new part of this church, east side, parallel with and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the corner of the old wall."

"Capt. Geo. Deare, R.C.R., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Deare, 8th Hussars, who died at Niagara, 1851, aged 32 years. This tablet is erected by his brother officers as a testimony of esteem and regard."

From a tablet in the church we learn that others besides Gen. Brock were buried at Fort George.

"Donald Campbell, Islay, Argyleshire, Fort Major, of Fort George, died 1st Dec., 1812. Interred on west side of Garrison Gate, Fort George."

A handsome tablet commemorates another Peninsular War veteran :

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Col. Wm. Elliot, K. E., of the R. C. Rifle Regt., Colonel commanding Niagara frontier, who died at Niagara, Dec. 17th, 1845, aged 55 years. 39 years of his life were devoted to his country, he having served in most of the glorious victories of the Peninsular War. This tablet is erected by the officers of the Royal C. Rifle Regt., as a memorial of affection and of sincere regret for his lamented death."

On the outer wall, the sons-in-law of Rev. R. Addison are remembered :

"John Andrew Stevenson, born in Dublin, 1790, died at Oakwood, near Niagara, 1832."

A letter has been lately found written to his father-in-law, Mr. Addison, after the disastrous battle of Chippawa.

"George Connolly, born in Dublin, 1784, died at Lake Lodge, near Niagara, 1857."

"In memory of Richard Hiscott, born in Wiltshire, England, 1790, died at Niagara, Canada, 1874. Deservedly esteemed both as a citizen and a soldier. In early life he served with honour in H. M. 76th Regt., of foot, and was in many battles of the Peninsular War and in Canada. He settled in Niagara, where a large family of his descendants and numerous friends lament his death."

Two beautiful mural tablets in the transept read thus :

"In memory of the Hon. Robert Dickson, of Woodlawn, Niagara, member of the Legislative Council of Canada, who died at Leghorn, Italy, 1846, aged 50. This tablet is erected by her who fondly cherishes the recollection of those endearing qualities which were so long the solace of her life, and who mourns her loss with a hope full of consolation."

The mourning widow, dying like her husband, far from home, is commemorated in fewer words :

"In memory of Jane Jones, relict of the Hon. Robt. Dickson, of Woodlawn, Niagara, who died at Montreal, 1854, aged 60 years."

In the graveyard is a memorial to the father of Hon. Robert Dickson :

"In memory of the Hon. Wm. Dickson, of Woodlawn, Niagara, born in Dumfries, Scotland, 1769, died at Niagara, Jan. 1st, 1846, and of Charlotte Adlem, wife of Hon. Wm. Dickson, born in London, England, 1771, died at Niagara, Jan. 1st, 1826."

This must have been she who, lying ill in bed, was carried out and lay in the snow watching the destruction of the house with its library worth £600, the day the town was burnt, her husband being a prisoner at Greenbush.

Length of service seems to have been the rule here, for besides the unique fact that in the hundred years of

the church history, there were only three rectors, the parish clerk had a still longer term of office than the above average. On a small stone :

"To the memory of John Wray, 50 years parish clerk of St. Mark's, who died at an advanced age, Oct. 6th, 1846."

In the church at the north end is a large tablet let in the wall in memory of the first minister, whose circuit extended to Long Point, York, Grimsby, etc.

"In memory of the Rev. Robt. Addison, first missionary in this district of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He commenced his labors in 1792, which by the blessing of Divine Providence, he was enabled to continue for 37 years. Besides his stated services as minister of St. Mark's in the town, he visited and officiated in different parts of this and adjoining districts until other missionaries arrived. He was born in Westmoreland, England. Remember them which have the rule over you."

Near this is a large tablet to the second rector :

"In memory of Rev. Thos. Creen, late Rector of Niagara, born in Rathfriland, Ireland, Nov. 20th, 1799, died at Niagara, Jan. 6th, 1864. 'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace.' Isaiah 52, 7."

Mr. Creen was educated at Glasgow University, was a ripe scholar, and for several years taught the Grammar School. The tablet was erected by old pupils, members of a private class.

One of the stained glass windows is in memory of the third Rector, Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L.

Another teacher who also took his place in fighting at Queenston Heights and wrote a history of the war of 1812, printed at Niagara (now very rare) was a captain in the Royal Scots, David Thomson. An educator in another line as an editor and publisher, Mr. Andrew Heron, lies here, his four wives beside him in an enclosure between the two defaced stones previously mentioned. The Gleaner newspaper, published from 1817 to 1837, and many books which he printed are his monument. He was the founder, secretary-treasurer and librarian of the Niagara Library, numbering 1,000 volumes, which existed from 1800 to 1820. He was

also the secretary and treasurer of St. Andrew's church for many years.

Many quaint and curious lines may be found on the old stones ; as to a child who died Mar. 2nd, 1802, aged 4 years, Ann Graham :

"My time is short ; the longer my rest
God called me heare because he thought it best
So weep not ; drie up your tears
Heare must i lie till Christ Apears."

The exigencies of rhyme, rhythm and syntax are boldly met and conquered ; metaphors and similes, appropriate or not, abound.

"The fairest flower that nature shews,
Sustains the sharpest doom,
His life was like a morning rose
That withers in its bloom.
Weep not mother for John is at rest
His sins forgot and in Heaven blest."

"Sacred to the memory of the two infant children of R. U. Turney, chaplain to H. B. Majesty's Forces, and Jane, his wife."

Does this mean that he was chaplain to the Forces and Jane his wife ?

But verse is not yet exhausted. On the tombstone of two children of Alexander McKee, dying in 1813, are the following lines : It is told that the father was a prisoner at Fort Niagara and was allowed to come to the funeral. Losing his property when the town was burnt, he taught a classical school, assisted by his wife, and both lie buried here beside their children :

"Ah here they lie as budding roses
Blasted before their bloom
Whose innocence did sweets disclose
Beyond that flower's perfume."

"Dear as thou didst in modest worth excell,
More dear than in a daughter's name farewell,
Farewell dear Maria ; but the hour is nigh
When if I'm worthy we shall meet on high
Then shall I say triumphant from the tomb
Come to thy mother's arms dear Maria come."

Another :

"Filial affection stronger than the grave
From Time's obliterating hand to save
Erects this humble monument of stones
Over a father's and a mother's bones."

"He's gone ! No more his infant smiles
 The smile of innocence shall dart
 His power electric to expand
 And warm a tender parent's heart ;
 His lips which I kissed are faded and cold
 His hands which I clasped are covered with mould
 His form which I clasped is crumbled away
 And soon by his side his weepers shall lay."

On the tombstone of a child, Mary Rogers, dying
 in 1812 :

"God plants his flowers at any time
 And plucks when he thinks proper
 Then why should we repine ?"

William Grier, aged 27, died in 1813, the son of
 John Grier, a noted merchant :

Ye mourning friends as you pass by
 This monument survey
 Learn ere your solemn hour draws nigh
 To choose that better way.

Of "Jane Cassady, the wife of John Whitten," it
 is told that when a child she carried her younger brother
 on her back out to Butler's farm for safety the day
 the town was taken, 27th May, 1813. Who in this
 degenerate day deserves such praise as that in the line
 given below ?

"Here lies as much virtue as could live."

"Man's life what is it ? 'Tis a flower
 Looks fresh and dies within the hour."

These are all in the first years of the century and
 form a contrast with the brief lines on two monuments
 of late years.

"The memory of a life nobly rendered is immortal."

"Laid here in faith, hope and love all that is mortal of—."

A trace of the rude hand of war is here recorded :

"Sacred to the memory of John McFarland, a
 native of Paisley, Scotland. He was taken prisoner at
 the capture of Fort George and escaped from Green
 Bush near the close of the war, 1815. He returned to
 his place, Niagara, and, finding his property burnt up
 and destroyed by the enemy, it enervated him so much
 that he died in a few months after, in the 64th year of
 his age."

On a tombstone near the north corner appears

Pope's line, and the epitaph is unique as describing a man who had gained all the wealth he desired. We all know the story of the ancient king vainly searching the world for a happy man.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God. In memory of Archibald Cunningham, who was born in Scotland and resided nearly 30 years in Canada. Having during half of that time by Strict Integrity and by persevering Industry in the Paths of Commerce acquired a competency equal to his wishes he retired to his Farm and there by a life of Frugal Simplicity and disinterested Benevolence he retained the affection of all his friends and procured the respect of all his neighbors. These sentiments, evincing the Esteem of those who accompanied him through Life, have by them been engraven on this Monument. Erected by a grateful and affectionate Friend, Ob. 21st Aug., 1804." A grand niece, Miss Sibbald, was, by her request, buried beside him in 1904, a century later.

A naval hero, a beloved physician and a Methodist class leader, are thus commemorated :

"Sacred to the memory of Philip Hopkins, Commander of H. M. Cruiser Vandeleur, who departed this life July 11th, 1858, aged 75."

"In loving memory of Robt. M. Wilson, M.D., who died at Simcoe, May 31st, 1875. Their eyes shall behold the king in his beauty, they shall behold the land that is very far off."

(This was a favorite verse of the deceased.)

"Andrew Brady, born at Queenston Heights Aug. 15th, 1789, died 1875."

Many remember him—familiarily known as Father Brady.

A sad story is told on a cross in an enclosure with seven graves, of young men snatched from life suddenly.

"In affectionate remembrance of Robert C. Henderson, J. H. Murray, C. E. Anderson, Weir Anderson, Philips Braddon, C.V., W. Vernon, Vincent H. Taylor, who were lost on 11th July, 1874, by the foundering of the Yacht Foam."

One of the beautiful memorial windows is in memory of a merchant of the town, whose stately form and

handsome face gave him the cognomen of "Lord John," a friend of the celebrated Mrs. Jameson, and referred to in her life, "John Lees Alma, 1890, by his wife and daughters." A daughter, Emily, was born at Valparaiso, Chili, and this shows again from what distant lands these inmates of "God's Acre" hail, as does the next inscription.

"Murray Powell, son of John Powell, Sub-Inspector of Mounted Police, Victoria, Australia."

Near this a noted lawyer of the town is commemorated by a stately ivy covered monument.

"Charles Letham Hall, Barrister at Law."

Here lies buried Capt. Alexander Garrett of the Grenadiers, who fought with Brock at Queenston Heights. On an old stone with the name of John Emery, 1813, the lines :

"Waken, O Lord, our drowsy sense
To walk this dangerous road,
And if our souls are hurried hence
May they be found with God."

It is remarkable the number of retired clergy who lie buried here, Rev. Henry Cottingham, Rev. Romaine Rolph, Rev. Peter Roe, Rev. Matthew Ker, D.D., Rev. H. N. Philips, Rev. Canon Arnold, Rev. Prof. Beavan, Rev. John S. Clarke.

The third rector is thus kept in memory as well as by the beautiful memorial window :

"To the Glory of God and in memory of William McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara and Rector of St. Mark's Parish for 37 years. Born Sept. 19th, 1810, died May 19th, 1894. 'Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house and the place where Thine honor dwelleth.' Ps. 28, 8."

Also, to his first wife :

"Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Johnston, wife of Rev. Wm. McMurray, died 1871, aged 71."

This was a sister of Mrs. Schoolcraft and daughter of Chief Johnston, an Irish gentleman of Sault Ste. Marie, referred to by Mrs. Jameson in her "Summer Rambles and Winter Studies," as marrying an Indian maiden, Ogeneboquah.

On a tablet in the church to Amelia Baxter, widow of Dr. McMurray, is found this praise :

"This woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did." Acts 9. 36.

Another has the name of Elizabeth, wife of Senator Plumb, and daughter of Thomas C. Street.

Here too was buried Jean Baptiste Rousseaux, a native of Paris, Interpreter to the Indian Chief Joseph Brant, the great Thyendanagea.

The eminent virtues of a child of nine are not often spoken of :

"Sacred to the memory of Robert D. Wright, son of the late Chas. Wright of Niagara, who departed this life 9th June, 1822, aged 9 years and 7 mos.

Although I walk in Death's dark vale
Yet will I fear no ill,
For thou art with me and thy rod
And staff me comfort still.

"This stone was erected by David Thompson, his stepfather, as a memorial of his eminent virtues."

The father, Charles Wright, was one of the four who lie near, killed 27th May, 1813, and the stepfather, who fought at Queenston Heights and was afterwards a teacher in the town, lies near without any stone to mark his grave.

A brass tablet in the church commemorates the centenary of the church :—

"To the glory of God ! This tablet is erected by the congregation of St. Mark's Church, in grateful commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of this parish on the 9th July, 1792. The nave of the church was built about 1807 and burned during the war of 1812, the walls only remaining. It was restored in 1820 and enlarged to the present dimensions in 1843. During the century the living has been held by the following incumbents : The Rev. Robert Addison, 1792 to 1829 ; The Rev. Thomas Creen, 1829 to 1857 ; The Rev. William McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara, to the present time, assisted since 1888 by the Rev. J. C. Garrett as curate in charge."

From the archives of Canada it is pretty conclusively shown that the church was built in 1804 and from the records of the S. P. G., lately received, service was not held in it till 1808. The number of interments in 1818-1826-7, seems remarkable, and

almost without exception each stone has a verse, of varying degrees of merit or otherwise. A child, Mary Ann Tannahill, 1826 :

My Marian gone, a mother cries
And soon the tomb will from me hide
My life, my love, my infant dear
To sleep in death and silence here.

Many soldiers of the 76th Regiment of foot are buried near one another, as in another part of the graveyard are members of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, also is found mention of the 100th Regt., Obadiah Creed, and still another arm of the service as "Alexander Gardiner, a native of Perthshire, North Britain, Master Mason in the Royal Engineer Department at this post during many years, a situation which he fulfilled with entire satisfaction to his superiors and the esteem of all his acquaintances," died 1824, aged 65.

The present day taste in inscriptions is shewn in a memorial to a soldier of a later date :

"In memory of Percy Beale, late Captain and Adjutant Her Majesty's 10th Foot, Lincolnshire Regt., died at the Bungalow, Niagara, 1902.

"The day has sung its song of sorrow," and over the grave of the widow :

"After the day has sung its song of sorrow
One by one the golden stars appear."

The small grey stone over the infant grandchild of Chief Justice Powell, dying here in 1812, has an appropriate couplet :

"Such the mild Saviour to his arms receives
And the full blessing of His Kingdom gives."

A large flat stone commemorates John Wilson, a church warden for many years, whose will leaves property to his thirteen children; near by are inscriptions to three of his wives, Jane Wilson in 1808, Ann Wilson, 1819, and Mary in 1854. In the U. E. L. lists his father is called Irish John.

A group of tombstones seem to have formed a family burial plot, with the names of Rogers, Grier and Koune, all related.

Alexander Rogers, died 1818, aged 35.

Mary Rogers, relict of John Rogers, died in 1828, aged 78, having lived in Niagara since 1806:

John Rogers died 1820.

James Rogers died 1854, aged 45.

Jane Grier died 1835, in the 84th year of her age.

The Harrington Hotel was kept by Alexander Rogers, and afterwards by his wife.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Koune, died 1844, aged 70, born in Ireland.

John Grier, born in 1761, died in 1833, was a noted merchant of the town and an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. Letters in the archives in Ottawa shew his claim for the damage to his tannery in the war of 1812-14.

An old grey stone bears the names of Richard and Diana Pointer, 1817 and 1818 :

"A father kind, a mother dear
In silent death doth slumber here,
And when God's trump the earth shall quake
In Christ we hope they will awake.
Their offspring then to God be given
And all enjoy sweet rest in heaven."

"Robert Wilson of Sunderland Co., Durham, England, died July 1839.

Farewell dear wife and children all
Wherever you remain,
The Lord of Hosts be your defence
Till we do meet again."

Followed by the rather singular addition : "Also to the memory of Catharine Keo, his mother-in-law, August, 1839."

A late inscription brings up several well known names :

"Eliza Addison Stevenson, 1827-1906, widow of John Cockcroft Kirkpatrick, daughter of John Andrew Stevenson, and grand-daughter of Rev. Robert Addison, the first rector of this parish."

A tablet lately placed in the church is to the memory of the veteran litterateur, William Kirby, has this inscription, said to have been composed by himself :

"In memory of William Kirby, F. R. S. C., for twenty-four years Collector of Customs for Niagara.

The author of *Le Chien D'Or* (the Golden Dog), *Canadian Idylls*, and other works of just repute, a true man, with the loyalty, courage and spirit of his race, born at Hull, Yorkshire, 13th Oct. 1817, died at Niagara 23rd June, 1906. Also in memory of his dear wife, Eliza Magdalene Whitmore, U.E.L., born in Niagara Tp., 14th Aug., 1817, died at Niagara 5th June, 1891."

An old grey stone brings up a story of the roar of cannon, of deadly strife, of blazing houses in bleak December, of the cries of children, despairing mothers brought out from sick beds :

"In memory of Mrs. G. Taylor, wife of Thos. Taylor, Esq., of Hamilton Gore District, who departed this life 6th June, 1833, age 46." Thos. Taylor was Fort Major, succeeding Fort Major Campbell in 1812, at Fort George. It is related that Mrs. Taylor and four children living at what is known as the "Wilderness," the property of the Claus family, hid in what is called the "Pitt," an old root house, their only shelter for some time, and that forty took refuge in an old dugout when the town was burned, and lived there for the winter.

A beautiful memorial window copied from a celebrated painting in Italy, the Resurrection morning, the women at the tomb, commemorates Mrs. Fell of Buffalo.

The latest addition to this fine old cemetery is a handsome massive mausoleum, shewing filial affection ; here are placed the bodies of the father and mother, Robert and Annie Carnathan, of Mrs. Baur, also that of her husband, Charles Baur, shewing too the love for Niagara, as Mrs. Baur, living long in Terre Haute, Indiana, returns to her birthplace, bringing her dead for sepulture in this old God's Acre.

The quotations are from the Song of Solomon and Cardinal Newman's hymn :

"Until the day break and the shadows flee away,"

"And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since and lost a while."

An old stone enclosure has two large flat stones :
"James Monro, Rossshire, Scotland, 1832."

With the rather unusual text :

"Blessed and holy is he who has part in the first resurrection, on such Death has no power."

Here, too, rests the body of Thomas McCormick, the manager of the old Bank of Upper Canada, and church warden for many years, 1784—1867, and of his wife, Augusta Honoria, daughter of Secretary Jarvis, born in London, 1790, died 1848, and of Mrs. Wm. McCormick, nee Arnoldi, born 1765, died 1855, having been a widow for seventy years.

Two descendants of United Empire Loyalists are buried here, Col. Peter Servos and his brother, Daniel Servos ; part of the original house built in 1784 still stands on the Lake road.

ST. ANDREW'S CEMETERY.

In this enclosure, where the first church was erected in the town, in 1794, none were buried till 1833, the first to be interred, he who conducted the first Sunday School in the town for fourteen years, is in few words mentioned :

"Sacred to the memory of John Crooks, died Mar. 31st, 1833, aged 36. A native of Greenock, Scotland."

He was the postmaster of the town, whose benevolent deed to prisoners in the jail confined for debt is mentioned in papers of that period, in sending firewood to them in the depth of winter.

Next this enclosure is one covered with fragrant lilies of the valley. A small tablet in the wall has these words : "The Minister's Burying Place." "For me to live is Christ and to die is gain."

Singular to say, in the century of its history, no minister of this church has been buried here, only a small mound, that of an infant of a day, may be seen in the plot.

A few military heroes and several U.E. Loyalists found here their last resting place, as :

"Sacred to the memory of Donald McDonald, of the 79th Highlanders, died 1846."

"Lachlan Currie, 68th Regt., fought in the Peninsular war."

Of one U. E. Loyalist buried here the story is

told that he was, when a child, a captive among the Indians for several years.

"In memory of Jas. Cooper, born in Scotland, 1770 ; emigrated to America in 1774 ; died 1856, in his 86th year."

"Elizabeth Hixon, his wife, born in the Province of New Jersey in 1773, emigrated to Canada in 1788, died 1855, aged 82."

Descendants of Capt. Jacob Ball of Butler's Rangers are buried here, Wm. M. Ball and his son, Robert N. Ball, both office bearers in St. Andrew's church.

"John Eglesum, died 1851, aged 93."

A skillful physician and surgeon, the brother of Prof. Campbell of Edinburgh University, and who, dying in Toronto, wished to be buried "as near old St. Andrew's as possible," is thus commemorated :

"In memory of Duncan Campbell, M.D., of Edinburgh, died Feb. 4th, 1879, aged 68 years."

A later grave is that of "John Majoribanks Lawder, for many years judge of the County of Lincoln."

One of the fathers of the church, for fifty years was connected with it as an office bearer, and was also an officer in the Lincoln Militia in 1812.

"William Duff Miller, 1786—1859."

A benefactor of the church who left a legacy of £750, which afterwards purchased the manse, is thus remembered :

"Sacred to the memory of Catharine Young, who died 1840, aged 67. This tribute of regard is erected by the relatives of her husband, Jno. Young, who was drowned in Lake Ontario, July 30th, 1840."

Dr. Whitelaw, a distinguished scholar who taught the Grammar School both in Niagara and Kingston, lies here, dying in 1850.

In the vestibule is a mural tablet :

"Sacred to the memory of John Young, Esq., long a merchant of Niagara. Returning home in pain and infirmity, he was drowned in Lake Ontario, where his body rests awaiting the hour when the sea shall give up her dead. In his last illness, concerned for the welfare of coming generations, he ordained a bequest for the perpetual maintenance of divine ordinances in this church. He met death July 29th, 1840, aged 73. 'Pray for

the peace of Jerusalem, because of the house of the Lord I will seek thy good.' "

From him Youngstown received its name.

The Wagstaff plot commemorates settlers before and after the war of 1812.

John Wagstaff, a merchant of the town for many years, 1779—1852; Sarah Wagstaff, 1785—1854.

Her virtues and her worth

Shall fond remembrance cheer."

"Elizabeth Remington, wife of Richard Wagstaff,

A few short years of evil past,

We reach the happy shore."

Near this is the Davidson plot:

Walter Davidson, 1779—1850; his wife, Sarah, 1792—1848, their sons John, William, James, David.

Beside Dr. Whitelaw, the whole family, who died young, are buried.

The next plot is the McFarland's, whose brick house, built in 1800, still stands. They are all descendants of one who was a prisoner at Greenbush, referred to in St. Mark's. One of these, James, buried in another plot, was one of the guides to the force which captured Fort Niagara, Dec. 1813.

Joseph Barr, a victim of the Des Jardins canal tragedy, Mar. 12th, 1857.

John Ross, born in Montreal, 1781, died at Niagara, 1863.

John Mencilley, aged 86, for many years keeper of stores at Fort George.

Col. Robt. Miller lies here, and Wm. Wright, Royal Engineers.

John Rogers, an office-bearer of the church for fifty years, like Col. W. D. Miller.

In an enclosure full of headstones lies John McCulloch, a noted merchant of the town, born in Wigtonshire, Scotland.

Jacob Field and Murray Field, descendants of U. E. L. families, lie here.

Janet McPherson, aged 93, wife of Neil Black, and the brothers, John, Alexander, Lachlan, aged 80, 89 and 99, respectively.

A few Africans who escaped from slavery lie here, and lately were found the remains, no doubt hastily in-

tered, of a soldier of the King's 8th, who fell 27th May, 1813.

A stout slab of oak, which has stood for over fifty years, while more modern marble stones have fallen, broken in two, tells of another soldier :

"Thomas Ferguson, Royal Canadian Rifles, of the parish of Pithenween, Fifeshire, died in 1852.

A faithful friend, a father dear,
A loving husband lieth here ;
Great is the loss we now sustain
We hope in Heaven to meet again."

That of another gives a hint of the troubles and expense caused to the Canadian Government by the Civil War in the United States :

"In memory of Jas. Falconer, private of No. 2 Co., of Central Administrative Battalion, who died while serving upon the frontier Mar. 1st, 1865.

This monument was erected to his memory by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of his company."

Here lies a young surgeon from Edinburgh :

"John Fairweather, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, died, 1839, aged 28."

Many names shewing nationality are found here, as McFarland, McPherson, Davidson, Dawson, Logan, Swinton, Currie, Forbes, Carnochan, Elliott, Gordon, McIntyre, Blain, Hutchinson, McMicking, Pringle, Lachlan McPherson had far passed the limit of the Psalmist, having attained almost his hundredth year.

The Centennial tablet reads thus :

"1794. 1894.

"In grateful commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of this congregation, this tablet is erected by the members of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara. The first building, begun in October 1794 and erected on this spot, was burnt in the war of 1812-14. The congregation met in St. Andrew's school room on the north corner of this block for some years. The present church was built in 1831. The ministers have been Rev. John Dun, Rev. John Young, Rev. Jno. Burns, Rev. Thomas Fraser, Rev. Robt. McGill, D.D., Rev. John Cruickshank, D.D., Rev. J. B. Mowat, M.A., D.D., Rev. Charles Campbell, Rev. Wm.

Cleland, Rev. J. W. Bell, M.A., and the present pastor, Rev. N. Smith."

ST. VINCENT de PAUL.

The church was built in 1834 ; previous to this St. Mark's graveyard was used by all denominations. In the church is a tablet with this inscription :

"To the memory of Lieut. Adj. Reginald McDonnell, Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., who died at Niagara, C. W., on the 20th Dec., 1851, aged 39 years. This tablet is erected by his brother officers as a testimony of regard." In the graveyard is a stone with a similar inscription.

In the enclosure of the McDougal family is the grave of Col. D. McDougal, treasurer of the united counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand for many years. He fought at Lundy's Lane and lay on the field all night, being reported as mortally wounded, but recovered, carrying in his body a bullet to his grave. In the Historical Room is the original document authorizing Daniel McDougal to enlist men in Glengarry to serve in the war, dated April, 1813, E. McDonell, Prescott.

Bishop McDonell, who ministered to the Catholic regiment from Glengarry, Scotland, was often entertained at Col. McDougal's in Niagara. The wife and her mother, buried here, show the Scottish origin, McNabb and McDonell.

Near this enclosure lies buried one of the benevolent ladies of the town, whose kind face and ready smile are not forgotten, Mrs. Stevenson. A letter in an old Niagara Gleaner of 1832, tells of the time when debtors were imprisoned and of the kindness of Mrs. Stevenson in sending comforts to prisoners.

A young and beloved priest, Father Lynch, lies here, his grave kept covered with flowers by loving hands. In a distant corner is a monument to mark the grave of Patrick Lawless, the fireman of the Steamer Zimmerman, burnt to death on board on the night of Aug. 21st, 1863.

Near this is a mark of filial affection. Father John Kennedy has placed this inscription to the memory of his father :

"In memoriam Bernardi Kennedy, cujus anima ut Requiescat in pace, desiderantur fidelium suffragia mortuus est IV Kal Decembris A. D. 1857, Anno Ætatis suae 53, Grato animo filius ejus Revendus Joannes P. Kennedy Presbyter. Hoc eregi curavit."

Another mark of respect to parents buried years ago is the handsome mausoleum near the church erected lately by Hugh J. Chisholm, a millionaire of New York, the bodies of his father and mother, Alexander Chisholm and Mary Chisholm, first buried in the graveyard, having been transferred to this solid structure.

Not many old soldiers are buried here, but there is one to the memory of James E. Burns of the Royal Canadian Rifles, Sergeant, also his father, Thomas Burns, a respected pensioner, for many years belonging to the band of that Regiment.

Very few verses are found, but one attracts attention :

"Gloria in Excelsis Deo, Patrick McLaughlin, a native of Sligo, Ireland, 1853, aged 26.

Remember me, my Christian friends,
And then in charity pray
That God may blot out all my sins
The general judgment day.
With humble prayers then may crave
When you perceive that from my grave
I ask my last request from you
To whom I bid my last adieu."

The words on many stones are, "Pray for his soul." The names found here generally show the nationality—as Fagan, Brady, O'Neil, O'Donnell, Lynch. There are many fine monuments to members of the families of Doyle, Greene, Healey, Barron, Gurvine, Murphy, Freel, Petley, McGuire, Walsh, Reilley, Kearins. .

BAPTIST (COLORED) CHURCH.

This church, erected in 1829 by the exertions of John Oakley, who came to Fort George in 1814 and had charge of the Field Train Department, was removed some time ago, being no longer used. At one time several hundred escaped slaves found shelter under the British flag, and here are buried many of these dusky Africans, but one white child was buried here in 1832,

that of the above mentioned Rev. John Oakley, who was a teacher and preacher.

Here too is buried a hero whose name should not be forgotten, though it is unrecorded in marble or granite. Herbert Holines, a teacher and exhorter, who organized a band of colored men of several hundreds to surround the jail and prevent the return of Mosely, an escaped slave from Kentucky, who was by law ordered to be given up. The civil and military authorities were called out, soldiers, constables, sheriff, and the Riot Act read. The prisoner escaped, but Holmes and Green were shot and lie buried here, having given their lives to save their brother from slavery. Were not they heroes indeed, and should not their names be commemorated ?

METHODIST GRAVEYARD.

This congregation is also a century old. The church was built in 1823.

Here is found a monument to John Boyd, who died here in 1885, aged 85. He had been a teacher in the Old Blue (Grammar) School of Toronto, and was the father of Sir John Boyd, whose son has given his life in South Africa. Here are buried John Edson and Salome Crane, his wife, of U. E. Loyalist birth, from Nova Scotia ; George Varey, who played the bass viol in the church before the days of organs or melodeons.

Two old grey stones show burials here previous to any in St. Andrew's or St. Vincent de Paul.

"Sarah Laurence, died 1825, aged 64 ; Gideon Howell, died 1827, aged 22.

Here in the silent tomb beneath this miry sod
Lies one who bore the Cross and trusted in his God ;
Farewell, dear wife and friends, and my dear little son,
My work is finished and the prize is won."

FORT NIAGARA.

Two graveyards on the opposite side of the river were visited and here were found several inscriptions interesting to us.

In the military graveyard of Fort Niagara, that post which has had such an eventful history, having been in the hands of French, British, Indians, Americans, is found a singular trace of the American occupation of Fort George in 1813. A young Frenchman,

perhaps a son of one of those of that nationality who helped the Thirteen Colonies to gain their independence :

"Ici repose Marie Vincent Boisaubin, Lieutenant et adjutant dans le regiment d'artillerie legere des Etats Unis, decéde au Fort George le 13 aout, 1813, a l'age de 22 ans, Ami fidele, fils tendre et sincere comment nous consoler d'une perte si sévere."

A monument bears this comprehensive inscription:

"Erected to the memory of unknown soldiers and sailors of the United States, killed in action or dying of wounds in this vicinity during the war of 1812."

Here were buried in the precincts of the fort, but so far the spot is unknown and unmarked, two British officers, killed at the taking of the fort, 25th July, 1759. In the diary of Sir William Johnson, given in Stone's life of that distinguished man, are these words : "Today buried Gen. Prideaux and Col. Johnson in the chapel with great form ; I was the chief mourner." Should not some memorial be erected to these two British officers who died in adding a page to Britain's roll of fame ?

John Ross Robertson, who has done so much to clear up many pages of Canadian history, has lately unearthed in England a map showing the position of the chapel in what is now the parade ground, and Peter A. Porter of Niagara Falls, N. Y., in an article in the Buffalo Express, has reproduced this so that one may almost pace off the distances and fix the spot.

Information has lately been given that in former days there was a stone near that of Sergt. Amasa Snow, with the name of General Prideaux, and the inference is that the bodies of the two British officers were removed to the military graveyard when the chapel was taken down.

"Sergeant Amasa Snow, died Apr., 1829.

Here lies brave Snow, full six feet deep,
Whose heart would melt when caused to weep.
Though winter's blast may freeze his frame,
Yet Death's cold grasp can't chill his fame."

This curious mingling of the words Snow, melt, freeze and chill, referring to the brave Sergeant, is at least ingenious if not poetic.

A new cenotaph has been erected with inscription slightly different—

"To the memory of unknown officers and enlisted men who fought in the early Indian wars on this frontier, and also in the Revolutionary War, whose remains are interred in this cemetery."

"Sacred to the memory of Adj. Thos. Poe, Penn., Vol., who nobly died for his country at Lundy's Lane, July 26th, 1814." This burial must have taken place while Fort Niagara was in the hands of the British.

"In memory of John Christie, (son of the late Major Jas. Christie of the Rev. Army,) Colonel of the 23rd Infantry, Inspector of the Northern Division of the U. S. Army, died at Lewiston, July 23rd, 1813, aged 25 yrs., 6 mos. and 19 days."

This was the period of the American occupation of Niagara, when from the unsanitary condition of the camp many of the troops were removed to the higher land at Lewiston.

LEWISTON.

Here too, in a beautiful well kept graveyard near the Presbyterian church, are traces of the contest of a century ago :

"In memory of the high respect and esteem which Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer bore to Capt. George Nelson of the VI. U. S. Regiment of Infantry, who, on the 13th Oct., 1812, in the XXXVII. year of his age, fell in the attack upon Queenston, U.C., this monument is erected Feb. 22nd, 1813.

"Here sleeps a soldier, here a brave man rests."

The following shows the influence of a wife over a husband :

"Sacred to the memory of Nancy, consort of Fitz James Hotchkis.

Nancy, be thou my guide to point the road
That leads far hence to yonder blest abode.
Grant me her faith, thou good, though great most high,
Let me like Nancy live, like Nancy die."

It is difficult now to know what crime committed by Great Britain is referred to in the following lines :

"In memory of Alexander Miller, who died Oct. 13th, 1828, aged 62, a native of Dundee, Scotland."

"Far from his country and his native skies,
 Here, mouldering in the dust, poor Miller lies.
 He loved his country, loved that spot of earth
 Which gave a Wallace, Bruce and Duncan birth.
 But when that country, dead to all but gain,
 Bowed her base neck and hugged the oppressed chain,
 He viewed the approaching event with many a sigh.
 He crossed the wide waves, and here untimely died."

Perhaps the Sutherland evictions are meant.
 Of Miss Mary Attwater, who died in 1815, it is
 said :

"She needs no verse her virtues to record,
 She lived and died a servant of the Lord."

Another stone has the startling question :

"She is gone; but where?"

Another point in which the history of the two countries touch is found here. A broken tombstone, formerly upright, now lying flat, is that of

"Ashbel Sage, born 1777, died 1855. He was the pilot and guide who conducted the American army to Queenston Heights in the battle on the morning of the 13th October, 1812."

There was formerly a daguerreotype of this veteran inserted in the stone, but this has disappeared long since.

Here, too, lie Thomas Hustler and his wife Catharine, characters used by the novelist Cooper in the *Spy* as Sergeant Hollister and Betty Flannigan.

The HAMILTON GRAVEYARD, QUEENSTON.

The Hamilton residence in Queenston is a fine stone building on an eminence having the old colonial pillars, and the family burying plot is on the property, surrounded by a low stone wall, enclosing beautiful trees.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, born in Scotland, and whose name we find so often as entertaining guests in Simcoe's time, died in 1809, aged —, and is buried here. This spot has to us a pathetic interest, since here for a year rested the remains of Gen. Sir Isaac Brock and his brave young adjutant, McDonell, who were four times buried. First, at Fort George, where the bodies lay for twelve years, till the first monument was erected at Queenston, then, when the shattered shaft was

taken down, the bodies were removed to the Hamilton burying plot till the vault of the present monument was ready in 1853.

One inscription reads :

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Hamilton, born at Fort Niagara, 1787, died 1856. Mary Biggar, his wife, born at Dumfries, Scotland, 1790."

Alexander Hamilton died in Feb., 1839, aged 45. This must have been Sheriff Hamilton, whose death it is said was hastened by the shock to his system from having to perform the office of hangman at Niagara jail. No hangman was to be found, and the sheriff, according to law, had himself to perform the revolting duty, 1838. In an account of a prisoner confined in Niagara jail for his share in the rebellion, this is confirmed.

A large altar tomb commemorates a member of the well-known Dickson family. He was a merchant in Queenston and carried on an extensive business there.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Dickson, who died in 1825, aged 50, also Eliza, his wife. He was a native of Dumfries, Scotland, came to this Province in the year 1789, and became a permanent resident of the District of Niagara, where he held various public situations, which he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the country, and as an active, intelligent and upright magistrate, a member of the Legislature and Colonel of Militia, none could have discharged the various duties incidental to the changeable situations with greater fidelity. In private life an affectionate husband and parent, a warm friend and kind neighbor, his urbanity endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza, wife of Thomas Dickson of Queenston, who died 6th Sept., 1802, and of their only son, John Alexander, who died 18th July, 1821, in the 21st year of his age."

"Hannah Owen Hamilton, 1797—1888." This was the daughter of Wm. Jarvis, secretary, and wife of Alexander Hamilton, whom she survived almost 50 years.

"In memory of Caroline E. Hamilton, wife of Geo. Durand. At rest Nov. 26th, 1900; born Jan.

4th, 1835. Through the grave and gate of death to joyful resurrection."

"Our mother, Jessie A. Duff, died May 31st, 1890, aged 69."

Midst war's alarms was born Mary Hamilton, 9th June, 1813, only a few days after the battle of Fort George, when the town of Niagara was taken, 27th May.

Here again occurs an important name in the early history of our country :

"Hannah, wife of Wm. Jarvis, Secretary of the Province of U. C., died 1845, aged 84.

Shed not for her the bitter tear,
Nor give the heart to vain regret,
'Tis but the casket that lies here,
The gem that filled it sparkles yet."

Another : "Robert Hamilton lies here ; born 1808 ; died 1868."

As the Hon. Robert Hamilton was married twice and had a large family of eight sons, the family connection is large and there are many names to be found here from intermarriages, as Tench, Duff, Durand, Mewburn, Gourlay.

Here lies buried Capt. John Humphrey Tench, late of H. M. 87th and 61st Regts., who died Xmas, 1851, also Maria Tench, wife of above, also Margaret Carruthers, widow of Major Carruthers, late H. M. 55th Westmoreland Regt., and Katherine Hamilton, wife of F. B. Tench, and Eliza Hamilton, wife of J. T. Townsend.

The family name has been well preserved, as the city of Hamilton thus derived its name, and the city of St. Catharines was named in 1809 from Catharine, the second wife of Hon. Robert Hamilton. The Hon. John Hamilton's residence, afterwards called Glencairn, by its owner, W. A. Thomson, was about two miles below Queenston, while that of Dr. Hamilton, another brother, was above the mountain. The Hon. John Hamilton, who has been called the father of Canada's inland marine, and was long honorably connected with the shipping of Lake Ontario, is buried at Kingston.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

This noble shaft, says a late writer, is perhaps the finest isolated column, all things considered, in the world : 200 ft. high, the height of the figure 17 ft., and the situation unsurpassed, commanding a view of river, lake and plain. At some seasons of the year the varied colors of brown ploughed land, purple vineyards, the tender green of the wheat or brilliant crimson of the "maple forests all aflame," and the somber pine woods, give the ennuied tourist at least a new experience.

The first monument was erected in 1824 and shattered with a gunpowder explosion by the miscreant Lett in 1840, the present, begun in 1853, was finished in 1856. An immense meeting was held in 1840 on the Heights to devise means to replace the monument destroyed, ten steamers bore representatives from Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton, Toronto, and ascended the river in procession, while cheering crowds on the bank showed their enthusiasm. Eloquent speeches were made by distinguished men, nineteen motions afforded opportunity to twice as many speakers as movers and seconders. The first monument was erected by a grant from the Provincial Parliament, the present by voluntary contributions of the militia and Indian warriors of the province. A grant from Parliament was given to lay out the grounds. The armorial bearings of the hero are supported by lions rampant seven feet in height, the motto *Vincit Veritas*. On the north face the inscription reads :

"Upper Canada has dedicated this monument to the memory of the late

MAJOR-GENERAL, SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Provincial Lieut. Governor and Commander of the forces in this Province, whose remains are deposited in the vaults beneath. Opposing the invading enemy, he fell near these Heights on the 13th October, 1812, in the 43rd year of his age, revered and lamented by the people whom he governed, and deplored by the sovereign to whose services his life had been devoted."

On a brass plate within the column is an inscrip-

tion giving an account of the different burials, and on another a notice of Brock's brave A. D. C.

"In a vault beneath are deposited the mortal remains of Lieut. Col. John McDonell, P.A.D.C., and Aide-de-Camp to the lamented Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., who fell mortally wounded in the battle of Queenston, on the 13th October, 1812, and died the following day. His remains were removed and re-interred with due solemnity on 13th Oct., 1853."

The cenotaph which marks the spot where General Brock fell has on the north side—

"Near this spot Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. C. B., Provisional Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, fell on the 13th Oct., 1812, while advancing to repel the invading enemy."

And on the south side—

"This stone was placed by His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 18th Sept., 1860."

The spot where Col. Macdonell fell has lately been marked by a brass tablet placed on an immense boulder on the site of the Redan Battery about half way down the mountain.

"Near this spot Lieut.-Col. John Macdonell, Attorney-General of Upper Canada, was mortally wounded, 13th Oct., 1812.

Erected by Lundy's Lane Historical Society, 1906."

A brass tablet inside the monument has the following inscription :—

"In a vault underneath are deposited the mortal remains of the lamented Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., who fell in action near these Heights on the 13th Oct., 1812, and was interred on the 16th Oct. at the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, removed from there and re-interred under a monument to the eastward of this site on the 13th Oct., 1824, and in consequence of that monument having received irreparable injury by a lawless act on the 17th Apr., 1840, it was found requisite to take down the former structure and erect this monument, the foundation stone being laid and the remains again re-interred with due solemnity, 13th Oct., 1853."

On carefully reading the inscription placed at the

entrance it was discovered that a strange mistake has been made and it is almost incredible that this has never been noticed and that it has been allowed to remain in "enduring brass" all these years, the date of the destruction of the monument being given as 1838, instead of 1840.

"A monument was originally erected on this spot by a grant from the Parliament of this Province, and subsequently destroyed in the year 1838. The present monument was erected chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the militia and Indian warriors of this Province, aided by a grant from the Legislature, the authority for erecting the same being delegated to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Bart., Chairman; Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., Sir James Buchan Macaulay, Knt., the Honble. Mr. Justice McLean, the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, M.P.P., Thomas Clark Street, Esq., Col. the Hon. James Kerby, Lieut.-Col. Daniel Macdougall, David Thorburn, M.P.P., Lieut. Garrett, late 49th Regt., Col. Robert Hamilton, Capt. H. Munro, Secretary, T. G. Ridout, Esq., Treasurer, William Thomas, architect, John Worthington, builder."

ST. DAVIDS.

In the graveyard around the Methodist Church are many old stones with no name, or the stones chipped so as to be undecipherable. The name which appears most frequently is that of Woodruff, but the oldest date is Solomon Quick, who died in 1823, but many were buried here before that date, as St. Davids had a mill in 1782, and the village was burnt by the Americans in 1814. Here is the grave of David Secord, of whom many stories of daring deeds are told in the Revolutionary War, and from whom the village received its name.

"In memory of Major David Secord, who died 1844, aged 85, also Mary Page, his wife."

David Secord was a magistrate in 1796, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, U. C., in 1811. His claim for compensation for property burnt in the war was nearly £5000, as he owned many buildings.

He was a Sergeant in Butler's Rangers and fought in the Revolutionary War.

Ezekiel Woodruff died in 1837, aged 73, and Samuel Woodruff in 1824. Richard Woodruff, born in 1784, died in 1872, was a member of Parliament. His daughter is thus commemorated, recalling the name of a celebrated railway king :

"In memory of Margaret Ann, wife of Samuel Zimmerman, daughter of Richard Woodruff, died 1851, aged 23."

Mr. Zimmerman was first buried at his home, Niagara Falls, but the body was afterwards re-interred in the vault prepared by him for his wife and sister. His name does not appear on the monument at St. Davids.

John Baptist Clement, died in 1833, and Mary Secord, wife of Wm. A. Woodruff, born 1818, died 1895. An old stone has an inscription almost destitute of capital letters :

"Jane wife of John Prest, queenston late a native of sennington yorkshire England died in 1831."

A monument near the church to Ursen Harvey, born in 1800, has also the names of his two wives, Esther and Caroline. Mr. Harvey was the father of Mrs. J. G. Currie, who has given us the life of Laura Ingersoll Secord and so many interesting reminiscences of St. Davids' old settlers.

The names of Wadsworth, Clement, Crysler and Clyde occur frequently. Many of these early settlers lived to a great age as William Crysler, died 1824, aged 92 ; Anne Clement Woodruff, born 1788, died 1878, aged 90 years, while Richard Woodruff, her husband, died 1872, aged 88. Major Adam Brown of Queenston, died 1874, aged 76. Col. Joseph Clement, died 1867, aged 76, and his wife aged 80. Maria Dewy, relict of the late Deacon Jacob Beam, died 1881, aged 88 years.

The name Secord is found frequently, as Azubah Hutt, wife of Philip Secord, aged 79. Riall Secord was evidently named from Gen. Riall of Lundy's Lane fame. Many rough, unshaped stones without letter or figure tell of those troublous times when the exigencies of war or refugee privations prevented the elaborate epitaphs of another period.

WARNER'S GRAVEYARD.

In the Warner family plot about two miles from St. Davids, are found the names of many U. E. Loyalists. Here again the surface lettering in the old stones is chipped off. There is a small frame church, now unused, which replaced an older one, built in 1801, the first Methodist church in the peninsula. A stone wall had surrounded the enclosure, the remains of which may yet be seen. One of the oldest stones is that to Stephen Secord, who died in 1808, aged 49. We find from early records that in the census taken by Col. John Butler at Niagara in 1783, the name Secord occurs more frequently than any other, as Peter, John, James, Thomas, Stephen. In Butler's Rangers there were seven Secords, and the Stephen Secord buried here was one of these. William E. Secord died in 1881, aged 83. We know from other records that John Secord was living near Niagara in 1782, and that the first white child born there was Daniel Secord. William Van Every died in 1832, aged 67, and Elizabeth, his wife, born Dec., 1764, died 1857. A pathetic story is told of members of the Van Every family and others in Ryerson's U. E. Loyalists.

Several German names occur, as :

"In memory of Dinah, wife of Jacob Hostetter, second daughter of Joseph and Mary Van Every."

And near this is a stone to Margaret Clow, wife of Daniel Ostrander, died 1824.

"In memory of Nancy, wife of Malum Swayze, born 1800, died 1828."

The Christian names Lois and Charity, Asel and Christian, Peter, Stephen and David, frequently occur.

James Durham, dying in 1832, attained the ripe age of 85.

In a square enclosed by a brick and stone wall are three old grey monumental stones, one to Jemima Hill, who died in 1817, aged 18 ; another to "Mary Margaret, Dufelt, relict of the late Joseph Clement, died 1845, aged 80."

Another stone and iron enclosure has an old grey double stone to two children of Robert and Margaret McKinley, who died in 1811 and 1813 respectively.

A monument to Margaret A. Berninger, wife of Robert McKinley, born 1769, died 1860, aged 91.

The name Warner occurs again and again, and here are also besides those mentioned, Cain, Collard, etc. Christian Warner and Joseph Van Every were born here in 1809.

The first Methodist class-meeting in this district met at the house of Christian Warner, 1788, and the church was built in 1801.

HOMER, OR TEN MILE CREEK.

Two miles from St. Catharines is an old graveyard where were buried many of the U. E. Loyalists. Six stately elms stand in a line at one side, while one lies prone near them.

How few of those who fell when Niagara was captured, 27th May, 1813, have their names in consecrated ground, but here, unexpectedly, we find the name of one :

"Erected in memory of George Grass, who was killed in the battle of Fort George, May 27th, 1813, aged 24 years."

A tablet in St. Mark's, Niagara, gives the names of four, the stone at Chautauqua marks the burial place of three unknown British soldiers who fell in that battle, and this of George Grass is the only other one we know of.

Here are found the names of many of the Secord family as—

"In memory of Solomon Secord, late Lieut. in Butler's Corps of Rangers, who departed this life Jan. 22, 1799, aged 43 years."

A large altar tomb has the inscription—

"Capt. Jacob Ball, died July 24th, 1820, aged 43 years."

Another beside it—

"Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Ball, born 1790, died 1862."

We find from early records that Jacob Ball, the father, came in 1782 with his three sons, Peter, Jacob and John. A fourth son, George, came in 1784. They received a grant of land of 1,000 acres and there is still in possession of the Ball family in the township, 750 acres.

The names of Stull and Goring, Secord, Ball and Schram occur again and again and the fondness for scripture names of the Puritans is shewn as Seth and Charity, Solomon, David and Jacob. Very often a verse with halting rhyme, metre or syntax, closes the inscription. A double stone is divided perpendicularly for two inscriptions to husband and wife, a young couple aged 24 and 37 respectively. Below the words :

"As God together did us join,
So He did part us for a time.
But now we both together lies
Till Christ shall call us to arise."

Very few give the place of birth, but those given are far distant, as Yorkshire, Nova Scotia, Vermont.

"In memory of George Read, who was born at Brenton, in Yorkshire, England, 1763, and came to New York in 1773, to Canada in 1784, and departed this life Feb., 1834."

1784 was, we know, the year of the coming of the U. E. Loyalists.

"In memory of Margaret, wife of Col. Peter Hare, and formerly wife of Lieut. Solomon Secord, died 1851, aged 87 years. Erected by Mrs. R. Henery. My mother's grave."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ST. CATHARINES.

This is an old cemetery ; we know of one at least buried here in 1812, but many bodies have been removed to the new cemetery, but we still find traces of many of the early settlers. In the life of Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt is frequently mentioned Shipman's Corners, (near St. Catharines,) and here is the name of its founder :

"In memory of Paul Shipman, born 1756, died 1825, aged 69 years."

From him St. Paul street was named.

Here is also the record of the father of the projector of the Welland Canal :

"In memory of Thomas Merritt, Esq., Cornet of the Queen's Rangers under Col. Simcoe during the American Revolution, and Major commanding the cavalry on this frontier in the war of 1812. Appointed Surveyor of Woods and Forests on 20th May, 1800,

and Sheriff of the Niagara District, 5th October, 1803. Departed this life 12th May, 1842, aged 83."

The next inscription brings up the thought of the heroine, Laura Ingersoll Secord :

"In memory of Maria, relict of the late Charles Ingersoll, of Ingersoll, second daughter of Thomas and Mary Merritt, died 1850."

It is sometimes forgotten that the town of Ingersoll was named after Charles Ingersoll.

In the journal of W. H. Merritt the name of his wife's father and mother frequently occur.

"In memory of Penelope, wife of Dr. J. Prendergast, born 1774, in South Kingston, State of Rhode Island, died at the residence of her son-in-law, William Hamilton Merritt."

"To the memory of Jedidiah Prendergast, M. D., who was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., died at his residence in Mayville, 1848."

This name occurs as one of the proprietors of the Niagara Library of 1800—1820. He then lived at Youngstown, N. Y. A large monument has this short inscription :—

"Commodore Job Northrop, a native of Woodbridge, Ct., born 1787, died 1833. He was noble hearted, generous and humane."

The monument was brought all the way from New Haven, Ct. In the memoir of Hon. W. H. Merritt, Com. Northrop is mentioned as generous and even lavish, driving fast horses, giving good dinners, spending money prodigally. Employed in the Bolivian service, on his return his role seemed to be to spend money. When his horses ran away the vehicle was given to the finder, and to his daughter, after playing a tune on the piano, a bank note was often given.

"Sacred to the memory of the late Reverend Lewis Williams, a native of Hallan, Caermarthenshire, South Wales, England, who labored a faithful minister and servant of God at this place for several years, departed this life 26th Sept., 1822, in his 63rd year, much lamented."

"Here lieth the body of Rev. Richard Lyons McArthur, M. A., Trinity College, Dublin, and for some

months curate of St. George's church in this town, departed this life 1857."

"Caroline, daughter of James and Caroline Gordon, died 1814."

"In memory of Sarah, widow of Wm. Dummer Powell, died 1834, aged 54."

This must have been the wife of W. D. Powell, the lawyer, of Queenston, and one of the ten who formed the first Law Society in 1797, in U. Canada. From a letter in the possession of the Niagara Historical Society from Queenston, 1801, to Robert Nelles, 40 Mile Creek (now Grimsby,) we learn that the couple had eloped and driven all the way to Niagara to be married by Rev. R. Addison, and the letter written to thank Col. and Mrs. Nelles for their help also speaks of the fatiguing ride to Niagara.

ST. CATHARINES CEMETERY.

To this comparatively modern cemetery many bodies have been brought from private graveyards, or others being destroyed by the march of improvement. On an old grey stone may be read :

"In memory of Mrs. Hannah Frey, widow of the late Capt. Bernard Frey, who died 1834, aged 76."

On another, close by, a well-known incident of the war of 1812 is recorded :

"Sacred to the memory of Capt. B. Frey, of his Majesty's late Corps of Butler's Rangers, who was killed by a cannon shot at Niagara, 22nd day of November, 1812, aged 58."

The story is that he had picked up a cannon ball from the street and was carrying it under his arm when a spent ball from Fort Niagara struck that under his arm and he died in consequence, but without a wound. Part of the Frey family remained in the U. S., while this member preferred to join the U. E. L.'s in Canada.

Some well-known names follow, as

"In memory of Stephen A. Secord, died 1884, aged 83."

Samuel Street died at Thorold, 1854, aged 62.

"Sarah Street, beloved wife of John Gustavus Stevenson, died 1861, aged 37."

"In memory of Sarah Ingersoll, wife of Henry Mittleberger, born 1807, died 1826."

"In memory of William Street Servos, born 1787, died 1857, and Catharine Ball, his wife, born 1790, died 1875."

The bodies of the last two were removed from the Servos burying ground when the farm was sold.

An unpretentious stone records the projector of the Welland Canal ; that monument to his energy and foresight is quite near :

"Hon. Wm. Hainilton Merritt, born July 3rd, 1793, died July 7th, 1862."

"Catharine Rodman Prendergast, beloved wife of Hon. W. H. Merritt, born 1793, died Jan. 10th, 1862."

It is remarkable that husband and wife were born in the same year and died in the same year.

Hon. W. H. Merritt was Captain of Dragoons raised in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane and was not released till the close of the war.

Two "beloved physicians" rest here :

"Theophilus Mack, M.D., died 1881, aged 61. The wise, beloved physician, the faithful friend of the poor and suffering, he met death in conscious serenity, trusting with undoubting faith in the promises of the Redeemer. 'And I heard a voice write, blessed are the dead.' "

On the other side, "Galea Spes salutis."

"In memory of Chas. Rolls, born at Prines Maston, Warwickshire, England, 1785, died 1867, also Henry Rolls, M.D., 1814-1887."

A monument to the father of Dr. Clark, who preserves the manuscript journal kept by his father, Col. Clark, from which have been gleaned many interesting particulars of early life in this province :

"In memory of Lieut. Col. John Clark, Canada Militia, born at Kingston, U. C., 1786, died at Walnuta dale farm, Grantham, C. W., 1862, also his wife, Sarah Adams, born at Queenston, U. C., 1791, died 1864."

A large enclosure is sacred to the families of St. John and Phelps as Lois St. John, wife of Samuel St. John, mother of Abigail Phelps, of Kent, Conn., born 1756, died 1849, aged 93."

"Orton Stone Phelps, 1812-1837, and Oliver Phelps of Conn., born 1779, died 1851."

A large vault has the name of Thomas Burns, the son of Rev. Jno. Burns, minister of Niagara and Stamford. Another has that of Richard Miller, Q.C.

TURNEY GRAVEYARD.

About two miles from St. Catharines lie the remains of this family, in which there were two famous soldiers, although here their names are not recorded. Particulars of the first are found in a memorial in the Canadian Archives.

"John Turney, Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers, born in Co. Down, Ireland, 1744, enlisted in King's 8th Regt., served as sergeant in Germany and America, and promoted to Butler's Rangers." In his memorial giving his services he says: "They (the Rangers) were Britons and the descendants of Britons — and trained to arms, determined to transmit to posterity the rights that are dear to man, or nobly perish in the defence of our King, and God, who never forsakes His people, brought us through many dangers and trials."

His son, Capt. George Turney, of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, was killed at the battle of Chippawa, 5th July, 1814, that day so disastrous to our forces. The name was originally written Torney.

STAMFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church of Stamford was organized over a century ago, but unfortunately the early records are not complete. The church was built in 1787, ranking next to the Mohawk church near Brantford, the first church built in Ontario, but was replaced by the present one. One of the oldest graves has this inscription:

"In memory of Leah, consort of John Rowe, who departed this life Sept. 5th, 1793, aged 25 years."

John Rowe must apparently have soon taken another helpmate, who also died young:

"In memory of Mary, consort of John Rowe, who departed this life Mar. 4th, 1797, aged 22 years."

Capt. John Rowe, 2nd Lincoln Militia, was killed

at Chippawa, 5th July, 1814, and was formerly a sergeant in Butler's Rangers.

The following shows not only the early settlement of Stamford township, but the strength of the bond between master and servant in those early days, as shown by fifty years of service.

"In memory of Samuel Montgomery, who departed this life 28th October, 1838, in the 87th year of his age. He was a native of County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America in the year 1768, and settled in Stamford, district of Niagara, in 1788, in the family of the late Archibald Thompson, where he resided till his death."

Another tombstone tells of James Thomson, a native of Roxburgh, Scotland, who settled in Stamford in 1785, dying in 1831, aged eighty. The epitaphs of eighty years ago sometimes show an originality in orthography and syntax, as :

"In memory of Susanna McMicking, who departed this life Sept. 11th, 1821, aged 30 years.

Epetaf S. U.

Underneath this stone doth ly
As much beauty as could die
Which when alive did vigger give
To as much virtue as could live."

"In memory of Thomas McMicking, who was born April 11th, 1750, died Feb. 11th, 1830, in the 80th year of his age.

Stop passenger upon the road
Don't overlook this shrine
For if thou art a friend of God
Here lies a friend of thine."

"In memory of James Middaugh, who departed this life June, 1839, aged 79 years.

farewell my wife my
life is past—my love to
you so long did last, but
now no sorrow for me
take, belove my children
for my sake."

Here is another mosaic of history :

"Sacred to the memory of Daniel Keith, who died 28th Aug., 1824, by a fall from General Sir Isaac Brock's monument, aged 25."

The tragedy recorded above must have occurred during the erection of the first monument.

"In memory of Captain Giles Hall, who departed this life Nov. 2nd, 1816, aged 67."

No doubt a veteran of the war of 1812, and the next a U. E. Loyalist :

"In memory of Dorothy, wife of Abraham Vrooman, Senior, who was born in the State of New Jersey, April 16th, 1768, and died Oct. 12th, 1820, aged 52."

To Andrew Murray, who died on the Atlantic :

"In memory of a loved one
Who was both true and kind,
For health upon the ocean
He sought but could not find."

The faithful pastor for almost thirty years is thus commemorated :

"In memory of the Rev. John Russell, D.D., pastor of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford, who died Mar. 3rd, 1854, in the 58th year of his age, and 28th of his ministry. 'After he had served this generation by the will of God he fell on sleep' ; 'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.'

Requiescat in Pace."

This congregation is believed to be the only one in Canada of the kind and is in connection with churches of the U. S. In the Session book it is called the Associate Presbyterian Society.

A teacher and preacher is buried here, though no stone marks the grave—Rev. John Burns, the first teacher of the Grammar School in Niagara, founded 1808. He was a Presbyterian minister and officiated in St. Andrew's church, Niagara, and in Stamford between 1805 and 1817. Indeed, a sermon of his has been printed, preached to encourage his people to defend their country in the war of 1812.

Of the Thomas McMicking referred to it is said in his obituary, "he came from Galloway, Scotland, to New York, fought in the Revolutionary war, received a

grant of land in 1783, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church for 30 years."

The monument of one who occupied many important positions as a leading merchant, a member of Parliament, Warden of the County for many years, has this very modest inscription :

"David Thorburn,

Born in Roxburgshire, Scotland, died at Queenston, 1862, in his 73rd year."

In an enclosure there are eight Thomsons, all born at the Whirlpool and most of them died there, the first born in 1819.

"Archibald Thompson, 1800—1892."

"John Chisholm, emigrated to Canada 1779, born 1746, died 1830." This must have been one of the earliest of the United Empire Loyalists to come to this country.

A good soldier of the late Queen, as well as of his Heavenly Master, here found burial :

"Jas. Munro, Corporal of 93rd Highlanders, from Tain, Scotland, died 1845, aged 31. He was a good soldier of Jesus Christ, expert in using the sword of the Spirit in defence of the truth of the Gospel, which he adorned by a becoming conversation."

"Peter McMicking, a native of Colmonell, Scotland, died 1823, aged 83." This was a United Empire Loyalist, as were Dorothy Bowman, born 1758, died 1861, aged 83, and Abraham Adam, born 1768—the one from the Mohawk river, and the other from New Jersey. Other names which are found here are Niven, Parker, Carnochan and Wallace.

ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH.

This church was built in Stamford in 1825, when Sir Peregrine Maitland had his residence in this beautiful spot, an ideal English village, its village green, still sacred to football and other games, it is said was laid out by the Governor. The records of the church as kept by Rev. Wm. Leeming from 1818 to 1837, are complete. None of the inscriptions are so old as those of the church nearly opposite, as 1833 was the oldest date found here.

Here is another bit of history of a later date, that of the Fenian Raid of 1866 :

"Pro Patria ac Regina

John Herriman Mewburn, Toronto University Rifles, 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own, only son of Harmon Chiltern Mewburn, killed at Limeridge, June 2nd, 1866, fighting in defence of his native land against Fenian invaders, aged 21 years."

This was the son of Dr. Mewburn, who, with other students, went from examination halls. The University Company lost most heavily, three of the number, giving up their young lives, Mewburn, McKenzie, Tempest.

"In memory of the Hon. Jacob Æmelius Irving of Ironshore, Jamaica, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, and formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons ; was wounded at Waterloo ; born 1797, died at Drummondville, 1856."

His widow died in her 91st year. We are told in a late paper of his fine literary taste, histrionic skill and fine baritone voice. Drove four-in-hand from Bonshaw on Yonge St. He was the son of Paulus Æmelius Irving, who was at the capture of Quebec.

Another military man is buried here :

"In memory of Matthew Ottley, who died in 1845, in his 72nd year. His early life was spent in H. M. service, 23 years as paymaster of the 82nd Regt., came to Canada in 1827.

"Sacred to the memory of Andrew Rorback, born in New Jersey, Lieut.-Col. of 2nd Lincoln Regt., died at Stamford 1843."

"In memory of Richard, son of late Rev. Bearmont Dixie, Rector of St. Peter's Derby, brother of the late Baronet of that name, born 1782, died 1834."

"In memory of Robert H. Dee, who died in 1833."

There are in the church five memorial windows, principally to the families of Dee and Mewburn.

John Mewburn, M.R.C.S., died at Danby House, Stamford ; Thos. Wilson, Commander R. N.

LUNDY'S LANE.

What memories cluster round this spot ! The scene of a battle the most stubbornly contested in the war of 1812, a burial ground before that date, and now here stands a stately monument, an obelisk erected at a cost of \$5,000 by the Dominion Government, from the persistent efforts of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, headed by the Rev. Canon Bull as President, and James Wilson, Secretary. The inscription reads :

"Erected by the Canadian Parliament in honor of the victory gained on 25th July, 1814, by the British and Canadian forces, and in grateful remembrance of the brave men who died on the field of battle fighting for the Unity of the British Empire." The ground was given for a graveyard by Miss Jennie McKenzie's grandfather.

Close by is a beautiful church, built by the munificent gift of the late Wm. Lowell, the roar of Niagara's torrent lending its voice as an everlasting requiem to those who lie here on Drummond's Hill. Why has the name of the village been changed from Drummondville to Niagara Falls South, making the confusion of names only more confounded ? To this neglected graveyard, that of the village and not of the church, at one time weed grown, with thorns and briars contesting for supremacy, perhaps is due much of the historical work done in the last two decades of years. Rev. Canon Bull and Mr. Fenwick, High School teacher, formed an Historical Society and commenced with work nearest at hand, putting in order the grounds. Meetings were held, the public interested, historical pamphlets written, Parliament petitioned, till at last the monument was erected, and in the vault lie the remains of several officers and men which have been re-interred with fitting honors. How different now the scene from that night when men came from the harvest field to help on that field of blood, where the next day a funeral pile of the dead was consumed in smoke and flame. And here on this battle field let military heroes have precedence.

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Col. the Hon. Cecil Bishopp, 1st Foot Guards, and inspecting officer in U. C., eldest and only surviving son of Sir Cecil



Laura Secord's Monument.

Bishopp, Bart., Baron de la Zouche in England. After having served with distinction in the British army in Holland, Spain and Portugal, he died on the 16th July, 1813, in consequence of wounds received in action with the enemy at Black Rock, the 13th of the same month, to the great grief of his family and friends, and is buried here. This tomb, erected at the time by his brother officers, becoming very much dilapidated, is now, 1816, renewed by his affectionate sisters, the Baroness de la Zouche and the Hon. Mrs. Peckell in memorial of an excellent man and beloved brother."

In the parish church of his far off English home in Parham, Sussex, is a tablet recalling the circumstances of his death and burial :

"His pillow not of sturdy oak,
His shroud a soldier's simple cloak,
His dirge will sound till time's no more,
Niagara's loud and solemn roar.
There Cecil lies—say—where the grave
More worthy of a Briton brave?"

And this recalls other lines on the same hero—

"Where sleeps the young and brave,
And shed one tear on Cecil's grave."

"Thomas Teskey, 1822—1893. They shall awake in everlasting life."

"Druzella Lymburner. Weep not, she is not dead but sleepeth."

"Peter Cunningham. Thou shall call : I will answer thee.—Job 14 : 15."

"To the memory of Lieut. Col. Gordon and Capt. Torrens of the Royals, killed at Fort Erie during the campaign of 1814. Erected by Major Barry Fox, late of said Regt., their friend and companion, June 20th, 1851."

Here must have been a real friendship after nearly forty years, showing the falsity of Swinburne's line :

"What love was ever as deep as the grave?"

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Dossie Patterson, Captain of the 6th Regt. of Infantry, Royal 1st Warwickshire, who, after serving under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, throughout the Peninsular War, fell before Fort Erie at the age of 26, Sept. 17th, 1814."

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Wm. Hemphill, of the Royals, who fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane on the 25th July, 1814. This stone was placed by his son, Lieut.-Col. Hemphill, of the 26th Cameronians, July 17th, 1854."

So far as known there is only one American buried here, but in their nameless graves lie here peacefully those who fought as foes that hot July day, alternately holding the hill till midnight, when our men were left in possession.

"Here lies the body of Abraham E. Hull, Captain in the 9th Regt. of U. S. Infantry, who fell near this spot in the battle of Bridgewater, July 25th, 1814, aged 28 years."

There was a large gathering to witness the ceremony of re-interring the remains of American soldiers, and the unique spectacle of this international funeral, for both U. S. and Canadian soldiers took part. The inscription reads :

"The remains of nine soldiers of the 9th Regiment of United States Infantry. Killed at Lundy's Lane, July 25th, 1814, Re-interred Oct. 19th, 1901."

In American histories the battle of Lundy's Lane is called Bridgewater.

"In memory of Philip Chesman Delatre, late Lieut.-Col. in the British army, born 1777, died 1848."

"In memory of Major Richard Leonard, formerly of H. M. 104th Lt. Infantry, who died Oct., 1833."

"In memory of Alex. Ross, No. 2 Co., 93rd Highlanders, who died 11th Oct., 1846, aged 24 years. This monument is erected by his comrades as a token of their respect."

"Sacred to the memory of Duncan Elphinstone Todd, Esq., late a Captain in Her Majesty's 37th Regt. of foot, who died Oct., 1837, aged 30 years."

Another page of history is unrolled by the two following inscriptions referring to two on opposite sides, each illtreated in the troublous times of misrule leading to or during the Rebellion :—

"In memory of Robert Randall, Esq., M.P.P., the victim of Colonial Misrule, who died May 2nd, 1834, aged 66 years."

In Lindsay's life of W. L. McKenzie in an impas-

sioned speech occurs the name of Randall as a victim.

"Here rests in the hope of a joyful resurrection the mortal remains of Edgeworth Ussher, Esq., whose devotion to his sovereign and exertions in the cause of his country at a critical period in the history of Canada marked him out as an object of the vengeance of the enemies of peace and good order, by whom he was cruelly assassinated on the night of the 16th Nov., 1838, in his own house near Chippawa, at the early age of 34 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their irreparable loss."

But are there no inscriptions to the mothers of our land? First let us give that on an unpretentious stone, but which none the less records the name of a heroine indeed:—Laura Secord, who, when Niagara was in the hands of the Americans and a force was sent to Beaverdams to cut off our small force there, walked nineteen miles through mud and mire, in danger from marauders, red or white, wild beasts as well, to give warning, and thus helped to bring about the surrender of the attacking force. These simple words—no more, were all that marked, till lately, the heroine's grave:

"Here rests Laura Secord, beloved wife of James Secord, died Oct. 17th, 1868, aged 93 years."

But in the summer of 1901 was unveiled a bronze bust on a stone pedestal with an inscription that tells the story:

"To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Secord, who, on the 23rd of June, 1813, walked alone nearly twenty miles by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route through woods and swamps, over miry roads, to warn a British outpost at De Cew's Falls of an intended attack, and thereby enabled Lieutenant Fitz-Gibbon, on the 24th June, 1813, with less than fifty men of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, about 15 militiamen and a similar force of Six Nations and other Indians under Captains William Johnson, Kerr and Dominique Ducharme to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwood or Beaver Dams, and after a short engagement to capture Col. Boerstler, of the U. S. army, and his entire force of 542 men with two field pieces. This monument, erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's

49th Regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals, was unveiled 22nd of June, 1901."

The honor of first starting the scheme is due to Rev. Canon Bull of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society. It languished for some time, but was finally taken up by the Ontario Historical Society, and the chief honor is due Mrs. Thompson, the convener of the committee, by whose energy and zeal it has been carried out so successfully in the midst of many difficulties, carrying out the dying wishes of the late lamented Mrs. Curzon, whose writings first drew attention to the deeds of Laura Secord. Hundreds of children contributed their mites, the idea being to have it a free will offering and not to ask for a government grant.

"In memory of Mary Earl, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., who died 10th of April, 1820, aged 20 years, 6 months."

This last is on the Street lot.

"Erected by the Presbyterians of Drummondville to the memory of Marion Watson, the beloved wife of Rev. Wm. Dickson, who died 24th of April, 1859, aged 32 years. 'A woman who feareth the Lord she shall be praised.' Prov. 31, 30."

The first interment in this cemetery is supposed to have been that recorded below :

"In memory of John Burch, Esq., who departed this life March 7th, 1797, aged 55."

The name Street is well represented here, as well as in the neighborhood as Street's Mills, Street's Island, etc. Samuel Street was the wealthiest man of the district.

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Street, of the Niagara Falls, Born at Farmington, Connecticut, March 14th, 1775. He settled in this district A.D. 1790, and died August 21st, 1844."

The name of Thankful, Nehemiah and Abigail Street are found, also Thomas Clark Street, M. P., who died at Clark's Mills. The husband of Laura Secord, who was wounded at Queenston Heights, is thus recorded :

"In memory of James Secord, Collector of Customs, who departed this life 22nd February, 1841, aged 68."

CHIPPAWA

The graveyard round Trinity Church is evidently old, as around the three sides may be seen the stumps of rows of immense trees which from their weather worn appearance must have been cut down long ago. From the fact of this having been the scene of a battle we might expect to find the graves of many military men, but evidently these had all been "heaped and pent, rider and horse, in one red burial blent," for here they are not found. The names most frequently occurring are well known to those who have studied the early history of this old settlement, Cummings, Clark, Street, Macklem, McMicking, Kirkpatrick. Here are found names showing foreign origin as Rapelje, Hugoe, Ives, Vinnidy, Bliling, Shoemacker, Sibbit, etc.

Close to the church in an enclosure covered closely with vines are two handsome headstones commemorating the first minister, whose register of births, deaths and marriages from 1820 to 1837 has lately been found.

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Wm. Leeming, late rector of this parish, who was appointed a missionary to Canada by the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts in March, 1820; born Feb. 25th, 1787; died June 1st, 1863. Thy will be done."

"Sacred to the memory of Margaret Hickson, for thirty years and upwards the affectionate wife of Wm. Leeming, first minister here, born Oct. 21st, 1777, died April 6th, 1853."

In a large square enclosure of stone and iron are two of the old altar tombstones:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Clark, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, who died in 1837, aged 67, and for more than twenty years was an independent member of the Legislative Council of this province, having lived in this province from its earliest settlement, and by persevering industry and strict integrity procured for him general respect, while his kind disposition and becoming deportment endeared him to numerous friends, by whom his death will be long and deeply lamented. His sisters, in grateful recollection of their affectionate brother, have erected this tablet to his memory."

That to his wife is in similar form with a short and simple inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Margaret Clark, wife of the Honorable Thomas Clark, and daughter of Robert Kerr, Esq., late Surgeon of the militia department in this province, who died in 1837, aged 45."

In another enclosure :

"In memory of Thomas Macklem, fifth son of James and Lydia Macklem, born at Chippawa, 1817, died at Magnolia, East Florida, 1859."

On the other side, "James Cummings, eldest child of Thomas C. and Caroline Macklem. Drowned in the Niagara river at Clark Hill, and whose body unhappily was not recovered. His mother, thus denied the consolation of laying it near his father, has caused this inscription to be placed here to commemorate his birth, 1852, and his melancholy death, May 6th, 1860."

In another enclosure are inscriptions :

"In memory of James Cummings, born 1789, died 1875, and Sophia, his wife, born 1800, died 1878, also Ann Macklem, his sister, born 1800, died 1886."

James Cummings was the son of Thomas Cummings, the first settler at Chippawa, coming in 1784, being town clerk, Justice of the Peace, performing marriages in that capacity. The books kept from 1796 by him and his son James are models of neatness and methodical habits.

Another large enclosure of stone and iron with many tombstones :

"In memoriam Oliver T. Macklem, fourth son of James and Lydia Macklem. On a square pedestal is a marble female figure, life size, "to the eldest daughter of James and Adelaide Macklem, died at Toronto, 1889, aged 25."

One soldier's grave was found :

"In memory of Adam Ormsbry, Esq., late Major of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who died 9th October, 1835."

On old stones are inscriptions of J. Kirkpatrick, 1831, and Jane Cockroft, his wife, and a late one to Mary Howat Hurrell, daughter of John Kirkpatrick, also Mary Other McMicking, beloved wife of George McMicking.

As showing distant place of birth :

"Thomas Craine, born in Douglas, Isle of Man, and Ludwig Bliling and Frederick, wife of Ludwig Bliling."

PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD, CHIPPAWA

Here the names are almost all either of Scottish or German origin, the former predominating, as Menzies, Meiklejohn, McKenzie, Dobbie, Fleming, Gowanlock, Aberdeen and Flett, Kister, Lehrback, Oeppling, Lutes, Snider, Herber, and the places of birth, Dumbarton, Stirling, Banff, Renfrew, South Carolina and Alsace, etc.

A granite monument is in memory of a valued physician and dignitary of the church :

"In memory of Robert Aberdeen, M.R.C.S.E., born in Bervie, Kincardineshire, Scotland ; born 1808, died 1879."

Here is the record of a railway tragedy :

"Elizabeth, wife of John Copfer, killed by accident at Ashtabula, Ohio, Dec. 29th, 1876."

And two from the German fatherland :

"In memory of Nicholas Willick, died March 25th, 1894, aged 78, a native of Upper Alsace, Germany."

And on an iron cross :

"M. Herber, Gestorben, 7th January, 1862, 70 jahr, and H. Herber, Gestorben, 5th October, 1869, 79 jahr."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Fleming, a native of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1813 — 1861."

In that to Jeanie Fleming, wife of Addison Waud, is another example that the name of the first minister of Niagara was kept in memory.

The name of Jason Mogge, son of Jason and Caroline Plato, recalls the name of the Plato graveyard near Fort Erie.

One of the few verses in this graveyard is of a higher order than the frequent doggerel :

"Now low in earth
That form of love decays unseen
Yet not forgot ;
Above in angel light arrayed
Beyond the stars
Some more exalted form
His spirit wears."

THOROLD—DECEW'S

Near this was the spot, sought by Laura Secord in her memorable walk, 23rd June, 1813. On a hill-side is an old graveyard, some of the dates going back to the time of the war.

"In memory of George Couke, who departed this life Dec. 4th, 1812, aged 55."

His wife, buried beside him, must have survived him many years, dying 1838, aged 86. We learn from other sources that George Couke was a private in the 2nd Lincoln Militia.

Andrew Hansel, born 1747, died 16th May, 1818, aged 70; and John Hansel, May 29th, 1813.

George Hoover died 15th February, 1827, aged 90.

In an iron fence enclosure with a large Aberdeen granite monument:

"In memory of Jonathan Hagar, died October 10th, 1813, his wife Azubah, died 1847, aged 78." Also Mahitable, daughter of Jonathan and Azubah Hagar.

Mary Seburn and Stephen Seburn died in 1828 and 1830 respectively. The name Swayze, occurring in the first Parliament, also the name given to a delicious apple in this peninsula, is here found:

"In memory of Hannebel, son of Malum and Mehitabel Swayze."

"Mary Swayze, wife of Hiram Swayze, died 1818, aged 32."

Is this an ancestor of one of our missionaries in China?

"In memory of Thomas Goforth, died 1844, aged 88."

It is remarkable how few here give the place of birth, but that below shows pride of country though destitute, or almost so, of capital letters:

"Sacred to the memory of Wallace Bell, who departed this life August 31st, 1828, aged 35, he was a native of colcleugh, northumberland, old england.

Here Wallace Bell lies in the dust
When his time comes to die he must."

The rest is indecipherable.

On one stone is the name of Jacob Hansel, and on that beside it Israel Hansel, near them Oran Theal, Zalmm Theal, and the names, Tuer, Marlatt, Lutz, Metler, Griffiths, Hopkins are found, and among Christian names Ephraim, Andrew, Jacob, many reaching extreme old age as 88, 93, etc. Many old stones are chipped so as to be unreadable.

A short distance from this is the Decew Church, with a graveyard of later date with the names of Detler, Warner, Ash and Fawell, Merethew, Vanderburgh. An inscription in German with the English translation below :

"Anna Marie Egister, Ehefrau von Joseph Ziegler gest 17 Mai 1874 alter 29 Jahre."

The verse following the next inscription rises above the ordinary range.

"In memory of Rebecca, wife of Hugh James, Sr., born in Locherea, Ireland, born 1775, died 1869, aged 73.

Rest weary head,
Lie down to slumber in the peaceful tomb,
Light from above has broken through the gloom;
Here in the place where once thy Saviour lay
Where He shall wake thee in a future day
Like a tired child upon its mother's breast
Rest, sweetly rest."

LUTHERAN CHURCH

In the register kept by Rev. Wm. Leeming, of Stamford and Chippawa, is often mentioned as the place of marriage, burial or baptism, the "German Church," and here near Thorold is the graveyard, although the church no longer exists, as it was taken down to make way for the new canal. Many of the bodies buried here were removed to the beautiful new cemetery, but the greater part of the old graveyard remains. The site is fine, undulating ground, almost hill and valley. While copying inscriptions in this city of the dead it was strange to see a vessel passing so close to us that we could hear every word spoken.

The church was built chiefly by the exertions of George Keefer, whose history is the history of the early days of Thorold, he having been the earliest settler. His body was removed with the old stone which bears the simple inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of George Keefer, born in Sussex County, colony of New Jersey, Nov. 8th, 1773, died at Thorold, June 28th, 1858, aged 84 years."

He was the director of the Welland Canal Co., and turned the first sod. In the history of Thorold are the pictures of himself, his two wives, and fifteen children. His first wife was Catharine Lampman, and here no doubt is a memorial of an ancestor of the gifted poet Lampman, who died lately at Ottawa :

"In memory of Peter Lampman, who died in 1834, aged 86. He came from New York to this province in 1783 with his family and has resided fifty years in the township of Niagara. He was always a pious, faithful and respectable member of the German Lutheran Church."

In the marriage record of the Stamford Associate Church nearly all the licenses were granted by Robert Grant, Esq., and here is his grave :

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Grant, Esq., born at Inverness, Scotland, 16th Nov., 1776, died at Queenston, U. C., 16th May, 1838. This monument is erected by his daughter Christina, wife of Jacob Keefer, Esq., of Thorold."

Here occur the well known names of Ball, Clement, Hoover, Seburn, Field, Ker.

Walter H. Ball died in 1822, and Jane Catharine Ball in 1818, while Henry Clement Ball, born in 1789, and Mary Ball, born in 1796, must have been born here soon after the family came, in 1782 ; Charity Ann Hoover was buried here in 1829, Margaret Hoover in 1826, and Jacob Ball in 1819.

ALLANBURG

The land for this graveyard was given to the village by Mr. John Vanderburgh, who came in 1781, and obtained 700 acres. The oldest grave is,

"In memory of Noah Davis, son of Wright Davis, who departed this life Dec. 29th, 1813, aged 21 yrs."

"In memory of Mary Crysler, who departed this life on the 14th Dec., 1815, in the 52nd year of her age."

Deborah Davis, wife of Thaddeus Davis, died in 1818, aged 82, and Captain Davis, 1830, aged 55. Across the street was an inscription to Major A. Up-

per, who died Sept. 21st, 1853, aged 82, also Jos. Upper, jr., aged 76."

The names of Crysler, Vanalstone, Upper, Swayzie, Bump, Moshier, Walkinshaw, Rannie, are found here.

WELLAND—BURGER'S

Near Welland, close to the canal, is an old private burying plot belonging to the Burger family, in which is found great uniformity, as at least a dozen white marble slabs can be seen with a weeping willow carved at the top. The oldest interment is thus recorded :

"Sacred to the memory of Ann, wife of Joseph Burger, born 1774, died 1814."

Joseph Burger himself was born 1773, died 1848, and a second wife also, Ann, died 1833.

Joseph Priestman, aged 79, and Peter Burger and many others of the same name lie here on this corner, as it were, between the river and canal. Also near Welland is the Farr burying place, where a Methodist church formerly stood.

Here are buried Farris and Browns, where now cattle roam at will.

BROWN PLOT

Across the river is the home of Miss Brown who has an interesting old account book dating back to 1793, showing accounts of a distillery in Chippaway as it is spelled.

The great grandfather, Lieut. Jno. Brown, was one of the first settlers on the Welland river, fought at the side of Wolfe at Quebec and assisted to carry him from the field when wounded, as narrated by his granddaughter, and found stated in "Wolfeland," that he was supported by Lieut. Brown of the Grenadiers ; a young Irishman, born about 1739, and thus about twenty. He returned to Ireland, married, came to New Jersey and to Canada in 1789. On the Brown farm, originally 300 acres, is the burial place of the old soldier, a creek meanders its way, solemn pines wave their branches, and an oak tree stands between the graves of husband and wife. A pathetic interest attaches to the spot, for here an old negro and his wife who had faithfully nursed Capt. John Brown when ill with smallpox,

are buried. The son, Alexander Brown, who was in the Incorporated Militia in 1812, is buried on the Farr farm, and his son, Capt. John Brown, who was out in the Rebellion, is interred at Fonthill.

FONTHILL—QUAKER GRAVEYARD

There are here two old Quaker graveyards, the two meeting houses still stand, the one of brick, the other a small frame building.

These early settlers, Mennonites and Quakers, seemed to have carried out their ideas of plainness and simplicity in their last resting place. Rows and rows of low stones not more than a foot high above the ground, but in some cases a foot square, sloping back, the inscription merely name and age, not even the birthplace is recorded, no titles, no praise, no high sounding epitaph. There are a few attempts to ape modern ideas — higher stones and in one case a low granite monument dares to raise its head, showing that modern ideas begin to prevail. In the oldest graveyard rows and rows of graves with nothing to mark their identity, merely a rough common stone from the field without even initials. A few low stones similar to those in the last graveyard are seen. Frequently the expression "9th month," "3rd month" occurs, instead of our names of Latin origin. None of the stones with names are very old, showing that in early days even this slight mark of remembrance was condemned and looked on as unnecessary. The oldest is to Eliza Carl, died 1826. Many reached old age, as Thomas Spencer, aged 88; Peter Singer, died 1869, aged 81; Jacob Gainer, born 1815, died 1900, aged 85; Jane Laird, relict of late Samuel Taylor, aged 81. A few have a line of quotation as,

"Orin Bemis, born 1809, died 1886 :—

Gathered into the garner."

"James Spencer, died 12th day of 3rd month, 1870."

"Jonathan Page, aged 79, died in the 8th day of 10th month.

We will meet on the other shore."

"Hannah Gould, died 1850.

Sacred fore'er from busy life
They sleep in this lone spot,
But oh, amid earth's joys,
They ne'er shall be forgot."

A young wife has a modern stanza :

"Margaret Beckett, wife of John Vanderburgh,
died 1878, aged 29.

Do you mourn when another star
Shines forth in the evening sky ?
Do you weep when the noise of war
Or the rage of the conflict die ?
Then why should your tears roll down
Or your hearts be sorely riven
For another gem in the Saviour's Crown,
For another soul in Heaven ?"

The names of Chester, Carl, Taylor, Betts, Hill,
McAlpine, occur frequently.

FONTHILL CEMETERY

"In memory of Geo. Misener, died August 17th,
1802, aged 18 months 1 day. The first grave in this
yard."

"In memory of John Misener, died August 23rd,
1832, aged 12 years, 10 months, 17 days."

We learn from residents that this is misleading,
as the statement of the first grave refers to the latter
inscription, as the body of the child, who died in 1802,
was brought here afterwards, no doubt from a family
burial plot.

In old Niagara papers the name of D'Everardo,
suggesting a French origin, occurs frequently in the
official advertisements.

"In memory of Dexter D'Everardo, born in
Paris, France, 28th Dec., 1814, died at Welland, Ont.,
July 28th, 1891. Registrar of Deeds 1852. Registrar
of Surrogate Court 1856. First appointment in Wel-
land County."

Mr. D'Everardo was also Superintendent of
schools in the united counties of Lincoln and Welland
before their separation.

Here lies a patriarch indeed, who reached far past
the Psalmist's three score years and ten :

"In memory of Elijah Phelps, who died March
15th, 1843, aged 103 years."

"In memory of Jean, beloved wife of John Watson, formerly of H. B. M. Royal Artillery, died Jan. 19th, 1865, aged 50 years. Also Elizabeth, their daughter, who was drowned in the Welland river, April 29th, 1865, aged 15 years."

"In memory of John Frazer, M.D., born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 14th, 1806, died Oct. 7th, 1882."

Dr. Frazer was a member of Parliament for Welland.

"In memory of Jacob Brackbill, born Feb. 1st, 1777, died 26th August, 1847. Sarah, beloved wife of Jacob Brackbill, born 4th Jan., 1779, died 21st April, 1846."

The following is one of the first interments :

"In memory of Catharine, wife of Thos. Bald, who departed this life April 18th, 1834, aged 38 years."

"In memory of Robert Hobson, Sheriff of Welland for 25 years. Died August 16th, 1881, aged 76 years."

A teacher and apparently a stranger, has his name preserved by those among whom he labored.

"Fides ad astra.

Erected by a few friends in memory of Freeman Eldridge, for a number of years a school teacher in Pelham, a native of Maine, U.S., who died Sept. 26th, 1845, aged 40 years. *Requiescat in Pace.*"

Whether these were twin brothers who died at the same age is not quite clear :

"In memory of Thomas Rice, M.D., who died Nov. 7th, 1864, aged 31.

"Also Harley Rice, who died Jan. 24th, aged 31.

"Thomas Rice was drowned in Mississippi river near Grand Gulf, while in service of the U. S.

"The remains of Harley Rice are interred here."

"In memory of Elizabeth Randall, wife of John Brown, born in Nova Scotia, 1833, died 1896."

A double stone with the words "Mother, Father," commemorates natives of Gloucestershire, England, "Mary Chaplin and Robert Chaplin, who died in 1877 and 1873 respectively, aged, the one 81, and the other 77 years." The names of many found on United Empire Loyalist lists abound, as, Secord, Hare, Overholt,

McClellan, Bowman, Swayzie, Vanalstone, Vanderburg, Bouk.

"George Sidey, born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1815, died 1897."

"Danson Kinsman, postmaster of Fonthill for 27 years, born 1818, died 1889."

FORT ERIE — ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Since this is an old settlement and here so much fighting occurred in the war of 1812, it might be expected that there would be found the graves of many military heroes, and indeed military and naval heroes abound, but there are few dates farther back than 1820 in any of the numerous graveyards here. At that dreadful holocaust, when the explosion occurred at the attack on Fort Erie no doubt the most were buried where they fell. It has been already seen that one naval hero was buried at Niagara and another at Lundy's Lane. Many retired officers must have settled here, as witness :

"This monument as a tribute of love and affection is erected by their thirteen surviving children to William Stanton, Staffordshire, England, Dep. Ass. Com. General, died 12th June, 1833, aged 77."

Here lie three members of one family, a father and two sons, all officers :

"Lieut.-Col. Arthur Jones, C. B., 71st Regt., 1836.

"Lieut. Arthur Jones, 71st Regt., 1856.

"Lieut. P. Jones, R. N., 1839."

In Niagara we have already seen the record of Col. Kingsmill and two sons, also officers.

"Sacred to the memory of Col. John Warren, J. P. and M.P.P. for the county of Haldimand, who departed this life 5th Sept., 1832.

Deeply and deservedly regretted."

It is told of this veteran that he was defeated in a Parliamentary election by John Brant, who was, however, unseated, being an Indian.

An East Indian veteran has on his tombstone within a medallion surmounted by a crown, an elephant, in the circle around the words, Hindoostan Peninsula LXXVI. Major Rooth, 1849, aged 65."

In the United Service Journal it is told of Benjamin Rooth that he had fought at Copenhagen and was one of those who laid the gallant Sir John Moore in his grave in the ramparts of Corunna, "the sod with their bayonets turning." Five days after his death his Peninsular medal arrived with clasps for Nive, Nivelles and Corunna.

"Sacred to the memory of Col. the Hon. Jas. Kirby, 2nd Lincoln Militia, died June 20th, 1854, aged 69. He was a faithful subject of the Crown and for his gallantry during the war of 1812 received the thanks of his country and was presented with a valuable sword by the Leg. Assembly of U. C. In private life he was esteemed for his amiable qualities, his generous and benevolent disposition and for his exemplary character as a parent, a friend and a Christian."

A tablet and a monument commemorate the first rector of the parish :

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. John Anderson, born 1805, died 1849. For twenty years rector."

Near Fort Erie are numerous family burial plots on the farms of the first settlers.

McAFEE GRAVEYARD.

An old frame building, no longer used, is called the McAfee Church, and opposite it the enclosure with graves. Of Mr. McAfee it is said that he was a sympathizer with Wm. Lyon McKenzie, who came here after the skirmish at Montgomery's tavern and crossed the river from this place. The name occurs thus :

"In memory of Veronica, wife of Daniel McAfee, died 1850, aged 50."

Here lies an old Butler's Ranger :

"Lewis Mabee, died Oct. 12th, 1823, aged 85."

A small stone has an inscription in German :

"Hier ruhet der verstorbene Benjamin Hersche ward geboren im jahr 1741, und gestorben im jahr 1820 den 29 October." The original spelling in this and other instances is reproduced.

GRAHAM FAMILY BURYING GROUND.

The Graham enclosure, with beautiful forest trees near, seems to have been used by several families, who

buried their dead in long rows. Here is a well-known name :

"In memory of James Wintermute, born March 17th, 1782, died June 25th, 1858."

"In memory of Richard Graham, born 1759, died Dec. 15th, 1812, aged 53."

HERSHEY FAMILY BURYING GROUND.

Not far from this is the Hershey plot, this being the English spelling of the name Hersche, and here occurs in this neighborhood almost the only reference to the place of birth :

"In memory of Benjamin Hershey, born Lancaster Co., Pa., 1776. Came to Canada 1795, died 1831, aged 55." This is doubtless a son of the Benjamin mentioned before.

Here are found the names of Abraham, Randolph, and Christian Hershey, all attaining great age.

PLATO FAMILY BURYING GROUND.

This is about two miles from the village. The name is spelled Platow in the original map, the family came from the Mohawk valley and the name is found in Butler's Rangers. Here may be seen the names Benner, Beam, Jansen, Sabine, Spear, and among the christian names are Cornelius, Christian, Christianna, Jacob, etc. In a graveyard near St. John's Church is the name of another Ranger :

"In memory of John G. Anger, died 1813, in his 77th year. Abigail, his wife, died in her 81st year."

Many German names are found, as Rohr, Huffman, Jansen ; the names Scarlett and House occur frequently and again extreme age is recorded.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BERTIE.

In this graveyard are found several inscriptions, which, if not of historic or poetic value, are amusing or otherwise interesting.

A tombstone with the accustomed yew tree has the words :

"Alas poor Powell who departed this life 25th January, 1867, aged 66."

We learn his first name from the next stone :

"In memory of Rebecca, wife of William Powell."

Whether Isaac Brock, who died 1864, aged 41, selected the following lines, showing very primitive taste, or whether selected by his friends, we know not :

"Isaac Brock is my name
Canada is my nation
Canada is my dwelling place
And Heaven is my expectation."

Not satisfied with this, four lines of the same order follow. Although heard of before, only now did I actually see this old rhyme :

"When I am dead and in my grave
And all my bones are rotten,
This little verse will tell my name
When I am quite forgotten."

"For Thomas Spedding, who died in 1876," a more dignified verse is selected :

"I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith."

A Loyalist and his wife attained great age :

"In memory of John Laur, who died 1844, aged 83 ; and Sarah, his wife, aged 89."

The lines following are certainly original and unique, if not poetic :

"In memory of Isaac H. Jun. son of Isaac H. and Meryum Allen.

I. H. to visit friends did go
Was to return in a day or so,
But sickness overtook him soon
Sleeping in death he was brought home.
He's gone the loved and cherished one
Like some bright star he passed away,
Death claimed his victim and he sank
Calm as the sun's expiring ray,
No more we'll hear at morn
His feet upon the stair
Death hath our I. H. borne
From this world of care."

As a contrast to this we find a few lines from Longfellow's beautiful poem, Resignation, on a more modern stone :

"In memory of Lawrence Zimmerman, died 1889, aged 25.

There is no death
What seems so is transition ;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburbs of the life Elysian
Whose portals we call death."

Here are found the names of Duncklee, Buck, Wilds, Adair, Shotwell, Strowe, Spedding, Stevenson, Hibberd, Krafft, Knoll, Miller.

A drive along the beautiful Ridge road past the scene of the battle of Ridgeway brought us to Zion Methodist church and the first tombstone commemorates one of a well known family :

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. S. E. Ryerson, Methodist Episcopal minister, who died April, 1863, aged 51.

Servant of God, well done,
The glorious warfare passed,
The battle's fought, the race is won
And thou art crowned at last."

This populous graveyard has many foreign names, several of them Loyalist families, and many have attained great age, as :

"Joseph Danner, aged 96, died 1870. Rebecca, his wife, aged 82."

"Josiah Bearss, died 1879, aged 87."

The names Zavitz, Plato, Burger, Leiffer, Krafft, Jansen, Anger, Teal, Paulus, Athoe, Fliege, Haworth, Rice, Ellsworth, are found.

A pastor's wife is thus spoken of :

"In memory of Maggie, beloved wife of Rev. J. W. Butler, died 1872.

She was beautiful, affable and Christian."

"Chauncey M. Hibbard and Asenath Humphrey, his wife," a mingling of American and Egyptian names.

An inscription in German is also found here :

"Andenkenan Anna R. Singer Geb. 7 Sep. 1806, Gest. 5 Feb. 1886, alt 79 jahr.

Under Leben vahret siebenzig.
Jahr und vemis hoch Kommt so
Sund's achtzig und vemis Kost
lich gevesen is ; so ist's
Muhe und arbeit gevesen."

This somewhat free translation of the words of Moses in the 90th Psalm is not in orthography or syntax above criticism, but the words are appropriate for one who had passed the three score and ten limit.

RIDGEWAY.

At Ridgeway the oldest inscription was 1836. The names of Schooley, Hershey, Gorham, Disher, Sloss, Troup, Tuttle, Fite, Vabery, Deckout, Hannsen, show foreign origin.

A striking line seen here lingers in the memory :

"She always made home happy."

BENNER FAMILY BURYING PLACE.

In this small enclosure are ten graves, of which eight are Benners, all recording great ages as 81, 84, 88, and one even reaching 99. Jacob Benner, one of Butler's Rangers, died in 1817, and his wife, Susanna, in 1822, aged 99. One wife is recorded as having been 27 years older than her husband.

MENNONITE GRAVEYARD, TP. CLINTON.

"In memory of John Claus, who was born April 10th, 1730, and departed this life June 18th, 1824, aged 94 years."

"Daniel Hock, Geböhren Den 11 ten April, 1773, is Gestorben Den 20 ten November, 1812, Hat Gilebt 39 Jahr 7 months and 9 tags."

DISCIPLES' CHURCH, JORDAN.

"In memory of Peter Hare, Senior, who was born May 11th, 1748, and departed this life April 6th, 1834, aged 85 years 11 months."

Peter Hare was a captain in Butler's Rangers and was latterly known as Col. Hare, probably from rank in Lincoln Militia. His widow, as we have seen, is buried at Homer near St. Catharines.

PORT MAITLAND CEMETERY.

A tragedy is recorded in the inscription on two monuments in this old graveyard near Dunnville.

"The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Reserve Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers have erected this stone to mark the spot where lie the remains of Asst. Surgeon Grantham and twenty-four men, women and children, of that Regiment, who perished near the shore by the sinking of the steamer

Commerce on the night of the 6th May, 1850, whilst on their route from Montreal to London, C.W."

At the late Historical Loan Exhibit in Toronto a candlestick found in the bottom of the lake belonging to the Regiment was shown. A letter from a lady near Dunnville dated May 9th, 1850, says: "The Despatch Str. ran into the Commerce, which sank in fifteen minutes, and forty men, women and children were drowned, seventy escaped. The other three officers were saved, among them the Ensign, Sir Henry Chamberlain. The regimental plate, wine and stores are lost, and much money. The people of Dunnville supplied the survivors with all the bedding, blankets, etc., they could."

The bodies were laid in a long trench, which may be plainly seen.

"Sacred to the memory of Dr. Grantham, Asst. Surgeon 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 35 years, son of S. Grantham, Esq., Lewes, Sussex, Eng., who was drowned in Lake Erie on the night of the 6th May, 1850. A young widow and infant daughter are left to lament his sudden and melancholy fate."

"To the memory of John Johnson, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Bombay Engineers and Companion of the Bath, who departed this life on the 11th of February, 1846, aged 77 years."

"In memory of Dederika, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. John Johnson, C.B., who departed this life on the 15th day of April, A.D. 1850, aged 74 years."

Capt. Cotton of the 69th Regiment is also buried here.

BURKHOLDERS PRIVATE BURYING GROUND.

Two miles from Hamilton this may be seen; the oldest inscriptions go back to 1820, and here are found the familiar texts and doggerel verse common to that period. The first two are evidently father and daughter, only separated for a few months:

"In memory of Barbara, daughter of John and Magdalene Neff, died November 13th, 1820, aged 18 years. The Lord is nigh to them that call upon Him."

"John Neff, died January 30th, 1821, aged 50 years."

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

"In memory of Christian Burkholder, born Dec. 14th, 1772, died Sept. 17th, 1843, aged 71."

"Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be;
Prepare for death and follow me."

"In memory of Peter Burkholder, who died 21st Dec., 1867, aged 73.

Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ,
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

His wife, Susannah Burkholder, died 1875, aged 78.

"In memory of Obadiah Taylor, a native of Long Island, State of New York, who died March 2nd, 1856, aged 86 years.

Afflictions sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain;
At length God pleased to give me ease,
And freed me from my pain."

A slab to Eleana Goldsmith, who died in the last decade, praises her in both prose and verse, thus:

"Her whole life was a fulfilment of John, 15th chapter, 2nd verse. Every branch in me that beareth fruit He purgeth that it may bring forth more fruit."

"Her real merit was known by those who knew her best.

The friend of sinners was her friend,
Trusting to him she met her end,
Nor in the judgment shall she fear,
Then shall her friend as judge appear;
By faith in Jesus' conquest she relied
In Jesus' merits ventured all and died."

HAMILTON CEMETERY.

The city cemeteries offer little in the way of early settlers or curious inscriptions, as in general the old graveyards, gradually surrounded, are destroyed and built over in the inevitable march of improvement, but here is the name of one of the family which gave the name to Hamilton.

A large granite monument reads :

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Jarvis Hamilton, born May 29th, 1812, died 1892. Catharine, his wife, born 1818, died 1847. Mary Jane, his wife, born 1829, died 1899."

Many of the family are buried in the Hamilton family burying ground at Queenston.

A large altar tomb has the following inscription

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Gourlay, who died at his residence, Barton Lodge, 1867. He was for 25 years an officer of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, serving with the regiment in France, Spain, and various British stations and in the Canadian rebellions, 1837-8. He was a sincere Christian and in all the relations of life, public and private, an honourable and upright man."

"Sacred to the memory of Right Rev. Thos. Brock Fuller, D.D., first bishop of the Diocese of Niagara, born at Kingston, 1810, died 1884, also his wife, Cynthia Street, born 1816, died 1892."

Col. Robt. Land was the first settler at the head of the lake, of whom a very romantic story is told, the husband and wife, each thinking the other dead, meeting here after many years.

BEAMSVILLE.

In Beamsville on rising ground next to the Baptist church is a stone to one of the early settlers, who gave the name to the village :

"In memory of Jacob Beam, Sr., born Nov. 29th, 1728, died May 10th, 1812, aged 83," also to his wife, aged 83."

A more pretentious granite monument to Jacob Beam, Jr., aged 85.

There are many old grey stones with the peculiar round or angled tops. It is remarkable that such old stones are so legible, but it is said that Mrs. Bougner, a daughter of Elder Hill, paid to have these cleared from moss and mould.

A long line of Adairs, a dozen at least, shews that they were among the earliest settlers.

"In memory of David Adair, aged 77, died in 1811. Jesus wept. His wife Abigail, aged 77."

One peculiarity of this graveyard is the number of Bible texts and also of verse, we will not say poetry. There is also an entire absence of military dignities, at least if such, it is not recorded.

"In memory of Anna Adair, daughter of Joseph and Charity Adair.

My body lies beneath
the dust, my soul has
gone on high to dwell
with Jesus and the
just in peace and
love and joy."

"Sacred to the memory of Mercy Hixon, died 1828, aged 24.

Weep, weep and mourn
The tomb has swallowed up my friend."

A long row of Merralls and another of Skelleys. Not a few in this ground show the place of birth.

"In memory of Henry Rolt, born in Pennsylvania, 1778, died 1874, aged 95," and John Beam, born in New Jersey, emigrated to Canada in 1788, died here, aged 82."

"In memory of Charity Adair, wife of Joseph Adair, died 1837. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The same text is on the tombstone of Elizabeth House, daughter of Conrad Weir, born 1800, died 1825.

"In memory of Daniel Skelley, who departed this life Dec. 15th, 1823, aged 23.

Reader, although my body lies
Beneath the silent clod,
Yet every turf above me cries—
Prepare to meet thy God."

Of Joseph Merrill it is said, "He lived, he died, he lives to die no more."

"Samuel Corwin and his wife, born in New Jersey, 1767."

"In memory of Christopher, son of Jerry Trion and Alice Kentner, aged 28.

A pale consumption gave the fatal blow,
The stroke was struck but the effect was slow;
In wasting pain Death saw him long oppressed,
Pity'd his sorrow and kindly brought him rest."

A large upright stone in memory of
 "Elder Thomas Hill, of Dunstable, England, born
 1780, died 1839."

Two verses below are in honor of himself and
 wife.

A long row of Bougners, born in New Jersey,
 who came like others in 1788, all remarkable for great
 age, as Martin Bougner, aged 84; his wife came in
 1793, and died aged 81.

A modern granite monument has replaced an older
 one and records the virtues of a pastor:

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Thomas Morgan.
 He was born in Cardiffshire, North Wales; he emi-
 grated to the United States in 1817 and was ordained
 a minister of the Baptist Denomination, of Utica, N.
 Y. He came to this province in 1824, and became pas-
 tor of the Baptist Church in Clinton, where he labored
 for three years with acceptance. As a preacher he was
 warm and energetic, commending himself to every
 man's conscience; he was unwearied in his exertions to
 promote the Redeemer's kingdom, traveling from house
 to house, warning every man as in the sight of God.
 As a Christian in his daily walk he commended the
 Gospel which he preached. As a husband and father he
 was tender and affectionate. He died in the triumphs
 of faith and the hope of a glorious immortality on the
 9th Feb., 1837, in the 40th year of his age."

"In memory of Charlotte, wife of Jas. Freed,
 daughter of Thos. and Martha Hill, departed this life
 in the assurance of a glorious immortality, 1841, aged
 37.

Dreary dying world adieu,
 Brighter scenes appear in view,
 Jesus calls and I must rise
 To join the mansions in the skies;
 Glad to obey the signal given,
 Death is but the gate to Heaven."

A more modern monument shows that a stranger
 dying in a distant land is gratefully remembered:

"Rev. John Callander, M.D., from Falkirk, Scot-
 land, died at Toronto, 1853, aged 34."

On one side is the single word "Resurgam," and
 on the other:

"Erected by his friends in Clinton as a tribute

of respect for his manly qualities and Christian virtues."

An old stone forms a contrast and calls up Grey's line:

"With uncouth lines and shapeless sculpture decked."

"Mary, wife of Daniel Danghethy.

Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

The names of House, Couse, McIntyre, Hilburn, are also seen frequently.

An old record book of the Baptist Church dates back to 1807. A deed of land of two acres from Jacob Beam for the church and graveyard is shewn, and the names of early members. Elder Morse is mentioned in 1807.

STONEY CREEK.

Near the battle field of Stoney Creek on a slight rising ground, on land given by the Gage family, is the graveyard. Till quite lately here stood a frame building, a Methodist Church, in the walls of which might be seen the bullets fired on that day of June, 1813, but it has been pulled down by modern iconoclasts. The oldest stone found was chipped so as to be almost illegible, a reddish stone from the neighborhood, something in color like the Credit valley stone.

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs Phebe Bates, wife of Wm. Bates, born in Stamford, Connecticut, died in this province, Dec. 16th, 1807, aged 46.

Pause reader and behold my fate,
How soon my race is run
Eternal my state
Before my life is gone."

On an old grey stone—

"Erected to the memory of Wm. Gage, from Ireland, Co. Derry, died Sept. 11th, 1820, aged 76."

A smaller stone to his wife, Susan Gage, died 1821, and a more modern one:

"In memory of Capt. John Gage, who died May 16th, 1860, aged 66."

The Gage homestead has been lately fitted up as a museum by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, and from it may be seen the scene of the conflict.

A massive monument of granite commemorates another member of the Gage family.

"Catharine Gage, wife of Wm. Jones."

In the inscriptions there is a great uniformity of verses as, "A faithful friend, A husband dear, A tender parent lieth here," one being evidently copied from another, but here is one certainly original if not poetic, an old grey stone, but quite legible :

"This stone is erected to the memory of Thos. Fanning; died 1827, aged 22.

The rose of health bloomed on his cheeks
And joy attend his youthful breath
The rose was nipped in one short week
And all was sunk in gloomy death.
Hark death can speak my warning keep
My warning word poor Thomas cries,
A few short hours near you I sleep
But we together both shall rise.
Oh may the living wisdom learn
from my sepulchred mouldering clay
from death's sad stings to swiftly turn
prepared to meet the judgment day."

And this the tribute of a friend—

"In memory of Jas. Lee, aged 57.

Beneath this lies my bosom friend,
One whom I long adored ;
He's gone and left me to depend
On God for evermore."

The names Nash, Fox, Lee, Glover, Potruff, Jones, occur frequently. Three small stones have on each the words : "The family of the late Richard London," while other stones commemorate Richard London himself and his wife.

There is little of a military nature, but one stone tells of a young soldier :

"In memory of Lieut. G. G. Brabazon, late of Her Majesty's Royal Fusiliers, died 1851, aged 29."

The dreadful railway accident near Hamilton here found a victim :

"In memory of Robert Crawford, who came to his death by a Disaster on the Great Western Railroad, at the bridge across the Desjardins Canal, March 12th, 1857."

"In memory of Jno. W. Crawford.

Dear as thou wert and justly dear,
We will not weep for thee;
One thought shall check the parting tear,
It is that thou art free!"

There are many records of extreme age, as Jas. Lambier, aged 81, Stephen Land, evidently a descendant of the first settler in Hamilton, aged 74, but the oldest recorded is Christina Green, died 1882, aged 102.

A few show the birthplace, as—

"Sacred to the memory of Stephen Bedell, died 1837, aged 92, a native of Staten Island.

"Mary, wife of John Yeager, daughter of A. Green, born in Sussex, New Jersey. 1791."

Another bears the names of two husbands—

"In memory of Rachel Soules, wife of Joseph Penfold, and relict of the late Alphaus Gorman, aged 82."

Two large altar tombs are respectively to Clares, wife of John Galbraith, 1835, and to John Fox, 1834.

To one who died in early youth the text below seems appropriate :

"Rebecca Jones, aged 19.

Her sun is gone down while it is yet day."

The same text is on the tomb of Clara Fortman, wife of Edw. Norton.

There is also a large vault for the family of R. Squires.

GRIMSBY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This graveyard seems to have been used by all denominations at first. The number of large altar tombs and other solid headstones show the early prosperity of the people. Here are found many names well known in Canadian history.

"In memory of Col. Robert Nelles, who was born 6th October, 1761, in Palatine, on the Mohawk river, State of New York, and died 27th July, 1842, at Grimsby, after a residence of 62 years in Canada."

His wife, Elizabeth, died 1813, and the name of a second wife, Maria, is recorded. The commissions of Col. Nelles as Lieut., Capt., Col., signed by different governors, from the year 1788 to 1831, are in the Niagara Historical room.

"In memory of the Hon. Abraham Nelles, born 4th Dec., 1775, died 7th July, 1839.

Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for those that love him. — 1 Cor. 2, 3."

Among the oldest interments are—

"In memory of John Moore, died May 16th, 1803, aged 64, and Dinah his wife, died Nov. 9th, 1804, aged 68."

These, however, were removed from an earlier graveyard near the lake.

An old grey stone has the following inscription —
"Here lies the body of Isaac Chambers, who was born 1762, and departed this life Jan. 8th, 1805, aged 42.

O Lord, my days is wasting here
And I draw near to death,
Give me a land of joyful cheer,
When I shall leave the earth."

"In memory of Elizabeth Friller, wife of Abraham Pettit, born 1778, died 1875, aged 97 years."

"In memory of John S. Pettit, born 1788, died 1888. Mary Glover, his wife, born 1791, in New Jersey, died 1856."

"In memory of Emmeline Bergman, wife of Jonathan Wolverton, M.D., born at Germantown, Pa., January 31st, 1816, died at Grimsby, June 29th, 1874."

The first Missionary of Grimsby has left neatly kept records of his five years' pastorate, from 1817 to 1822, in which latter year his death occurred by accident.

"In memory of Rev. Wm. Sampson, first Missionary of Grimsby, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Sampson, born at Wandsworth, Surrey, England, 1790, died at Grimsby, U.C., April 18th, 1822."

A later minister also died here :

"In memory of Rev. G. R. F. Grout, of Québec, rector of this parish for 22 years, during which lengthened period he labored faithfully and zealously, being the friend and adviser of old and young, died 1849, aged 45.

This monument was erected by his attached parishioners as a tribute of affection to one they loved.

Remember those which have the rule over you who have spoken unto you the word of God, whose faith follow.—Heb. 13 : 7, 8."

The author of the first poem published in Upper Canada, "A Day at the Falls," published in York, 1825, was then a teacher in York Grammar School and became incumbent of Saltfleet and Binbrook.

"In memoriam Rev. James Lynne Alexander, born at Glenhead, Antrim, Ireland, 1801, died at Grimsby, 1879.

When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory."

A number of altar tombs commemorate members of the Crooks family, whose name is so well known.

"Sacred to the memory of William Crooks, who was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, 6th August, A. D. 1776, and after a residence of 44 years in U. C. died at Niagara 31st December, 1836. Job. 9, 12."

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Butler, relict of Wm. Crooks, who departed this life at St. Anns, Nelson, 30th Dec., 1851, aged 70. Watch for the morning.—Ps. 130, 6."

The following inscription offers a refreshing contrast to the general dead level of those commonly found.

"In memory of Caroline, consort of A. A. Wolverton, who was removed to the spirit world Sept. 23rd, 1849, aged 30 years. The material body is all that lies here, the substantial has gone to the spiritual sphere.

Where kindred spirits unite in one,
Forever to dwell in their heavenly home."

"In memory of Jonathan Wolverton, who died 1831, aged 77 years, and his wife Mary, who died 1804, aged 33 years."

Another early settler who died young is thus recorded—

"Here lies the body of Rose Beamer, who was born 26th January, 1783, and departed this life May 19th, 1806, aged 23.

Now I have passed through death's dark door
No eye on earth shall see me more ;
Prepare to meet me here above."

"Here lies the body of Lydia Merrill, who was born 1791, died 1804, aged 13.

My aged friend to me attend
And wipe your weeping eyes,
No longer mourn your daughter gone
To reign above on high."

"Beneath this stone lieth the remains of Margaret Crooks, late of the kingdom of Scotland, who was born in Edinburgh, 23rd April, A. D. 1753, died at Ancaster, in the Province of U. C. 2nd October, 1826, aged 74 years.

This testimony of Filial respect erected to her memory by her affectionate children."

"IN PACE.

"Jonathan Wolverton, M. D., born Feb. 22nd, 1811, died April 12th, 1883."

"In memory of Hannah Simmerman, wife of Jas. N. Simmerman, born 1816, departed this life 1835, aged 19."

Still in Him she firm confided
Who in love bestowed the rod
Desirous that each child residing
In this region turn to God."

"Here lies the body of Sarah Walker, wife of William Walker, who departed this life 6th April, 1806, in the 60th year of her age.

Remember me as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

It might be interesting to note where and at what date this last time worn verse is found.

"In memory of William Kitchen, born Jan., 1761, died May 28th, 1813, aged 52."

"Stephen Coon, died 1805, aged 41."

"In memory of Dennis Wolverton, born in New Jersey on New Year's day, 1790, emigrated to Canada in 1798 and settled at Grimsby. Member of the Legislative Assembly, U. C., 1836-38, and of the Niagara District Council for many years. Died May 23rd, 1875. He trusted in Jesus."

There were many deaths in 1813 from an epidemic of typhus fever.

The names Book, Pettitt, Nixon, Anderson are found repeatedly.

PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD, GRIMSBY.

In this burial place, not so old as that near it, are many from Muir's settlement of great age. The families of Muir and Douglas seem to have intermarried often and to have been a long-lived race.

"Sacred to the memory of Jas. Douglas, born at Whitburn, Scotland, died at Grimsby 1831, aged 89."

"Barbara, daughter of Jas. Muir, of Brieck Mills, Scotland, in her 92nd year."

"George Muir, aged 90."

"Douglas Muir, aged 87. of West Calder, Scotland."

"John D. Beamer, died 1872, aged 72."

His second and third wives are here buried, Sarah and Catharine, and a long row of Beamers lie buried near.

From these crowded burial grounds many bodies have been removed to the beautiful new cemetery, already with many occupants.

ANCASTER.

This is an old settlement and the graveyard is filled with all varieties of tombstones in memory of the dead. There are dozens of large altar tombs. Here are found the graves of U. E. Loyalists, military and naval men, the stranger, and the fashion of long labored inscriptions and original verses prevailed to a remarkable, almost an alarming extent.

One of the oldest stones is that to a husband and wife who died on the same day.

"Sacred to the memory of Alexander Richie and Mary Lucia, his wife, who both departed this life at Ancaster 11th April, 1823."

Here near the church is a large altar tomb to one (described in Summer Rambles by Mrs. Jamieson), who died here while visiting her sister, Mrs. McMurray, the wife of the rector, afterwards Archdeacon, of Niagara.

"In memory of Jane, wife of Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., born at St. Mary's Falls, 1800, died at Dundas May 22nd, 1842, in the arms of her sister, dur-

ing a visit at the house of the rector of this church, while her husband was absent in England and her children at a distant school. She was the eldest daughter of John Johnston, Esq., and Susan, daughter of Wau-bojeeg, a celebrated war chief and civil ruler of the Odjibwa Tribe.

Carefully educated and of polished manners and conversation she was early fitted to adorn society, yet of retiring and modest deportment. Early imbued with the principles of true piety she patiently submitted to the illness which for several years marked her decline and was inspired through seasons of bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of a blessed immortality

Here rests by kindred hands enshrined
All of the loved one earth could find,
The form, the eye, the heart, the hand
So gentle once, so kind, so bland.

Death came unlooked for, yet his tread
She met so calm, so free from dread,
Like angels winged to happier spheres,
She smiled to quit a world of tears.

We mourn not then as those who see
No glorious bright eternity,
But while this stone fond hearts upraise
Grief best bespeaks our love and praise."

This memorial (the maker from Albany, N. Y.,) is no doubt placed here by her husband, the Schoolcraft who wrote such valuable works on the North American Indian.

A granite monument lately placed is to the first rector :

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Ralph Leeming, of Yorkshire, England, ordained by the Bishop of London, first Missionary, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to the Gore District and first Rector of Ancaster, born 1789, died 1872, aged 83."

A large flat stone tells a pathetic story, showing that the "stranger within the gates" was not neglected:

"Eliza M. Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y., died 1827, aged 17.

A stranger's grave

Placed here by her local respected friends."

Among a row of stones, all with the name of Durand, a large altar tomb bears the following :

"In memory of James Durand, born in England, 1775, died 1833, resided in the Canadas 34 years. Served his country as a Legislator and as a Captain during the late war with honor and uprightness, but above all, his Maker, as an honest man. 'Do unto others as you would have others do to you' was the great motto of his life. His children will ever remember him as the kindest parent, and the Canadas as a patriot and friend.

The following beautiful lines were written by himself in memory of his lamented consort Keziah Durand:

High in the Heaven of Heavens I trust
You now repose among the just,
Thy virtues well earned meed ;
The pleasing hope my soul inspires
As wages grief my bosom fires
And gives me joy indeed."

Jas. Durand."

Other lines below are written in memory of Jas. Durand by Charles Durand, who has lately published his *Reminiscences* continued to the present date.

"Sacred to the memory of John Palmer Batters by, Commander R. N., born 1797, died 1888.

Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

To his son Edwin "He giveth his beloved sleep," and to his wife Maria "The price of a virtuous woman is far above rubies, her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

"Sacred to the memory of Major Daniel Showers, died 1858, aged 71.

Man soon discussed
Yields up his trust
And all his hopes and fears
Lie with him in the dust.

Elizabeth Showers, his wife, born Stamford, 1787, died in Ancaster, 1848."

This last shows the early settlement of Stamford.

"In memory of Lieut. W. Milne, of the Royal Navy, born at Falkirk, North Britain, A.D. 1766, died at Springfield, Ancaster, 1826."

"In memory of Helen Eliza, wife of Robt. Berrie,

and daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Johnson Butler, died 1841, aged 35."

"In memory of Capt. John Urquhart, died 1882, aged 79, a native of Inverness, Scotland."

The next is evidently a foreigner :

"Otto Ivese, died at the Hermitage, late of Aloumouth, Eng., died 1835."

The father of the rector died here—

"In memory of Wm. McMurray, died 1878, aged 82, a native of Co. Armagh, Ireland."

A granite monument to John Aikman, who died 1878, aged 86. The name Aikman frequently occurs, and the name Rousseaux brings up the recollection of Jean Baptiste Rousseaux, the interpreter of Brant ; George Rousseaux and Margaret Rousseaux lie here, while the father is buried at Niagara.

PRESBYTERIAN BURYING GROUND, ANCASTER.

"In memory of the Rev. George Sheed, A. M., who planted this church, and, having faithfully watched over it for the space of six years, was removed to his reward 1832.

His friends have erected this stone as a memorial of their esteem for his worth as a man and his zeal and abilities as a minister.

"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

"Sacred to the memory of Euphemia Melville, wife of Capt. Alex. Roxburgh, Glengarry Light Infantry, daughter of Alex. Melville, of Farquhar, Scotland, who died in the prime of life at St. Margaret's College, 1831."

"In memory of Capt. Alexander Roxburgh, born 1774, died 1856."

"In memory of C. R. McHaffee, wife of Robert Gardener, who died at West Flamboro, 1848."

A modern granite monument with coat of arms and motto has this short inscription :

"In memory of Duncan Matheson Locahalsh, Rossshire, Scotland, born 1782, died 1849.

Fac et spera."

(Arms of the Matheson Clan.)

VIRGIL METHODIST CHURCH.

In this small graveyard is a stone to one who is called in Carroll's Case (the history of Canadian Methodism) a saint ; he was a prisoner at the capture of Niagara and was long a class leader in the village named after him.

"George Lawrence, born March 26th, 1757, died August 5th, 1848, *Æ.*, 91 years."

The names of Casselman, Cassaday, Caughill, Cushman, Hains, Cain, are found. Barney Cain fought at Lundy's Lane. This village has rejoiced in many names :—The Cross Roads, Four Mile Creek, Lawrenceville, and now the classic name of Virgil to correspond with that of Homer, six miles distant.

On the Corus farm near Virgil :

"To the memory of Caspar Corus, died Nov. 24th, 1835, aged 96 years."

"In memory of Wm. Casselman, who departed this life Jan. 11th, 1847, aged 53 years."

CLEMENT FAMILY BURYING GROUND.

Several old grey stones bring to mind names well known in this Peninsula.

"Sacred to the memory of James Clement, born 15th July, 1764, died 8th March, 1813, aged 49."

"Sacred to the memory of Catharine Clement, consort of the late James Clement, who departed this life 13th July, 1813, in the 45th year of her age, at the birth of her eleventh child."

"In memory of Sarah Clement, daughter of John C. Pettitt, and consort of Joseph Clement, who departed this life 9th June, 1824, aged 34."

"Sacred to the memory of Martha Pettitt, consort of John Clement, who departed this life 10th Dec., 1828, aged 59."

"Eliza Matilda Ball, daughter of Jacob H. and Katharine Ball, died Dec. 3rd, 1823, aged 11.

My parents dear I bid farewell,
My life was short on earth to dwell,
My maker's call, I must obey,
Prepare yourselves to follow me."

In the Stevens graveyard, very near, is buried George Caughill, killed at Lundy's Lane. It is told

that he was carried from the field by Barney Cain, who is buried at Virgil. The house of James Clement, who died in 1813, still stands, though built in 1805, in good repair with its fine old mantels and queer old stairs, a trap for the unwary.

GONDER GRAVEYARD.

On the Gonder farm near Black Creek are inscriptions to several of this U. E. family.

"In memory of Jacob Gonder, a native of Pa., Lancaster Co., who died Nov. 8th, 1846, in the 71st year of his age."

"Gone Home, Mary A., wife of Jacob Gonder, died Sept. 28th, 1886, aged 82."

"Michael D. Gonder, died Sept. 28th, 1886, aged 82."

In an old private burial place on what was formerly the first Gonder farm, (now the Stoner farm, near Welland,) was buried in 1813, Michael Gonder, who came to Canada in 1787 and lived at Niagara for some time. David Price, who married Margaret Gonder, was Indian Interpreter at Niagara, and is buried here.

"In memory of David Price of the township of Crowland, died 26th Feb., 1841, aged 91."

PORT DALHOUSIE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Being a lake port there are many references to sailors and loss by water or accidents. Several of the gravestones have carved the figure of a ship with canvas spread. The following inscription is unique :

"In memory of John Lawrie and Margaret Davidson, who were born 26th Sept., 1786, married 5th July, 1811, parted 13th Sept., 1863, by his death, aged 77, and again united by her death, 15th Mar., 1865, aged 78 years. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death were not divided."

Two children have on the tombstone the quotation :

"It was an angel that visited the green earth
And took the flowers away."

Another quotation is : "God is the orphan's stay and the stranger's shield." Another the simple words : "Beyond the river." Many of those buried here hail from Scotland, and the device of a thistle is frequent.

"In memory of Capt. Jas. Neil, a native of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1876, aged 70."

Some fond parent has given these pathetic lines :

"In memory of little Donald—

His face was gentle as the light
Of yonder deep blue sky,
Yet, like the flowers in the vale,
He bloomed but bloomed to die."

What tragic scenes caused these inscriptions?—

"Charles Robertson of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., aged 26, who met with a premature death by the falling of the boom on board the Kate Robinson of Sackett's Harbor off Port Dalhousie, 1856."

"Henry Gallagher, drowned at Port Dalhousie ; erected by his affectionate mother, Rachel Davidson."

"John Aird, who was killed while on board the barge Ark, aged 14 years."

Names from the land of heather abound, as Muir, Dickson, McDougall, Anderson, Aird, Donaldson, Blair, McCulloch, Stewart, White ; while other nationalities are shewn, as Ohneth, Tremaine, Pawling, Coons, Zimmerman.

PORT DALHOUSIE, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Here are found a greater number of devices, and greater variety in the nationality, as the Bible, anchor, cross, crown, ships, Masonic emblems abound, while natives of places as far distant as Flores, Massachusetts, Ireland, Italy, England, have here found a resting place for their dust, and many names shew a German origin. The lines following the name of a mariner are appropriate, as is the device of a ship with three masts and all sails set.

"In memory of Capt. Thos. Fagan, a native of Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland, died 1858, aged 57.

The Lord himself will keep
His people safe from harm,
Will hold the helm and guide the ship
With His almighty arm."

Two other captains of ships, Capt. Thos. Murray and Capt. Jas. Kelly.

An inscription of two words reminds us of those in the Catacombs of Rome, thus :

"Elizabeth Cole
Sleeps.
Solomon S. Cole
Rest in peace."

"Our father and mother: James Neelon, 1857, aged 63 ; Nancy, his wife. Rest precious dust."

A longer inscription on a large monument—

"Sacred to the memory of Thos. Read, died 1853, aged 53. Sincerely lamented by all who knew him. His Christian faith was manifested in his life, for along with being a most affectionate husband, a kind father and a faithful friend, he was always foremost in every good work, tending to the glory of God and the good of his fellow men. 'Laying up for himself a good foundation.' "

The only reference to the first settlers is on a fine red Aberdeen granite monument—

Lt. Col. P. Gregory, of U. E. Loyalist descent, died 1882, aged 72. The next were early called away.

Near this, "John F. Gregory, B. C. L., died at Toronto, aged 27."

"Surg. Major General Jago T. Hill, aged 28," and one younger still, "Elizabeth Walker, only daughter of Major Jno. Weyland, wife of Ambrose A. Hill, M.D., aged 18 years, 1875."

"William Hill, eldest son of Solomon Hill, M. P., died 1853, aged 69."

From what distant lands came these ? :

"Dorothy, wife of Columbus Gildia, died 1850, aged 66 years."

"At rest, Joseph Franklin, a native of Flores, 1830—1903."

The verses here are of a higher standard than those of an earlier date :

"True to the last. Malissa, wife of Geo. Brooks, aged 35.

Here autumn winds their requiem sing
As though they mourned your early doom,
And spring's first flowers each year will rise
As if in fondness o'er your tomb."

Another asks a question, like that in the Lewiston graveyard :

"O sacred grave, what precious dust
Is here committed to your trust,
But oh, the soul is that on high
To shine forever in the sky ? "

Though not mentioned, the next must have been one of the earliest to come from the United States in Revolution times :—

"Adam Bowman, died 1865, aged 89."

As showing different nationalities, are found the names of Thuresson, Culp, Powell, Ismond, Hill, Goold, Woodall, Furminger, Pawling, Martindale, Rose.

THOROLD CEMETERY.

The largest monument is of grey limestone with white marble tablets, to George Keefer and his four wives. On one side is the old and much shattered tablet brought from the old Lutheran graveyard close to the canal and bears this inscription :—

"George Keefer

"Born in the State of New Jersey, 8th Nov., 1773, died at Thorold, 25th June, 1858.

Catherine, first wife of George Keefer, born 26th April, 1778, died 4th Jan., 1813.

"Jane, second wife of George Keefer, born 8th March, 1785, died 6th Jan., 1833."

Charles Henry, M. D., of McGill Coll., died of fever contracted in the emigrant sheds, Montreal, in 1847, aged 24 years.

"Alexander, Barrister of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and Barrister and M. P. in Victoria, Australia, died in 1862, aged 36 years, the youngest son of the above."

"Mary, third wife of George Keefer, born ———, died 25th June, 1838."

"Madeline, second daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, 4th wife of George Keefer ; born 14th June, 1793, died 7th Sept., 1871."

Another side has :

"George Keefer—Founder of Thorold, was the son of George Keefer, a native of Alsace, France, who settled in New Jersey when it was a British Province, lost his life and property as a Loyalist in 1776, and was

buried on Staten Island, New York. He came to Canada in 1790, served through the war of 1812-15, was the first president of the Welland Canal Company, and also of the Thorold Bible and Temperance Societies. He married, in 1797, Catherine Lampman, the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist."

The second wife was Jane Emory, widow, nee McBride. There were fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, the only one now living is Thomas Keefer, C.E., C.M.G., in Ottawa.

The largest granite monument is to

"John Battle, a native of the county of Sligo, Ireland, 1824-1891. In thee, O Lord have I trusted."

He was proud to acknowledge that he began life as a day laborer on the Welland Canal. He became the wealthy head of many business enterprises.

"Erected by the L. O. Association to the memory of our late brother, James Shannon, born in Glenbuck, Co. Antrim, Ireland, 1807, died at Thorold, 1865. We shall inscribe his name in our memories and our works shall exhibit it."

"In memory of George Baxter, late Judge of the county of Welland, died 1893, aged 62 years. "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness. Ps. 17, 15."

"John McDonagh, born 1822, died 1905. Fell asleep, Victory through his cross alone."

"Sophia Williams, relict of Bernard Frey Ball."

"Having a desire to depart and be with Christ."

Margaret Boyle, relict of John Rowe, aged 66 :
"She hath done what she could."

An old grey stone, evidently brought from the old cemetery.

"Joseph Clement Ball, born 1828, died 1830.

"Dear little child thy time and worth
How short was yielded from thy birth,
Thy dying cares and pains are o'er,
Parted from them to meet no more."

"Jacob Ball, born 1786, died 1849."

The following inscription takes us back to the frightful Civil War of the neighboring Republic :—

"In memory of William Alfred Walker, who died at Andersonville, Georgia, 1864, aged 20 years. A private in C. Co., 122 N.Y.S.V. A prisoner of war."

Here are buried James Munro, born in Thurso, Scotland, 1821, long an elder in the Presbyterian church, and his wife, Elizabeth Patterson, born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1823, who has the remarkable record of having been a Bible Society collector for over fifty years.

BAPTIST GRAVEYARD, VIRGIL.

"In memory of Alexander H. Thompson, born 1797, died 1861. His wife, Jane McLelland, born Jan. 24th, 1805, died Oct. 20th, 1867."

"In memory of Margaret Maria, daughter of John C. Ball, and wife of Daniel Secord, died 1848, aged 32."

The names of Bogardus, Stevens, Anderson, Ball, Secord, Thompson, are found. A monument lately erected is to Frederick Stevens, aged 90.

JORDAN STATION.

On a stone with Masonic emblems and motto is the following inscription :

"Here lieth the remains of an unknown brother, whose body was washed ashore near the residence of Abram Martin, Esq., Louth, on 20th Apr., 1877.

"This tombstone is erected to show that while deceased had only on his person certain symbols to distinguish him as a Free Mason, yet were they sufficient to secure for the remains fraternal sympathy and Christian sepulture.

"Dead, voiceless, battered, tempest-tossed,
A stranger, friendless and unknown,
The wave gave up its dead,
A brother came and saw
And raised above his lonely head
This sculptured stone."

"The mystic points of Fellowship prevail—
Death's gavel cannot break that sacred tie—
'Gainst Light, the powers of Night can naught avail;
To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

"Rosanna, wife of Wm. Carr, born in Co. Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, 1773, died 1863, aged 90."

"Sacred to the memory of Mark Thomas, Ensign

of the late 98th Regt. of Foot, died 1866, aged 72. A native of Co. Galway, Ireland.

But Lord to Thee I shall direct
My supplicating eyes,
O leave not desolate my soul
Whose trust in Thee relies.

Erected by his sorrowing wife, S. E. Thomas."

"Jane Seymour, much beloved wife of Mark Thomas, a native of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland, died 1862, aged 56.

Sheltered beneath the Almighty's wing
Thou shalt securely rest,
Where neither sun nor moon shall thee
By day or night molest."

This must be to the first wife by the husband, and to him in turn the second wife dedicates a verse.

"John Spence, a native of Tanderagee, Ireland, 1879—aged 75.

Susan, wife of John Spence, 1895, aged 87. Erected by herself."

A few words added to name and dates are noticeable, as—

"As a wife devoted, as a mother affectionate, as a friend ever kind."

And "a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. In life beloved, in death lamented."

Among the names are several of German origin; a few are given, more familiar to the ear,—Terryberry, Hunsberry, Moyer, Myers, Troup, Hare, Overholt, High, Price.

MENNONITE GRAVEYARD, VINELAND.

There are two churches very near to one another. The inscriptions are remarkable for their uniformity. No information as to nationality or date of coming to the country, no title, no description, no verses, no texts, except in a few instances. Names mostly German, in which language are some of the inscriptions. Many of the old brown stones are almost illegible. The graveyard is surrounded by a stone wall, covered with wood at the top, which, in its turn, is covered with sheet iron. The oldest burial which could be found seemed to be 1811.

"David Hoch Gebehrenden 11 ten April 1773 ist

Gestorben den ten November 1812 hat Gelebt 39 iah
7 monath und 9 tag."

On an old brown stone—"Here lies the body of
Peter Couse, who departed this life in August, 1812,
aged 45 years—m—d."

These died in the midst of war's alarms. Scrip-
ture names abound, as near together lie Joshua, Abra-
ham, David, Jacob Grobb, and one old stone has the
name of Jonas Grobb, 1811.

As a contrast a handsome granite stone is to
John F. Rittenhouse, who died in 1903, and Elizabeth
Honsberger, his wife, 1899.

One quotation from holy writ appears, thus :
"Text : The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord
is the Maker of them all.—Prov. chap. 22, verse 2,"
and shewing that modern ideas were creeping in—

"In memory of John, son of Wm. and Rosanna
Everett, who departed this life 1st Jan., 1841, aged 17
years.

Pray all young men as you pass by
Upon this grave but cast your eye ;
I in my prime was snatched away,
As you may be this very day."

And to make up for the lack of others, the next
stone has two verses :

"In memory of Joseph Honsberger, who died in
1872, aged 33.

You are most near and dear to me,
I have you in my heart ;
Yet the best friends must severed be,
So you and I must part.
Although I leave you for awhile
I'll meet you once again,
And if it is not in this world
'Twill be on Canaan's plain."

Does the last line but one anticipate Sir Oliver
Lodge's attempt to communicate with the other world ?

The most common name is Grobb,—others are
Gratz, High, Kratz, Hoch, Culp, Hipple, Swartz, etc.
The only title found in the whole graveyard reads thus:

"Rev. David High, died 1878, aged 72.

When from the dust of death I rise
To claim my mansion in the skies,
Even then—this shall be all my plea,
Jesus hath lived, hath died for me."

The only stone which gives a hint of the place of birth is to—

"Jacob High, Sen., who died 1856, aged 78. A native of Pennsylvania."

"M. H. Rittenhouse, died 1888, aged 73. Let my sudden exit from the earth cause thee for Heaven prepare."

On the stone to Jacob Issler and Sarah, his wife, Titus 2, 14, is quoted, "Text chosen by her : 'Who gave himself for us.' "

These early settlers attained great age, as witness Lawrence Hipple 80, Catherine Bushay, his wife, 83 ; Nicholas Claus 80, Margaret Claus 82, John Frettz, 96.

DISCIPLES CHURCH, JORDAN.

The same peculiarity as last, with regard to titles, place of birth, the utmost reticence is observed. Many of the same names occur also, Renner, Immel, Bradt, Konkle, Burtch, Snure, Doughty, Hamer. But in a few cases the rule is broken, as in the well known name—

"In memory of Peter Hare, Sen., who was born May 17th, 1748, and departed this life Apr. 6th, 1834, aged 85."

"Major Peter Hare, of the 5th Lincoln Battalion, born 1794, died 1856, aged 62."

"Thos. Foly, born in Sligo, Ireland, 1814."

David Bradt, erected by John Bradt, in memory of his father.

Amos Clendennen, 1819-1898.

"In memory of Philip Willis, 1786-1867, aged 80 :

Servant of God, well done ;

Rest from thy loved employ,

The battle fought, the victory won,

Enter thy Master's joy."

Which is an improvement on the quaint verses of the old time elegiac order.

BROCK MEMORIAL CHURCH, QUEENSTON.

Here, in the church of St. Saviour, the chancel window has a beautiful design. The window was to be contributed by the York Pioneers, but was finished by a general subscription. Joshua and the angel are

represented with the words, "Art thou for us or for our adversaries?" The words beneath are, "In memory of Major General Sir Isaac Bröck, born 14th Oct., 1769, fell in action at the battle of Queenston Heights, 13th Oct., 1812." On one side is the British coat of arms, on the other the Canadian; above are standards around drums and warlike weapons; above this a crown on one side and the words, "Magna Charta," with sword and crozier, above, a shield with laurel leaves, scallop shell of Crusaders, lion and Prince of Wales feathers. There are in the church three small memorial windows. On one, "In memory of Caroline Maria Hamilton, organist of this church, obit Feb. 6th, 1897." On the second window, "I am the resurrection and the life. In memory of Robert Charles Chilton Mewburn, born Feb. 25th, 1850, died Sept. 9th, 1854." A third small window was contributed by the children of the Sunday school, the design being a dove, lamb, vine and cup, with grapes and leaves.

STAMFORD S. S. No. 5.

Near the Old Red Meeting House.

Near the school house in a neglected spot where briars, thorns and weeds abound, were found a few tombstones, the oldest 1820: "In memory of Joseph Corwin, who departed this life Apr. 10th, 1820, in the 19th year of his age."

On a large gray slab, now fallen flat,—"In memory of James Boyle, who died 1823; also his children, aged 9, 13 and 15," respectively

In contrast to these early deaths there are inscriptions to several octogenarians and nonogenarians: Israel Swayzie, aged 92; Lydia Corwin 82, Abigail Swayzie 87, and Jacob Kilman, the last buried here, in 1886, aged 81 years.

There are only two places mentioned, one of these the place of birth, and only a few verses—

"In memory of John Fawcett, from Yorkshire, England, died in 1849.

Dear wife thou hadst but little strength
 To tread life's thorny track,
 So peaceful dost thou sleep in death
 'Twere pain to call thee back ;
 The music of thy gentle tone
 Tho' to my bosom dear,
 And though my heart is sad and lone,
 I would not wish thee here."

The titles in the next are rather unusual :

"In memory of Sally Ann Howey, daughter of Mr. Isaac and Mrs. Jane Howey, died 1833, aged 19 years."

A rather unusual name is that of Christopher Spetigue.

Two verses follow the name of Robert Patterson of Thorold, of the usual type—

"Weep not for me, my mother dear,
 I am not dead, but sleeping here," etc.

DUNDAS GRAVEYARD

The most difficult place for a stranger to find was this, strange to say, on a hill, where it should be conspicuous, but the beautiful trees which are always in evidence, walnuts, oak, maple, elms, conceal the spot. Such walnut trees would be difficult to find in any other town. No very old stones were found here, but many interesting inscriptions; here the nationality is recorded, the greater part being from Scotland, some from England and Ireland, one from France, one from Massachusetts.

The most familiar name found here is that of Crooks, members of which family are buried in Niagara and Grimsby. James, John and William were early property holders in Niagara, as shewn in maps of 1795. This monument was erected by Miss Jane Crooks, the bodies being brought from West Flamboro, where they were first buried. Francis Crooks, we find, was a member of the Agricultural Society formed in Niagara in 1792, and in Washington Irving's Astoria we find the adventures of Ramsay Crooks, another member of the family, on the Pacific coast.

The following is the inscription, in which no words are wasted :

"Hon. James Crooks, 1778—1860. Jane Cumming, his wife, 1791—1861.

Children.

Frances, 1821—1890. Charles, 1830—1851. Archibald, 1835 — 1886. Leah E., daughter of Thomas Crooks, 1841—1862. James Crooks, Jr., 1811—1841. Eleanor Dickie, his wife, 1816—1884. Children, James Ewart, 1838—1842. Ellen Eliza, 1841—1863."

From other graveyards we find that John Crooks was born in Greenock, Scotland, and William in Kilmarnock, but this monument gives no evidence of what city was the place of birth of the Hon. James Crooks. From the inscription in Grimsby, the family must have come to Canada in 1791 or 1792.

A large monument has the record of a faithful minister of the gospel :

"In memory of Rev. Mark Young Stark, A. M., for 31 years minister of the Presbyterian church of Dundas. He was a faithful pastor, an earnest preacher, much beloved of his flock, highly esteemed by his brethren in the ministry, respected by all who knew him and especially endeared to his family.

This stone is erected by his bereaved and sorrowing widow and children. He was born at Dumfermline, Scotland, 1799, ordained in 1833, died Jan., 1866. 'Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

"Agatha B. Street, his wife, died 1898, aged 82."

"In memory of Alexis Fidele Begue, a native of France, died at Dundas, 1872, aged 66."

Another faithful and able minister is commemorated :

"In loving memory of John Laing, born 1832, died 1906, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Lord thou hast been our dwelling place. Ps. 90, 1."

"Mary Gartshore, relict of the late Alex. Laing, died 1869, aged 65. Yea though I walk in death's dark vale, yet will I fear no ill."

"In memory of Jane H. Davidson, wife of Rev. J. S. Murrow, Indian missionary, A. to K. A., died at Jerseyville, Ont., 1888, aged 62. At evening time it shall be light. Zech. 14, 7. I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness.—Ps. 17, 15."

"In memory of Alexander Ogg and Elizabeth Airth, his wife, natives of Aberdeenshire."

"Wm. Baker, a native of Barnard Castle, Durham, England."

"Amos Parmenter, born in Framingham, Mass., U. S., 1797—1850. John 11, 25."

The two little children, aged 4 and 6, of Rev. J. Philp, are briefly commemorated by the words :

"The angels took her," and "Called Home."

The names of Overfield, Roxbrough, Notman, Moir, Scott, Gamble, Fleming, McKee, Cumming, Kilpatrick, Weir, Knox, Steel, occur, and some of the places of birth are : Hurlet, Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Aberdeen, Scotland, and Warrington, England.

ST. ANNS.

This, like Dundas graveyard, is situated on a hill, but, unlike it, is quite conspicuous from a distance with its many monuments and the Presbyterian church near it, which this year of 1909 is about to celebrate the centenary of its formation as a congregation.

Here are found many proofs of the early settlement of this district, as several old stones are marked 1807, and one which could not be found has the name of Jane Kennedy, died 1797. Traces of Canadian and British history are here found, as the Northwest Rebellion and the Boer War, in this little country village, as well as of the Revolution and the U. E. Loyalists driven here by ill-treatment for faithfulness to their King. A tall monument, the second in size, also of a pioneer in the ministry, bears the inscription :

"In memory of Rev. D. W. Eastman, died Aug., 1865, aged 87 years. Mr. Eastman was born in Goshen, N.Y., in 1778. Came to Canada in 1801, and at once entered on the work of the ministry with great energy. He was the father of the Presbyterian churches in the Niagara and Gore Districts, and for more than half a century was eminently useful as a faithful and zealous laborer in his Master's vineyard. His wife died in 1844 ; having lived a pious and useful life, she died a calm and peaceful death."

"Bridget, second wife of Rev. D. W. Eastman, died 1853, in her 71st year."

All four sides of the monument are covered.

Two daughters married clergymen: "Phebe, wife of Rev. J. H. Rice, aged 27, and Lydia, wife of Rev. R. H. Close, died 1843, in her 28th year. Catherine Keefer, beloved wife of Wm. O. Eastman, died 1892, aged 84 years."

Each name, except that of the veteran preacher, is followed by an appropriate text: "He giveth His beloved sleep, Blessed are the pure in heart, Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints, There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God."

"In memory of Theresa M. Johnson, wife of John A. Gowanlock, who, on April 1st, 1885, was taken prisoner by Big Bear during the massacre at Frog Lake, N.W.T., and after two months' captivity was rescued by Col. Strange. Died Sept. 12th, 1889, aged 36 years."

"In memory of Lieut. John E. Burch, son of O. and E. J. Burch, born at St. Anns, 1874, killed in South Africa while leading a charge against the Boers, July 16th, 1900."

Of a different type, the next, spending the most of his long life near the site of his interment:

"In memory of Jhon, son of John and Charity Kennedy, born in Sussex Co., N.J., 1787, came to this province June, 1795, died 1874, aged 87. Was an honored elder of the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years. A man ready for every good work. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Several small brown stones have merely initials and date, as skilled workmen no doubt were rare. One has the words, "A. G. Snyder, 1807," and another a little larger, "Here lies the body of Elizabeth Snyder, wife of Adam Snyder, 1807, aged 66." The lettering was rude, and some lines below indecipherable, being filled with mould. A device formerly used, the energetic use of a brush and water was here not available, and, thinking some valuable information was hidden, various plans were tried, the successful one being a strong hairpin, the only result being these lines:

"My friends, mourn not for me,
For why? My race is run;
It was the will of God,
So let His will be done."

The names most frequently found were Roszel and Snyder. The largest monument is to Jacob Roszel, bearing Masonic emblems. An old brown stone tells that—

"Here lies the body of Charles Roszel, who was born 1742, and departed this life 1817, aged 75 years."

Many seem to have attained great age, as Joseph Snyder, born in New Jersey, 1780, died at St. Anns, 1861, aged 86. His wife, 1872, aged 85.

"Benjamin Roszel, died 1869, aged 89 years. 'The righteous hath hope in His death.'"

"Peter Snyder, born in New Jersey, 1783, died in Gainsborough, 1868, aged 84."

"Here lies the body of Mary, wife of Charles Roszel, died 1835, aged 89 years.

Adam Snyder, died 1826, aged 86."

One whose span of life was shorter:

"Here lies George Hansel, born 1789, died 1824:

My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last joyful trumpet sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise."

And one still younger—

"William Misner, killed by the falling of a tree, aged 17.

Where we oft have met in gladness
On the holy Sabbath day,
Slowly now with tearful sadness
Each pursues his lonely way."

Another young life—

"Caroline Hoffman, aged 23.

Perhaps our time may be as short,
Our days may fly as fast,
O Lord impress the solemn thought
That this may be our last."

Scripture names abound, as Zedekiah Snyder, Israel Taylor, Azuby, his wife, (probably Azubah,) Israel Felker, etc.

Other names found were Lampman, Pew, Mingle,

Merritt, Bowman, Freas, Ryckman, Havens, Huntsman, Erion, Hitchcock, Fisher, Beamer.

SMITHVILLE METHODIST CHURCH.

Although Smithville was settled very early, named from Smith Griffin, (Nathaniel Griffin came in 1794,) there are very few inscriptions to shew early interments. Three wives of Abishai Morse are recorded :

"To the memory of Sally B. Morse, consort of Abishai Morse, died 1835, aged 26. This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality."

"Sarah, consort of Abishai Morse, Esq., born 1811, died 1846, in the 30th year of her age."

"Hannah, consort of Abishai Morse, Esq., died 1874, aged 47. A true and devoted Christian, a devoted wife, an excellent and affectionate mother. Her last words were, 'It is well.'"

"The children of Abishai and Sally B. Morse. 'It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth him good.' Isa. 14, 18."

"Abishai Morse, J.P., son of Peter and Deborah, born at Moravia, N.Y., 1805, died 1887. An able minister of the Lord Jesus, patriotic and useful public servant, and a leader in every good cause. 'Know ye not that a Prince and a great man hath fallen this day?'"

"In memory of Peter Morse, 1773—1832."

"In memory of Simon Emerson, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, U. S., 1810, died 1860."

The oldest inscription found was to Hiram Shaval, died 1807.

"John Henry Miller, who was killed by the fall of a horse, 1833."

"In memory of Maria Bridgman, 1806—1903, aged 97. 'I have kept the faith.'"

John P. Bridgman, Jacob M. Griffin, Abijah Urquhart.

"In memory of Michael W. Turner, M. D., died 1861, aged 29. 'Prepare to meet thy God.'"

Of a goodly age were H. Howard and wife, 88 and 85 years respectively.

The names of Nixon, Bouck, Merritt, Teeter and Russ are also found here.

SMITHVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In this, the place of birth given is generally Scotland and Scottish thistles are found on the tombstones.

"In memory of Thomas Irvine, born at Deerness, Orkney, Scotland, 1809—1891. 'I shall rise.' "

"In memory of John Tait, a native of Peebleshire, Scotland."

"In memory of Amelia, daughter of Rev. Charles Neale, B. A., formerly rector of Turk's Island, Bahamas."

"In memory of Richard W. Gobb, born in Pavilion, N. Y."

"John M. Durkee, aged 21. 'It is well.' "

A husband and wife attained a goodly age—R. C. Griffin, 1805—1886, and Mehitable Acker, wife of R. C. Griffin, 1808—1892.

Other names found were, McMunchee, Roy, Hull, Theal, Ness, Patterson, Hill, Oill, Field, Pysher.

HESS BURIAL GROUND.

One of the earliest families to settle here, owning many acres, and here it is estimated there were 210 burials. Unfenced for years, there is now a fine group of trees and the graves and tombstones are difficult to trace from the rank weeds and shrubs. The oldest inscription is that of the first owner :

"In memory of Charity Hess, who died 5th Nov., 1804, aged 64 years."

"In memory of Jacob Hess, who was born Nov. 16th, 1766, and departed this life Oct. 7th, 1823, aged 57 yrs., 9 m., 7 d."

"In memory of Michael Hess, who died 5th Nov., 1808, aged 67."

"John C., son of D. K. and Catharine Servos, died Sept. 19th, 1821, Æ . 2 yrs., 1 m., 9 days."

These stones are all of grey limestone.

Several small ones, very old, have merely initials, "M.R.," "A.R.," ; another "S.R.," supposed to represent the Rymal family.

"In memory of Jane, wife of John Snyder, born 11th Apr., 1781, died 11th May, 1820." This is a very massive stone.

A small marble stone has this inscription :

"William, son of Isaac and Sarah Swackhammer,
died 1862, aged one year, 8 mos.

We loved this tender little one
And would have wished him stay,
But, let our Father's will be done ;
He shines in endless day."

GEORGE HAMILTON FAMILY GRAVEYARD,

Here on the mountain were interred many members of the family of George Hamilton, from whom the city was named. Other families availed themselves of this beautiful spot, but as the city grew the land was needed, and in 1894 the city became the owner, granting the family a plot in the cemetery and erecting an imposing granite monument to George Hamilton. The remains of the dead were removed with one exception, and interred in the city cemetery, so that now there is little trace of this old burial spot.

BARTON GRAVEYARD.

The land for the church was granted by the Rymals. A stone wall surrounds the two acres of ground, and many modern as well as old tombstones and monuments are found, as well as unmarked graves of early settlers. The earliest here were the families of Filman, Rousseaux, Secord, Rymal, Terryberry, Kern. The first church was Union, and built about 1824, and at one time was used as a hospital during a period of fever and cholera, 1832. On a large heavy grey headstone a rather remarkable effusion in verse appears :

"In memory of Alice, wife of Jas. B. English, who died 1837.

Mourn not for me
My partner dear,
Low I must lay
Till Christ appear,
At whose arrive
A joyful rising
I hope to have
From the grave."

"Sacred to the memory of Philip Flock, who died 1828, aged 71. Funeral text—Ecc. 9th chap.,

12th verse : 'For man also knoweth not his time.' "

"Anne May Flock, died 1820. Deborah Kern, 1835."

Near the church, "Sacred to the memory of his reverend father, John French, who died 1825, Trusting in his Saviour's merits."

One branch of the Secord family settled here, as well as of the Servos family, though the greater part of these U. E. Loyalist families settled near Niagara. Here are buried Col. D. K. Servos, and his wife, Catherine Rousseaux, daughter of Jean Baptiste Rousseaux, of the Indian department; also Mary B. Rousseaux, wife of Major Elijah Secord.

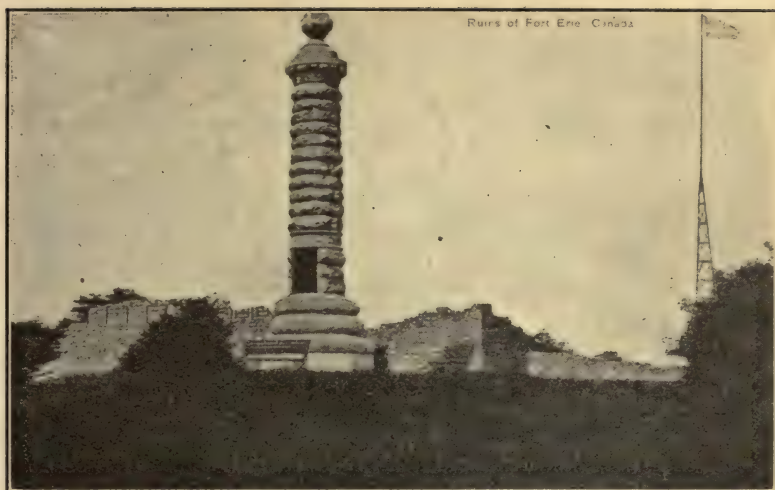
Here also rests the body of Jacob Rymal, who died 1856, aged 66 years.

FORT ERIE.

On the pillar erected at Fort Erie, where, by an explosion, at the attack of the Fort just when the British had gained an entrance, and fearful loss of life ensued, the brother of General Drummond, who conducted the siege, being among the number, is found this inscription :

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* In memory of the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Marines, 1st Royal Scots, 19th Light Dragoons, 6th, 8th (King's), 41st, 82d, 89th, 103d, 104th and De Watteville's Regiments, the Glengarry Light Infantry and the Incorporated Militia, who fell during the siege of Fort Erie, August and September, 1814.

Officers killed during the siege of Fort Erie :— Col. Hercules Scott, 103d Regt. ; Lieut.-Col. William Drummond, 104th Regt. ; Lieut.-Col. John Gordon, Royal Scots ; Capt. R. D. Patteson, 6th Regt. ; Capt. Torrens, 8th Regt. ; Capt. J. M. Wright, 82d Regt. ; Capt. Ed. Walker, Incor. Militia ; Lieut. Coples Radcliffe, R. N. ; Lieut. Noel, Royal Scots ; Lieut. J. Rutledge, Royal Scots ; Lieut. Barstow, 8th Regt. ; Lieut. Pillichody, De Watteville Regt. ; Ensign E. Langford, 82d Regt.



Pillar Erected at Fort Erie.



Butler's Graveyard.

As it is well for us to remember the names of those who gave their lives in helping the mother country in the late Boer war, the following list is given from the monument in St. Catharines, originally erected for one man, and he a private :

‘Erected to the memory of Private Alexander Watson, 90th Winnipeg Batt. Rifles, Canadian Volunteers, and his companions in arms, who fell in battle during the Rebellion in the N. W. T., A.D. 1885. ‘Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.’ ”

Lt.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, Battleford Rifles, N. W. M. Police ; Corp. W. H. T. Lowry, R. B. Sleish, Const. P. Burke, Boulton Scouts ; Capt. E. L. Brown, J. French, Intelligence Corps, at Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Cut Knife, Batoche ; W. Cook, W. Phillips, C. Co., I. S. C. ; Private J. Watson, Bugler H. Foulkes, G. G. F. Guards ; Private J. Rogers ; Private Osgoode, 10th Royal Grenadiers ; Lieut. W. Fitch, Private T. Moore, 90th Battl’n Rifles ; Lieut. C. Swinford, Corp. J. Code, Private A. W. Ferguson, J. Hutchinson, W. Ennis, R. R. Hardisty, J. Fraser, G. Wheeler, Private T. H. Damanolley, Lieut. A. W. Keppen.

Major Henry M. Arnold, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, Capt. 2nd Special Service Battalion, R.C.R.I., died Feb. 23d, 1900, from wounds received in action at Paardeburg Drift, South Africa, Feb. 18th, 1900.

Lieut. J. Edgar Burgh, Adj. 2d Dragoons, attached to 1st Battalion C.M.R., on special duty, killed in action near Pretoria, South Africa, July 16th, 1900

Private Archibald Radcliffe, 1st Battalion C. M. R., 2d Troop, A. Squadron, Field Force, South Africa, killed near Belfast, S. A., Sep. 23d, 1900 ; Corp. Robt. Irwin, 19th St. Catharines Regt., wounded at Houtuck, South Africa, May 1st, 1900, died in Bloemfontein, S. A., July 1st, 1900.

HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS.

A few inscriptions omitted in their proper place here follow. When excavating for the Welland canal, the bodies of sixteen American soldiers, who had fallen at the battle of Beaverdams, were found. A monument was placed with the simple inscription :

“Beaver Dams, 24th June, 1813.”

Since this is the record not only of graves but inscriptions, there must not be omitted the inscriptions placed lately by the Niagara Historical Society in the town and neighborhood. Seven of these are of Queenston stone, three feet high, eighteen inches square, eighteen inches above the ground, with sloping face for inscription. The eighth is a white marble tablet placed on the wall of a building. The first at Fort George :

“Near this spot Gen. Sir Isaac Brock was buried from 1812 to 1824.”

In the Chautauqua grounds, formerly Crookston, where the American soldiers landed :

“Here were found in Aug., 1899, the remains of three soldiers who fell in defence of their country, May 27th, 1813.”

On the common near Butler's Barracks :

“The site of the Military Hospital and Indian Council House.”

At the foot of King street :

“The site of the Gleaner Printing Office, 1817, and Masonic Hall, 1792.”

At the old King's Wharf :

“The site of Navy Hall, the long low building near is supposed to have been one of those used by Gov. Simcoe in 1792.”

About three miles up the River Road :

“House of Count de Puisaye, a French Refugee, 1799.”

In the market square close to the court house :

“Government House, built in time of Gov. Simcoe, burnt in 1812.”

On the building :

"Niagara Court House, built for United Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand in 1847."

Seven were placed in 1901. The last in 1902.

To each of these is added the words—

"This inscription is placed by the Niagara Historical Society, 1901."

I quote from memory, from an unknown writer, perhaps with interpolations of my own :

"Of those who have gone over to the silent majority, who lie under costly monuments, in unknown graves, or under modest tombstone, soldiers or pioneers, O strong hands, O stout hearts, O brave souls, so long dust, who bore the brunt of privation and danger, who fought and bled that we might be safe, who felled mighty trees and fared scantily that we might have full and plenty, we would not that your names, nor your deeds be forgotten, and so we pen these lines to your memory."

MENNONITE GRAVEYARD.

In some unaccountable way the following was omitted in its proper place :

In the Mennonite graveyard near Jordan are buried many old pioneers or their descendants.

"In memory of Nicholas Clause, died Sept. 18th, 1876, aged 80 years."

"Rosanna Everett died Nov. 6th, 1876, aged 82 years."

"Moses Grobb died May 2nd, 1877, aged 70 years."

"In memory of Thomas Waters, died Dec. 4th, 1849, aged 88 years. Judy Waters died Jan. 18th, 1837, aged 75 years."

"In memory of Samuel Moyer, born in Pa., July 25th, 1798, died Oct. 4th, 1874, aged 76 years."

"Henry Orth, died 1834, aged 53 years."

"Here lies the body of Peter Couse, who departed this life Aug. 26th, 1812, aged 45 years. The rich and the poor meet together."

"Philip High died Sept. 15th, 1838, aged 69 years. Elizabeth High died Oct. 21st, 1860, aged 86 years."

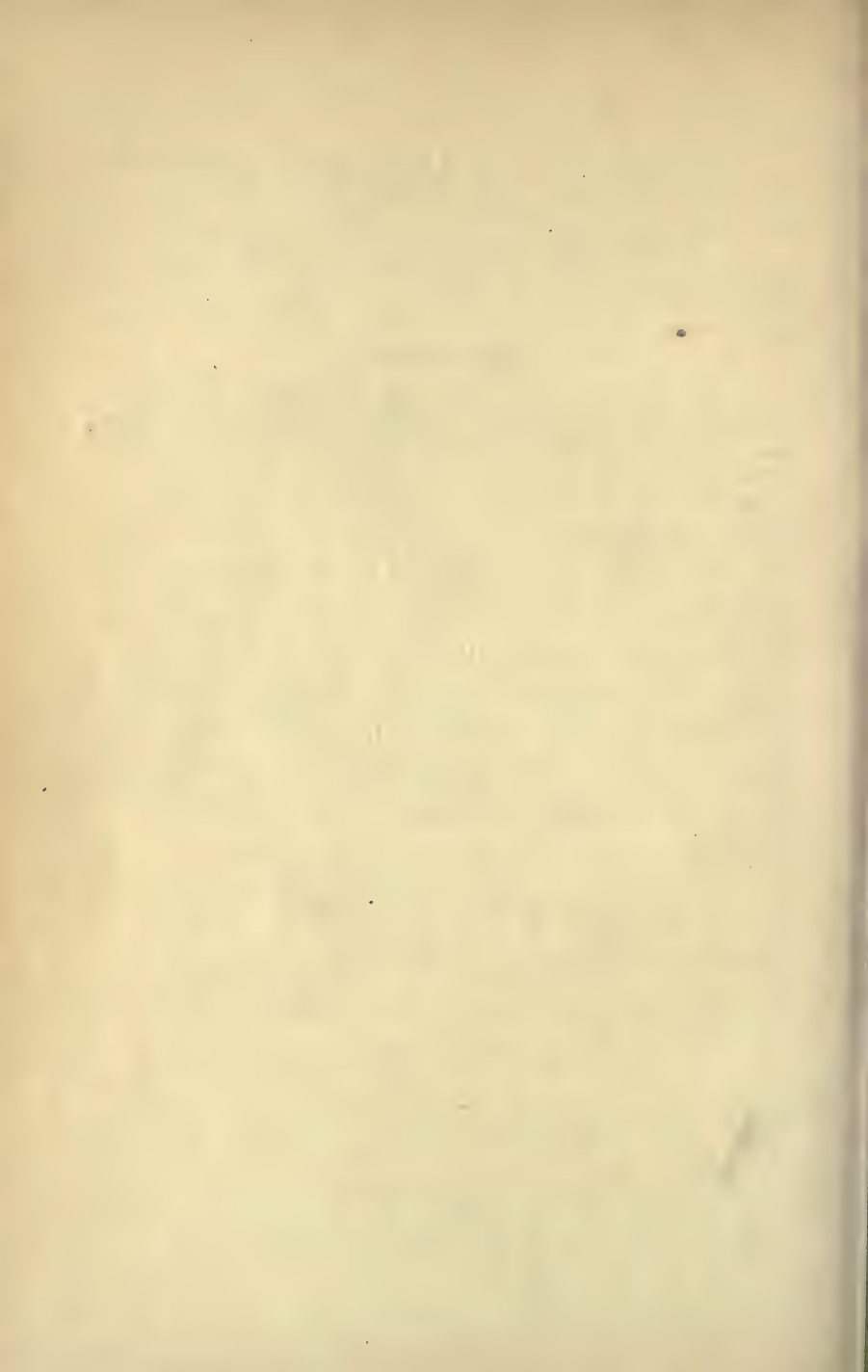
RIDGEWAY.

In the Methodist church at Ridgeway, known as the Memorial church, is a tablet erected in memory of the volunteers killed at the Battle of Ridgeway in what is known as the Fenian Raid. The base of the tablet was laid 15th Sept., 1874, under Masonic auspices, with a very imposing ceremony. The marble tablet bears the following inscription :

"Sacred to the memory of the Ridgeway martyrs, who fell defending their country in the attempted Fenian invasion, June, 1866. Malcolm McEachren, Ensign Queen's Own, killed. Hugh Matheson, Sergeant, Queen's Own, died of wounds. William Smith, Queen's Own, killed. Christopher Anderson, Queen's Own, killed. John H. Mewburn, Queen's Own, killed. Francis Laky, Corporal, Queen's Own, killed. Mark Defries, Queen's Own, killed. William F. Tempest, Queen's Own, killed. Malcolm McKenzie, Queen's Own, killed."

"Go strew his ashes to the wind
Whose sword or voice has served mankind,
And is he dead whose glorious mind
Lifts him on high ?
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

Erected by citizens in the vicinity of the battle ground, 1874.



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"DUCIT AMOR PATRIÆ"

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 20

Reminiscences of the Fenian Raid 1866

By Charles Hunter.

Reminiscences of Niagara and St. Davids

By Mrs. J. G. Currie

Canadian Confederation in the Making with some Glimpses at the Confederators

By Rev. A. F. MacGregor, B. A.

Translation of Part of the Journal of Thomas de Boucherville

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PREFACE

IN presenting our twentieth pamphlet to our members and the public generally we wish to thank the writers who have enabled us to give glimpses of Canadian life extending over a full century. We are pleased to give the picture of the Monument on Queenston Heights and of Mrs. Currie chiefly by whose earnest solicitation the grant of \$2,000 was given. The inscription on the Monument reads thus : "This Monnment has been erected by the Government of Canada to Laura Ingersoll Secord, who saved her husband's life on these Heights, 13 Oct., 1812, and who risked her own in conveying to Col. Fitzgibbon information by which he won the victory of Beaver Dams July 24th, 1813"

REMINISCENCES

OF THE

"FENIAN RAID"

BY CHARLES HUNTER.

PART I.

Through the years of 1864 and 1865 and early months of 1866 Canadian Towns bordering upon the United States were in great alarm and constant anxiety through rumours of invasion by the Fenian Brotherhood, to whom flocked numberless hardy veterans of the Civil War fresh from battle fields of the South, eager to fight, no matter where or when, while Canadian newspapers were full of disquieting rumours as to vast accumulations of military stores and of threatened invasion.

On December 20th, 1864, thirty companies of Canadian Volunteers were called out by the Militia Department for Frontier Service in three Battalions of ten companies each, Headquarters to be respectively at Windsor, Niagara and La Prairie, the companies to be sixty-five strong exclusive of officers.

The Barrie Rifles, officered by Captain McKenzie, Lieutenant O'Brien, and Ensign Ormsby were fortunate, and received orders to proceed with the Collingwood Rifles on the 28th December to Niagara, and report to the Officer Commanding. And now a word as to the Barrie Rifles, and to go back a little.

In 1855 the Canadian Militia in the Province of Ontario consisted of a few scattered and independent Rifle companies, of these "The Barrie Rifles" was the first gazetted on 27th December, 1855, W. S. Durie, Captain. The first and third Rifle Companies of Toronto, were next gazetted on 20th March, 1856. In 1860 at Toronto a Battalion was formed consisting of six companies, called the second Battalion Volunteer Rifles of Canada, to which the Barrie and Whitby companies were invited to belong, Toronto being able to furnish only four companies, the Barrie company being No. 1, and their Captain W. S. Durie, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. In 1863 the second Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, became the now famous "Queen's Own Rifles," composed entirely of

City companies, while the Barrie, and Whithy companies, again became independent.

Early in 1864 I left the Barrie Grammar School and became a law student in the firm of Messrs. Ardagh & Ardagh, Barristers, etc., in Barrie, while in the firm of Messrs. Boulton & McCarthy, a few doors away were two close chums and schoolmates, Willie Irwin, son of the Head Master of the Barrie Grammar School, and Walter Keating, son of an Irish gentleman settled in Barrie. As at this time the newspapers were printing most disturbing rumours as to all possible and impossible Fenian doings, which stirred the townspeople greatly, while creating a distinctly warlike spirit, it is not surprising that the tone of our frequent meetings was of a like character. This soon brought about a visit to a popular Barrister, Lieutenant William O'Brien of the Barrie Rifles, (now Colonel O'Brien of Shanty Bay), expressing our desire to join, and who, though at first refusing to entertain the proposition, at last consented if our families agreed, which they finally did, greatly to his surprise, and only upon his promise to look after us closely. So soon as the fact that we had joined the company became known, the Rector's nephew, James Anderson, another close friend insisted on going also, greatly to the distress of the Rector and other relatives, as he was inclined to be delicate, he also had his way. This was too much for another schoolmate, Harry Ardagh, of Orillia, who also joined, while other boys were urging their parents for permission to do so. At this time Lieutenant O'Brien called a halt, and would have no more of our friends, saying he already had too many of us. I may say that the eldest of our party was not yet 18 years of age.

Christmas Day fell on a Sunday in 1864, and I shall never forget the gloom that overshadowed the Christmas festivities in Barrie homes, or the Rector's sermon, with the deadly stillness, the broken voices and stifled sobs of those we loved. We were only lads, and in our excitement at being selected had not counted the cost, but now we learned "that war has its darker side." The last days in Barrie fairly dragged along, notwithstanding frequent strenuous drills and watching crowds, as Captain McKenzie was very proud of the Barrie Rifles, and a glutton for work.

We were to leave early in the morning of the 28th December, and with what loving care were our knapsacks packed for us, with little luxuries slipped in, that we would not see, but later had to be removed before inspection was made for just such articles. Irwin and myself living out of Town, said our last good-bye, and who can tell the sadness of those partings, then drove in together to the Armoury, and marched to the station. The hour was early, but the

whole town and surrounding country seemed there. The Company "fell out," and mingled with their waiting friends, each dark coated Rifleman, the centre of sad and troubled groups, to whom in the peaceful quiet of their daily life, war had no thought or place, and its sudden call for their sons left them broken hearted facing unknown sorrows. The train whistled in the distance, the bugle sounded hurried farewell greetings, there was little cheering as the train pulled out, it was like the passing of a funeral, as friends and relatives alike were sure we should not return alive; and though we could not see it then the partings had also an amusing side, as this fear caused the farewells to be of an unusually friendly nature, and upon the company's return later, with no casualties, there were people who had indistinct recollections of the event.

With what saddened hearts and lowered spirits we entered the train, but few hours had passed before youth had sway, and the glamour of war again possessed us, while laughter and jest prevailed, though the set and still saddened faces of those who left wives and children behind, were seen bravely covering their grief.

We went through to St. Catharines by rail, where we were billeted for the night about the town, though I have no recollection of where we put up—And the next morning in heavy marching order we walked the twelve miles to Niagara. The country is low and level, while the weather was cold and raw, with a wintry wind that fairly ate its way through overcoats, while the "Gravel Road"—save the mark—never in those days good, was at this time in a bad state, frozen mud cut into deep ragged ruts that made terrible walking, altogether the march was an experience that will never be forgotten by those who participated, no later experience, and I have had many strenuous ones. quite equalled this, and it must be remembered the men were mostly new recruits and unaccustomed to such a strain. Captain McKenzie was a splendid soldier, as he afterwards proved himself in the "North West," he never spared himself or his men, but in this instance he was surely ill-advised as to conditions of the road at that time. However there was little grumbling, though much suppressed bad language when an occasional heavy fall tried the temper of a man beyond endurance. It was afterwards said, that what the Barrie Rifles thought of that tramp could not be fittingly expressed by appropriate English language, though it is admitted that many did their utmost to explain to their friends, but not for publication.

Upon entering the suburbs of Niagara I was at once among familiar scenes. The spire of St. Andrew's Church, an old friend was the first in view. Then the Niagara Grammar School, where

under Reverend T. D. Phillips, some ten years before, an elder brother and myself spent two happy years. I saw little change in the building or surroundings at that time. We marched through the Town to Butler's Barracks, arriving at 1.30 p.m. December 29th, when Captain McKenzie reported to Colonel Durie, commanding the 2nd or Central Administrative Battalion, in which the Barrie Rifles were placed as No. 6 company. As Butler's Barracks were not then ready for our accommodation, we were for a few days billeted in hotels and private houses through the town, in all cases received a most cordial reception, were treated like heroes, and lived on the fat of the land.

The day after our arrival, eight companies of the Battalion assembled for inspection by Lieutenant Colonel Durie as follows:

Two companies of the Queen's Own Rifles.

One company of the Kingston “

One company of the Simcoe “

One company of the Collingwood “

One company of the Barrie “

One company of the Whitby “

One company of the Scarboro “

One company of the Lacolle “

One company of the Hemmingford “

The two last companies being stationed at Niagara Falls.

For many succeeding days it was a continual grind of drill, but the men were of good material, and Colonel Durie was soon well pleased with the Battalion. On the 9th of January we were marched to Butler's barracks; the various buildings by this time being repaired and cleaned. The Barrie Rifles were allotted to roomy single story buildings immediately in rear of the present "Officers Quarters," and were given "orders" upon the "Quarter Master" for supplies and stores. And what a rough and tumble affair it was. At least four companies engaged in the struggle for household effects and supplies of every description, it was impossible to preserve order, the strong despoiled the weak—there were a few "mix ups"—with some bad language. Members of the companies fortunate enough to be already in Barracks stood about enjoying the fun, and greatly adding to the noise. It was amusing to the onlooker to see one man staggering under a load of furniture, another with an armful of straw for his canvas mattress and pillow, a third with supplies for the cook's department, jostling and crowding each other in their eagerness to safely house their belongings. The men were as a rule even tempered and took their troubles in good part, though, with the

despoilers and their victims it remained a never ending matter of violent controversy.

Our barrack room accommodated 20 men, 10 each side with large open space between for tables, stove, etc., with two windows at ends; each man had a small cot, with three feet of space upon each side. Through the kindness of Lieutenant O'Brien our party of five were together in one end, while in the next cot, was the Sergeant in charge, a tall, hard headed Presbyterian, with a hasty temper and great strength, who, notwithstanding all opposition ran that small contingent upon Sunday School lines to the last. At half past six in the morning the bugles would bring us to the floor, and with no delay allowed,—ablutions in ice cold water after windows had been open all night for ventilation, was a new experience, "no hot water heaters in those days" Floors had to be swept and beds made before breakfast, for which we always had a keen appetite. Our great objection was to Sentry duty, and in after years we agreed that "Sentry go" about "Butler's barracks" or "Fort Mississauga" on stormy winter nights in zero weather was our most trying experience, and an invention of Satan to provoke bad language. The pay of privates at Niagara camp was 50c per day, with rations, the rations did not impress us greatly, for though the food was good, it was plain, very plain, with little variety, but still we grew fat upon it. The 50c per diem, however, seemed a good deal to us, as we had not previously any great surplus in our pockets.

Before leaving Barrie, through the kind thoughtfulness of Mr. Darcy Boulton, Barrister, we were given letters to his numerous friends in Niagara, and who showed us much kindness. Foremost among these were the Judge and Mrs. Lawder, whose house was always open and as it was only a short distance from the barracks we were frequent guests. But this was not all, a few days after our arrival, Alma and Harvey Lawder, with their small sister appeared at the barracks drawing a hand sleigh loaded with delicacies sent by Mrs. Lawder, and which during our stay in those quarters became a regular and much looked for visit, not only by ourselves, but by our mess-mates, who participated in this welcome addition to our food. During January it was not all work, and the men found plenty of time to enjoy themselves; by those who possessed, or could borrow skates, "the Slip" was much frequented, and in mild weather snow-balling between companies was the great frolic, and a source of much amusement to the men, I remember seeing Brigr. Genl. Otter, at that time a subaltern in the "Queens Own," looking on with other officers at an unusually strenuous engagement and enjoying the fun.

Towards the close of January the Barrie Rifles were ordered to

vacate Butler's barracks, and to occupy Fort Mississauga, greatly to our dismay, as we were well settled and could see no reason for the change, we also knew that "Mississauga" was a very exposed position for winter habitation, however, there was no help for it, so we unwillingly packed our belongings, were marched to the Fort and allotted quarters in the barracks under the embankment, where we soon made ourselves more comfortable than we had hoped for. During this period the whole of Canada was disturbed by numberless disquieting reports as to Fenian movements, which kept the entire Country, as well as our troops on Frontier duty, in a state of nervous tension, and it was supposed that the occupation of Fort Mississauga was connected with these rumours. Fort Mississauga was at this time in good defensive condition, the Palisades that surrounded the Fort including the outside kitchens, were intact, as was also the high breakwater guarding the water front. The old double gate was solid and strong, while the Fort, built in 1814, showed no sign of decay, and easily accommodated some 20 of our men in its two vault like rooms, which with blazing logs in the fireplaces made an attractive resort on cold evenings. The roof was at that time open, cannon mounted in each corner, with shot ready for use, the walls running up five feet on all sides for protection of the gunners. These walls are very wide, and during sunny days in spring were the great lounging place for the men, but only when officers were away as it was strictly forbidden.

Our barrack rooms were not so large as at "Butlers," but stronger, being made bomb-proof, by layers of square cedar logs. As expected these barracks proved very cold at night, winds from the north and east swept over the bastion heavy with spray, and so raw and penetrating as to make us shudder under our blankets and overcoats, while before spring opened the roofs were a mass of solid ice and snow level with the earthworks. The constant gabble of the "Coweens," which at that time flocked in countless thousands to the Niagara river during winter months, was also a sleep disturber.

During our residence in the Fort the outside brick kitchens, showing signs of decay were not used, as a smaller kitchen inside the defenses, said to have been for officer's use in former days, served our purpose well, and saved the cooks much trouble. The food supplied was also good here, but as the cooks were usually applicants for the position by soldiers, who desired an easy life, the result of their work was discouraging, and as a rule our meals were quite unworthy of the healthy appetites with which we attacked them. Here again we were aided by the kindness of Mrs. Lawder, as almost before we were settled in our new quarters, the young Lawders

turned up with the usual hand sleigh and supplies, which was continued at intervals during our stay. Referring to this, Walter Keating, now Master of Titles at Fort Francis, in a recent letter writes, "The one thing I especially remember about Niagara was the great kindness shown us by Judge Lawder and his family."

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Alma also showed us great kindness, one evening four of us dined with them, afterwards while playing cards with some young ladies a party of officers dropped in, greatly to our embarrassment, as officers and privates cannot meet on the same plane, so we proposed to leave, but our hosts would not hear of it, and Mrs. Alma took us into another room, and the officers looked enviously on while we spent a most enjoyable evening.

I regret to say that in the move to Fort Mississauga our party lost "Keating," he wrote an unusually fine hand, which with other qualifications, obtained his promotion as Lance Corporal, and a position as clerk in the Quarter-Master's Department. I also obtained my first stripe about the same time, but for what reason neither my friends nor myself could state, but of which I was proud.

It was now occasionally my duty to take a squad of our sick to the Hospital, which then stood in the centre of Fort George Common, exactly where the 16th hole of the N. G. C. now holds possession. The Chief Medical Officer was a local practitioner of great shrewdness and ability, and up to all "tricks of the trade," and as he also provided medicine, was especially keen to see it was not dispensed without good reason. It was rare fun to see him pick out the schemers, who feigning sickness to shirk their duties were quickly turned down with a sharp reprimand, to those with trifling ailments he made caustic comment, while instructing the "Orderly Sergeant" to see they had light diet for a few days. To those with sore throats, colds, etc., a hot bran poultice, with the light diet, was his certain remedy, and it was marvellous how quickly such men recovered and appeared at parade while privately abusing the Doctor to their friends. In cases of real sickness there was no one more careful and attentive, and the Hospital was well managed.

On the South East corner of the fort a lightning rod ran up the wall, held in place by bands of iron, and one day in an idle moment I suggested the top of the wall could be reached by it, but the idea was laughed at. My coat was off at once and the climb commenced, when fairly started the men called me back, but though doubtful about the rod I still kept on, when within a short distance of the top Lieutenant O'Brien's voice shocked me by shouting "come down there"; the return was no easy matter, though

it was managed. The rating received was a thing to be remembered, but afterwards I realized it was better than a broken neck, which would probably have resulted.

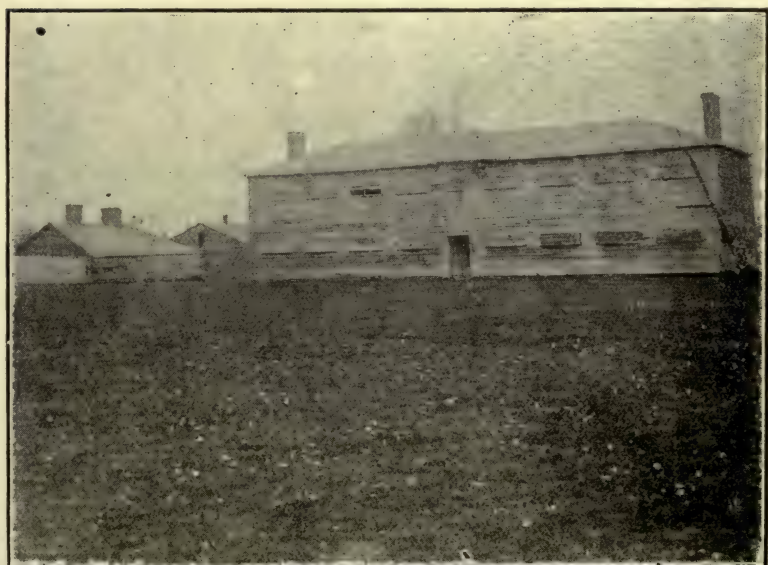
"At this time of writing Fort Mississauga and its surroundings are fast falling to ruins, and it is unfortunate that the Dominion Government is so little interested in the preservation of this fort, one of Canada's most historic possessions; this indifference being in direct contrast to the careful attention given by the American Government to the preservation of their Fort Niagara, a few hundred yards away."

Towards the end of February orders were issued by the Militia Department disbanding the Frontier Battalions, greatly to our delight, and on the 1st March after bidding farewell to our friends the Battalion boarded the train to our various destinations. Our company arrived late at night and received a great reception, then hastily slipped away to our homes.

I may say this call to arms at Niagara has been relevant to some particular happenings to myself, as I then formed relations that at a later period bound me to Niagara with unbreakable ties.



LT. COL. WM. O'BRIEN, SIMCOE FORESTERS





REMINISCENCES

OF THE

"FENIAN RAID"

PART II.

"DUNNVILLE"

Shortly after our return from Frontier duty at Niagara in the spring of 1865, Irwin, Keating and myself were again hard at work in the offices of our respective Law firms who gave us cordial welcome, and appeared pleased to have us back. For some days we could do little but relate our experiences to a numerous circle of friends, but as this seriously interfered with the office routine it was promptly stopped, and we then settled down to our duties in earnest.

It may easily be understood how greatly we enjoyed and appreciated returning to the comforts and luxuries of home life after some months in barracks with strenuous work. We had, however, acquired the military fever and were constant in attendance at all drills and parades, which Captain MacKenzie continued with un-failing regularity, and apparently with good reason, for so soon as our Battalions were recalled from the Frontier, sinister rumours of Fenian movements were again abroad disturbing the country.

With a judicious mixture of hard work and amusement, the summer of 1865 and the winter months of 1866 passed rapidly away, when without previous warning, on the 8th March, 1866, the Barrie Rifles were ordered to proceed at once to Dunnville for protection of the border. While we had perhaps anticipated such a call, it was disturbing, and the response was not so ready, the allurements of barrack life had been roughly dispelled, and a further term of perhaps months of monotonous life in an inland town did not appeal to our volunteers, the more so, that there was little hope of actual warfare, while the necessity of again applying for leave of absence to employers was distasteful. However, there was little time for thought, it was a peremptory call, and in my case there was no choice, as I was now Colour Sergeant of the Company. Messrs. Ardagh & Ardagh were again most kind, and though short-handed, at once gave ready consent to my going. And I should mention here, that employers generally showed a most generous and patriotic

spirit in keeping open the positions of their employees until their return, and in numberless instances at a great personal sacrifice.

My comrades Irwin and Keating could not join us, as they had attended the Military School at La Prairie for three months during the previous summer, while Anderson was not in good health, and with Ardagh of Orillia had resigned from the Company. Their places were taken by other Barrie boys—Charles Locke, afterwards Doctor Locke of Hamilton, Frank Astley, afterwards Doctor Astley of Ottawa, and Claude Holt, now enjoying in Vancouver well earned rest after a busy life.

On the evening of the 8th of March a special train was waiting, and the townspeople were in a body at the Station to see us off, but it was in no way the sad event as upon the call to Niagara. The cry of "Wolf" had been so frequent during the past year that the danger of a Fenian invasion was not taken so seriously, as a consequence a lighter spirit prevailed, and the train moved out amid hearty cheering.

Officers of the Barrie Rifles were at this time, Captain MacKenzie, Lieutenant O'Brien, and Ensign Graham, a recent appointment. The Collingwood Company under Captain Moberley joined us at Allendale. There were no sad faces this time, and I have only recollections of a rather riotous journey to Toronto. We remained over night in the City, and on the morning of the 9th were forwarded by rail to Dunnville with three other Companies under command of Colonel Dennis, the Collingwood Company being sent on to Port Colborne.

While in Toronto we learned that the occasion of this sudden call was the ominous gathering of Fenian Forces in Buffalo, and on the 9th of March Lord Monck wrote Mr. Cardwell "that he had definite information as to the intentions of Fenians to invade Canada, and that the hour had come to prepare for anything that might occur and that eight thousand Canadian volunteers were ready for immediate action, this was on the 12th increased to ten thousand called for active service.

After many delays our detachment arrived at Dunnville quite late at night, tired, and with a cold rain falling. Although the town authorities had received instructions to arrange accommodation for four companies of volunteers, they were unprepared, and for some hours we suffered great discomfort. Our party of four were sent with others for temporary shelter to a small tavern near the station until arrangements could be made for us. A number of the men were already billeted there, and in possession and comparative comfort; the rest of us were in a bad way, packed in a small room, wet

and cold, and with no food available. Presently Lieutenant O'Brien appeared and said he had explained our case to the Collector of Customs at Dunnville, Mr. W. S. Macrae, who had kindly offered to take us in until other arrangements could be made. Our satisfaction was very great, we had looked forward to a night of much discomfort in a crowded smokefilled room, and the relief at knowing we would be housed in comfort was extreme. Mr. Macrae hastened with us to his house, where Mrs. Macrae gave us a most kind welcome, and took us at once under her wing. We were given rooms and in a short time were sitting at a bountiful table, near a bright wood fire, and made so much of, that we surely thought we had touched "Aladdin's Lamp."— The next morning after a good breakfast we prepared with regret to move to other quarters, when Mr. Macrae came in and announced he had interviewed Captain MacKenzie and arranged that we could remain with them for the present. I need scarcely say we were most grateful and endeavoured to give as little trouble as possible to show we appreciated such disinterested kindness. I should add that when suitable quarters were afterwards found us, the Macrae's would not hear of our leaving, and we were permitted to remain with them during our stay in Dunnville. None of us could ever forget or speak too highly, of the unusual kindness shown to us by all members of this family.

About this time the Militia Department supplied Colonel Dennis with 20 "Spencer repeating rifles," a recent improvement. Men were then selected from among the best shots to be armed with these rifles and to form a company of sharpshooters, among whom I was pleased to find myself enrolled. Our days were spent in constant drills, varied by long marches into the country until the detachment was brought to a high state of efficiency.

Dunnville may scarcely be termed a lively town in winter, though, in summer delightful, and with many interesting features. One in particular I remember that was notable, an old graveyard—long disused—and unique in the way of cemeteries, situated upon the north bank of the Grand River at a point where a small stream adjacent to the graveyard finds its exit in the river, and which in the passing of years had encroached upon the cemetery grounds, carrying off sections of its land, and it is even said of its dead. Gruesome tales were told our men by "old timers" that in the spring freshets coffins of the buried dead, have from time to time been torn from their last resting places and hurried away by the turbulent waters. It bears rather heavily upon these old residents that after their "shades" had once crossed "the styx", their poor remains

should be compelled to cross the Grand River with no "Charon" to see them safely over.

The time passed heavily, and our stay at Dunnville was not enlivened by many stirring events. I can recall only one episode of sufficient importance to be mentioned, but that furnished us with conversational matter for some time after. One night towards the end of March between 11 and 12 o'clock when all good soldiers were asleep in their beds, the bugles rang out sharply the "Assembly Call," and soon the men were running to the "drill hall" from all parts of the town, and in more or less disorder. We were told that word had come in of a large party of Fenians having left Buffalo in barges to take possession of Port Maitland at the mouth of the Grand River, and our instructions were to hasten there at once with all speed and hold the harbour, as there were no defensive works at this point it was the most likely place of attack, and we felt we should now surely see fighting.

We were soon on the way in heavy marching order and with extra ammunition. It was four miles to Port Maitland by the shortest route which followed windings of the river, and at this season in a dreadful state, as our road passed through marshy peat lands, filled in at very bad places with rough corduroy, while the night was dark with a raw wind and occasional sleet, so the outlook was not promising for rapid travel, Dunnville men carrying lanterns acted as guides. There was no picking of steps, we ploughed through mud and mire, and splashed through water at what we considered racing speed, but upon arriving at Port Maitland were surprised to find we had taken two hours and a half to cover the four miles. We soon aroused the villagers sleeping in blissful ignorance of the invasion, all lights were ordered to be put out, and the companies posted in positions covering landing places; absolute silence was to be preserved, and for four miserable hours we stood, soaked and shivering awaiting the expected attack which never came. When day broke there were still no signs of the enemy, so we marched back to Dunnville sore and angry. There were some who thought this alarm and fatiguing march was merely arranged by Colonel Dennis to try our metal, but it was not so, the attack had been planned by the Fenians, and only given up when their plans became known to the Canadian Government.

During our stay in Dunnville the anger and patriotism of Canadians was being stirred to fever heat by the constant strain of impending invasion, and the public sentiment was most ably voiced by Chief Justice Draper, who at Toronto, when opening the spring Assizes in April delivered a charge that created a profound sensa-

tion through Canada, the following was the final paragraph. "There can be but one reception for the invaders, a stern and pitiless opposition to repel the aggression, striking for Queen and country, for law and liberty, for wives and children, and may God defend the right" (See Journal of Education for Upper Canada 1866.)

Some weeks later the Militia Department stated in orders "that, owing to the apparent cessation of disturbances so prevalent during the recent winter, and the heavy expense incurred by maintaining such a force, the Frontier Battalions were discharged," And the soldiers were returned to their homes.

REMINISCENCES

OF THE

"FENIAN RAID"

1866

PART III.

No sooner were the Frontier Battalions removed from the border in the early spring of 1866, than the gathering of Fenians in large numbers was reported at Buffalo, also that they were well equipped and armed. This was soon followed by feverish rumors of Fenian activity in both Upper and Lower Canada.

The feeling of Americans at this time was not too friendly. A Buffalo Newspaper only voiced popular sentiment in saying, "we don't wish Canada any ill but a little healthy scaring won't do them any harm." "It is very pleasing in the face of such unfriendliness that we may truly say, Canada and the United States now understand each other better, while a very cordial feeling prevails between these countries, and which is unlikely again to be disturbed.

It was only on Thursday the 31st of May, that the Militia Department began to take seriously the alarming reports that came in as to immediate Fenian invasion of Canada, and that no dependence could be placed on the United States to prevent such an outrage.

On the afternoon of the 1st of June, the Barrie Rifles received orders from the Militia Department to proceed with all haste to the Niagara Frontier. Captain McKenzie was ready to leave at once as he had been hourly waiting instructions, unfortunately the call to arms was so general that resources of the railways were being taxed far beyond their capacity by the immediate demand for rapid transit of large bodies of men, so it was after midnight before a train could be given us.

It was soon abroad that the Company was again called to the front, and the townspeople flocked to the railway station crowding the platform and street, the long hours of waiting for the train seemed to our soldiers interminable while the strain upon the silent waiting people is kept at fever heat by the circulation of sensational Newspaper bulletins constantly arriving. At last the train comes in, farewells are said, and even the Soldiers' partings are not

free from emotion. We were joined at "Allandale" by the Collingwood Company, under Colonel Stephens, who took command of the detachment, and at Cookstown by the Cookstown Company, under Captain Ferguson, each Company being full strength of sixty-five men. Keating, Irwin, Astley, Holt, Thompson and Lock, were again with the Company, the principals of our Law firms giving a ready consent, and were at the train to see us off.

The journey to Toronto was in distinct contrast to previous ones, there being an entire absence of noise, or horseplay, the men were disturbed and anxious, realizing, that it was a moment portentous to Canada, perhaps the turning point in her history, as should the Fenians once gain a foothold on Canadian soil they were likely at once to receive overwhelming support.

We reached Toronto in early morning of the 2nd of June, and marched to the Drill Shed, where we were told breakfast awaited us. Unfortunately this interesting statement proved as unstable as other rumors, and was not based upon fact, as we only found long tables cleared of everything but scraps by a detachment just sent on by boat to Port Dalhousie. We were also soon on our way to that Port, and after further delay were carried by train to St. Catharines, where our famished men were anticipating a good meal. Railway travel was demoralized, and it was dusk when we reached St. Catharines. We were now desperately hungry, having had almost no food since leaving Barrie, and confidently expected to satisfy our craving appetites upon arrival, and again were disappointed, troops had centered at St. Catharines from early morning, and though the generous citizens had done their utmost to meet the occasion, the demand had proved too great for the supply, and when our contingent rushed for the tables there was little found to satisfy three hundred and fifty men. and those were lucky who found a scrap of meat or a crust of bread.

Colonel Stephens' instructions were to join Colonel Lowry at St. Catharines, but through some change of plan he had gone through to Clifton. leaving orders for Colonel Stephens to follow at once with his Battalion. It was between ten and eleven o'clock at night when we reached Clifton, and joined Colonel Lowry's command, increasing his force by three hundred and fifty men.

At Clifton, all was turmoil and confusion, with the townspeople in a wild panic of fear raised to fever heat, as message after message came in by wire advising as to the defeat of Colonel Booker's command, the slaughter of his soldiers, and annihilation of the Queen's Own and that the Fenian Army was at Chippawa recently joined by large reinforcements from Buffalo, and on the way to capture the Suspension Bridge, while every rumor that nervous

and frightened imaginations could invent was spread broadcast. It was Canada's darkest hour, and there were many homes in mourning.

Colonel Lowry had already sent an engine down the line towards Chippawa to feel the way, and shortly after our arrival a hastily made up train of mixed cars was ready and the Collingwood, Barrie, and Cookstown Companies were ordered to occupy them, the other Companies were to follow so soon as cars could be provided. About midnight our train moved slowly towards the Falls, the conductor and engineer having instructions to use great caution, the management fearing the tracks would be destroyed by Fenian sympathizers. After passing the Falls and about where the Loretto Convent now stands, our train stopped for some reason unknown, and it was fully an hour before we moved. Our next stop was at Chippawa, where the pilot engine passed us on its return to Clifton to report the road was clear; we then went on to Black Creek, where we found Captain Traverse of the 60th Rifles with two hundred men, and Captain Hogge of the 16th Regiment with one hundred and forty men, who had just marched in from New Germany, where they had spent the night. Colonel Lowry upon the 2nd section of our train overtook us here with the other Companies of our Battalion, and four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery. The trains were then moved on to Frenchman's Creek near Lower Ferry, where Fenians had encamped; the troops detrained as the day was breaking. Scouts were at once sent forward and the detachment moved out towards the "Lower Ferry" at Fort Erie, by this time we were a total mixed force of one thousand men.

A tall Lieutenant of the 60th Rifles, with a squad of men, and Lieutenant O'Brien of the Barr e Rifles with some of our Sharpshooters, to which I was attached, formed the advanced guard. This long legged officer of the 60th, had evidently decided there should be no time lost upon the way for he started off at a terrific pace. A squad of his men were in front, and being close behind him with some of our men, his voice could be heard urging them on. Soon word was passed up to moderate the pace, but the order was unheeded and the speed again as before. Presently a mounted officer galloped up remonstrating, and for a little the pace slackened; but only a few minutes and we were again racing along, there was no further objection; the officers and men were of one mind. A decisive battle was either progressing, or close at hand and we must be there. In that early morning bone and muscle were racked, with one's whole body crying out for rest, as it will be remembered that our battalion had travelled constantly without sleep, and with little food for thirty-six hours, but the metal of the men was good, and we

encouraged each other along. During the march our road passed between Apple orchards just in bloom, and their beauty and fragrance must have refreshed and calmed many a mind unsettled and disquieted with the terrible disaster that had befallen our Volunteers, particulars of which we had recently learned.

The severe strain of the march was noticeable as the men staggered along the dusty road, and it speaks well for Canadian vitality and determination that only one man dropped from the ranks during this strenuous march, he was a volunteer officer and his feet gave out, but no envious glance was cast his way as he sat by the roadside with his boots beside him.

We were very glad to see the waters of the Niagara River shewing through the trees, and could see as we reached its brink, the deserted Fenian Camp a short distance below to which attention was drawn by dense columns of smoke that shot up from several large piles, accompanied by continuous explosions, which we learned later were the various supplies, muskets, accoutrements, ammunition, etc. which the Fenians destroyed, before attempting to cross the river that morning. A day or two after, I visited their late Camp and from which I beat a hasty retreat, as the ground was covered with the dead bodies of numerous horses and cattle stolen from the townspeople, and farmers, and which the Fenians had wantonly destroyed before leaving, and that a fatigue party of our men were busy clearing away. It was indeed a worn out, dust covered, body of men that flung themselves on the grass by the river side as the order to "fall out" was given, while others made for the water to bathe their sore or bleeding feet. The river was beautiful in the early morning, and its cool breeze was grateful.

In a few minutes Lieutenant O'Brien hurried up and called for Volunteers from his Company, as he had been ordered to search the woods adjoining the Camp at Frenchman's Creek for a party of Fenians that our Scouts had reported were in that vicinity. The whole Company would have readily responded, but many had come in from the march with bare and torn feet, and he would only have sound men. This Officer soon returned disappointed to find the reported Fenians were stragglers from our own detachment coming in, and who had been mistaken for Fenians by a Scout.

While we were resting on the river bank, an incident occurred that left a deep impression upon those who witnessed it. We heard a band playing in the distance, "The Wearing of the Green." At first, it was supposed to be from the Buffalo side, but presently a tug was seen coming down the river towing a Barge crowded with men waving banners and small flags, and hooting at our soldiers ;

they passed directly in front of us, apparently in Canadian waters ; our soldiers looking on in silent wonder. Captain Crow's battery of four guns was just below us, suddenly we saw the Artillery men spring to the guns with the evident intention of destroying the Barge, and were it not that the Officers rushed in and with the backs of their swords drove them away, a grave international complication might have resulted. Presently the march was resumed to Fort Erie some two miles up the river, many of the men were noticed with articles in their possession acquired at the Fenian Camp, which had been visited in the meantime ; these were mostly Rifles, though other souvenirs were in evidence, but the Officers did not interfere. Residents along the River road were evidently glad and relieved to see our force come in ; many with their families stood in doorways and gates cheering as we passed.

Shortly after entering the village of Fort Erie, a gruesome incident gave us an insight to the horrors of warfare ; two dead Fenian soldiers were being carried along the street on stretchers, the sheet had fallen away from the face of one who had been shot through the forehead, a horrible sight--this was the most disquieting of our Military experiences, and its effect was marked.

Another pathetic happening, was the removal by Lieut. O'Brien and a fatigue party a few hours later of the Fenian wounded at Ridgeway from the temporary Hospital in Fort Erie to the Ferry for transfer to Buffalo ; a great crowd of townspeople and soldiers looked silently on ; many of those in Fort Erie at this time will recall these incidents.

Our Battalion was directed to the crest of a hill overlooking the town where camping ground was staked for us, and the Companies were marched to their various stations and the work of erecting tents was at once proceeded with, there was no rest for any one. After the tents were up, our next serious concern was the obtaining food, as by this time we were starving. A car load containing provisions, comforts, and luxuries, had been forwarded to our Company at Fort Erie immediately after we left, but had not yet arrived. Nothing was to be expected from the "Commissariat Department" which was utterly disorganized, so knew we must look out for ourselves ; some of our men were sent into the village, and to farms, to buy or beg provisions, however. the result was not satisfactory, nearly all returned empty handed, and those of us were fortunate who had a cold potato or a dry biscuit for lunch or supper, though such food was inadequate either to sustain, fortify, or console our craving appetites, and to add to our discomfort, heavy rain came with the night. In the search for food our men were surprised to

learn from those visited, that while the Fenians had practically cleaned the village of food, and appropriated all horses and cattle they could lay their hands upon, they yet treated the inhabitants with a consideration that was unlooked for.

When the Battalion paraded in the afternoon, I was annoyed to find myself slated for Orderly service at Headquarters that night, having anticipated a much needed rest. However, there was no help for it, so before 8 o'clock I found the "Headquarters," a small one and a half story frame building, when I arrived there was apparently no one in the place ; the hall and stairway were narrow ; being tired out and knowing I could not keep awake, I threw myself at the foot of the stairs with my head on the lower step thinking to be aroused by the first person that came in, the next thing I knew was the being awakened by a hand on my head, I looked up in amazement, and self reproach to find the small hall filled with Orderlies who had followed my example, and were still asleep. The Officer smiled noticing my surprise, motioned me to silence so as not to awake them, and said to report at once to the Commanding Officer. I followed him to a small room under the roof where Colonel Lowry sat at a table, he looked up and then gave me four notes to deliver three were for Artillery commands, the other for a Battalion of Volunteers. It was ten o'clock when I left Headquarters and as the various commands were scattered, with both mud and rain heavy midnight was close at hand when I delivered replies to Colonel Lowry, who himself looked tired and worn. He read the notes and looked up at the travel stained Orderly, "What Battalion do you belong to, and how old are you," were the questions, "altogether too young for such work as this, go to your quarters as soon as you can," was his kindly comment. I thanked him, saluted and passed out, grateful that with his load of anxiety, and responsibility, he yet found time to think of others.

Those sleeping Orderlies I left, were now out upon various errands, so fortune favored me in being first called. Upon arrival at the Camp, my comrades were sleeping soundly, and notwithstanding the ground under the straw was soaking, I threw myself beside them in thankfulness; no camp beds, or wooden floors in those days.

The work of the small army at Fort Erie, some three thousand five hundred men, was at this time strenuous ; my own duties were constant, to be up with the dawn at sounding of bugles, and to see to the changing of the guards. Visiting the outpost on dark or cloudy nights was not always a pleasant duty, but generally interesting, each sentry had something to report, and the imaginations of

many were fertile, but all would tell of random bullets from the American shore singing over their heads, and there is little doubt many of the Fenian soldiers in Buffalo amused themselves in this way.

About midnight on Sunday, June the 3rd, our sleeping troops were quietly aroused by orders from Headquarters for immediate parade. The various Battalions hurriedly assembled, many of the men only half awake, some in undress, and all eager to know "what was doing." It was whispered about that a night attack upon Fort Erie by the Fenian Army in Buffalo had been reported through the "United States Secret Service Department," and which it was feared they might not be able to prevent.

The prospect of a midnight battle is not apt to exhilarate the feelings of any man, but to be awakened from sound sleep upon a dark night with a conflict in sight is likely to unsettle the nerves of even old soldiers, so I freely admit it was in no happy frame of mind that I passed down the opened ranks of the Barrie Company between Captain McKenzie, and Lieutenant O'Brien dropping steel ramrods into the barrels of the old "Muzzle loader" for the Officers to be sure it was clear, while the light clink of the steel as it struck the Breech seemed to our strained nerves in the quiet of the night like a "Fire Alarm." In comparing notes afterwards, others told me that the strain of standing rigidly in the silence was far greater to them than to those of us in active motion.

Hour after hour passed away under great nervous tension, and in absolute silence; later the men were allowed to "stand at ease," and as the day broke were dismissed, after learning that the anticipated crossing of the Fenians had been suppressed by the Americans of which advantage was taken to return to their owners, clothing, boots, etc. mistaken for their own in their hurried dressing. Captain Akers, R. E. in command at Port Colborne, was also advised of the proposed landing of Fenians at some point along the Lake Shore between Fort Erie and Port Colborne, and likewise kept his force under arms all that night.

We could obtain no information as to our Car load of provisions from Barrie and about which we were anxious, as the Commissariat Department could not bring in supplies sufficient to meet the demand, Railways being still paralyzed, and the Officials at their wits' end, so our Officers took the matter up and after numerous telegrams it was learned that a car load of provisions forwarded to Port Colborne for the "Queen's Own," only arrived after that Regiment had left for Fort Erie; in the meantime, our car of provisions reached Fort Erie, and when the "Queen's Own" came in hungry they un-

fortunately mistook the Barrie car for their own, making short work of its contents, and before we learned of their mistake their own car arrived and was disposed of. However, the "Queen's Own" had done good work and no complaint was made, but belts in the Barrie Company were drawn a hole closer.

At this time the President of the United States issued a Proclamation, just a week too late to be of service, instructing all American Officers to prevent further attack upon Canada.

On the evening of June the 4th, Colonel Lowry reported to the "Minister of Militia" that all appeared quiet on the Frontier.

This inglorious war with a rabble mob, in which we had all to lose and nothing to gain had proved a critical moment in the history of Canada, as had the Fenians made good their splendid dreams for the conquest of Canada, or even held their ground for a few days, they would surely have received strong support from American sympathizers.

The Simcoe Battalion was held at Fort Erie for two weeks later until all danger of another raid had passed away, therefore, our camp life was still strenuous, yet furnished much amusement. In our tent Walter Keating had great social qualities and a contagious laugh, while Xavier Thompson of Penetanguishene, was gifted with a fine voice and gay humor that made light of all hardships, and kept us in good spirits.

Some battalions were now withdrawn from the Frontier, while those remaining were hourly expecting orders to return home, when rumours of an attempt to destroy the Welland Canal resulted in the Barrie and Collingwood companies being sent to Port Colborne, greatly to their annoyance. After a further stay of three weeks, we received with tumultuous joy orders to return to our homes.

This final return was an occasion of great rejoicing to the good people of Barrie, who welcomed with grateful hearts the return of their volunteers for the third time from warfare without a wound, or the loss of a man.

So ended the Fenian Raid which in a few short years will sink into oblivion.

All through these Campaigns we were greatly indebted to Lieutenant William O'Brien for his ever watchful care and extreme kindness to us under all circumstances, and which we will always hold in grateful remembrance; He represents the best type of a soldier.

Wm. O'Brien, Barrister at Barrie, was afterwards Colonel of

the "Simcoo Forresters," is now Honorary Colonel of that Regiment, and resides at Shanty Bay near Barrie.

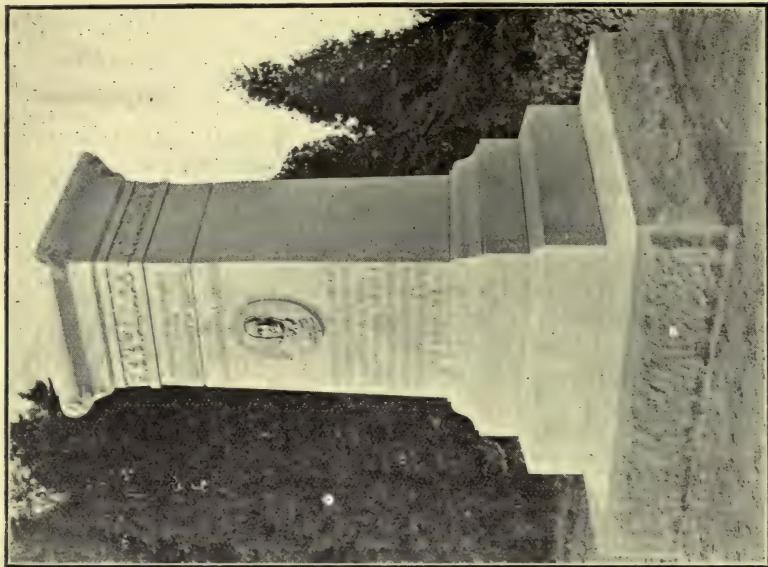
In the years that had passed since we first left our homes, there had been great changes in the lads fresh from school, who had perhaps gone out with the thought of a V. C. in their minds ; they had seen no brilliant battles, won no medals, but who under strenuous Military training had acquired the bearing and manners of men, in that they had striven to play their part like men upon the world's stage. Though it must be said that the greatest change our relatives could see in us was the development of abnormal appetites.

Colonel Lowry in his report from Fort Erie to the Minister of Militia, states that he was much indebted to Mr Nicol Kingsmill, and Mr Allister Clarke of Toronto, for much valuable information and assistance. Mr. Kingsmill was an old Niagara Boy, and familiar with every section of the Niagara District, and as "Honorary Aid" to Colonel Lowry, was in a position to give reliable advice. But this report, said nothing of the midnight gallop later on of a party from Fort Erie to Clifton, and how recklessly "Mine Host Roslye" produced his rarest vintages in a royal celebration of Canada's victory.

In January 1867, I passed through the Military School at Toronto, and ten years later in 1877 when a Lieutenant in the St. Catharines Garrison Battery of Artillery, another Military experience was only just escaped. There had been rumours of an attempt to blow up Locks of the Welland Canal, and the Battery received orders to be in readiness to man a small vessel that was to be sent up: this for a time caused some excitement. We were under arms for a week, but nothing came of it, the preparedness of the Government probably avoiding the danger.



MRS. J. G. CURRIE



MONUMENT TO LAURA INGERSOLL SECOND
QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

REMINISCENCES

BY MRS. J. G. CURRIE

We are much indebted to Mrs. Currie for her *Reminiscences*. To the late Mrs. Curzon of Toronto, first, and next to Mrs. Currie belongs the honor of bringing the name of Laura Ingersoll Secord before the public; Mrs. Curzon by her drama and ballad and Mrs. Currie by her life of Laura Secord, the edition of which is exhausted and a second with much additional matter is in preparation. At Mrs. Currie's request also, the portrait of the heroine has been placed in the Parliament building, (the only woman's portrait there to be found), also to her urgency the pension to the grand daughter of Mrs. Secord living in Guelph was given, and in appreciation of the work of Mrs. Currie the monument has been placed on Queenston Heights, Mrs. Currie having contributed to it the profits of her book, nearly three hundred dollars. Besides her valuable work in investigating the history of this neighborhood, Mrs. Currie was the originator of the Women's Literary and Historical Club of St. Catharines, which has existed for twenty years and has placed several markers on historic spots at St. David's and elsewhere.—EDITOR.

My friend Miss Carnochan has requested me to give some of the recollections of my life. My birthplace was at what is now called Niagara-on-the-Lake. The place where I was born was after many years replaced by the brick store of Whan & McLean. My birthday was on the 19th day of November, 1829. My father's name was Ursen Harvey; My mother's Caroline Hamlin, both of the township of East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York State. Both the homes of my grandparents are still standing and in good preservation. Both were descended from revolutionary ancestors. Most people in Niagara have heard of the adventures and disappearance of a Free Mason of the name of Morgan. At the time of my father's engagement to my mother he was in the employment of Col. Sawyer of Canandaigua. At that period the Free Masons were a

great power in New York State. John Ross Robertson has told in his history of Free Masonry of the great influence the order possessed in political life and many other questions. Morgan had become dissatisfied and made threats of disclosure. He was arrested at Batavia and lodged in jail. From this he was transferred by some legal pretence to the jail at Canandaigua. Col. Sawyer was one of the heroes of the war of 1812, and high up in the masonic order. The Sheriff, Mr. Cheseboro, was also a prominent mason and both were prominent in the abduction of Morgan from the jail and his conveyance to Fort Niagara. Then he disappeared. The excitement was intense and the order was for many years under a cloud. Col. Sawyer had a saddlery establishment and my father had been in his employ. Both Col. Sawyer and Mr. Cheseboro were ruined, tried for their participation and escaped further penalty. My father was ready to try his fortunes elsewhere. A brother of my mother's had himself brought a flock of merino sheep to Grimsby and sold them and on my father's return he was in the employment of a Mr. Kerr who had a large saddlery establishment and used to send to Niagara for his supplies. In those days the mode of travel was by stage and those vehicles had a leather upper story requiring skill of the highest order. Niagara was the great source from which the country was supplied as a military station, and as it had stores of all kinds it was the commercial centre of the peninsula and also the social centre. My father was sent to make purchases. Chester Culver was then the leading merchant and he said to my father, "come here and open a saddlery, I will give you all you require." He came and opened his shop, returned to Bloomfield, married my mother and commenced his business life. He made it a rule to employ the best workmen and his business was a success from the first. Among his workmen were Samuel Kerr, Henry Wiston, James Dyke and his business increasing he started Mr. Kerr in Hamilton in the same business. At that time there were small tanneries all through the Niagara District. The ferry at Niagara and Queenston in those early days had small row boats for casual passengers and for teams what was called a horse boat. This was a large flat bottomed boat with a wheel in the middle on each side of which was a horse. When they moved the boat was put in motion, thus horses, teams and heavy loads of all kinds were conveyed across. In the winter season if there was ice in the river people waited for days to cross. Well do I remember as late as 1842, being detained at Wynn's Hotel in Queenston unable to cross.

We soon moved to another house which had an historic interest, as it was one of the two houses left standing when Niagara was

burned. Nearly opposite was the rough cast house of Mr. Varey, on the opposite corner was the residence of Mr. Lewis Clement, son of John Clement, the Ranger, and nearly opposite to Mr. Lewis Clement was the home of Dr. Porter. The home in which we lived was long owned by the Swintons. My mother died when I was five months old and I was taken to my grandmother in Bloomfield.

Two of my father's workmen obtained wives in Beamsville, Mr. Wiston married a daughter of a Mr. Morris a U E. Loyalist and Mr. Kerr married Miss Alford also of Beamsville.

Among the earliest schools in Niagara was one kept by a Mrs. Butler whose husband was a retired officer. Mrs. Butler taught the small pupils who were both boys and girls. Miss Christie taught the young ladies who were all boarders, she afterwards married a son of Mr. Keefer one of the early founders of Thorold and a prominent family of the early days. Niagara was then at its height of prosperity. The Dicksons had built the houses which still remain, Capt. Melville also.

Mrs. Thorpe had a famous candy store where boys and girls spent their pennies. There was a bell on the door which rang when opened. The candies of that age were not got up in the style of the present those peppermint bull's eyes striped red, the cat's eyes which were round balls very hard, we bought them because they lasted longer and stick candy, this was about all the stock in trade. Steam boats were having their golden harvest. The race track with the annual races on the common brought the racing fraternity. Such was Niagara in those early days. Well do I remember my mother's taking me for a walk to a windmill not far from Fort Mississauga.

In those days every one kept a horse and my father driving in the country along the bank of the river where were orchards, gardens, all kinds of fruit such as wild strawberries which grew every where, raspberries, red and black, thimble berries whortle berries (low and high bushes.) The sugar in those days was high in price, most all of the fruit was preserved in maple sugar of which there was abundance made from the maple forest which crowned the country with its autumn glories. Wild grapes covered the fences and climbed the trees. The crabapple proved a help to the women's household stores, hickory nuts, chestnuts, butternuts, walnuts, hazel nuts, these things so dear to the young were found everywhere. Well did Father Daillon say in 1626 "it was the most fruitful land his eyes ever beheld. "Let me not forget the pawpaw our Canadian banana which flourished in the protecting shade. The

streams abounded in fish, the white fish and wild pigeons came in early spring, then the larger game such as deer as late as 1850 were killed in some townships. Dried venison could be bought. Laws to protect game were not thought of. The enormous fireplaces with their capacious chimneys furnished the blazing fires of the homes.

There were at that time five churches in Niagara, St. Mark's, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Andrews, the Methodist and that for the Colored people.

MY SCHOOL DAYS

In giving the recollections of my first lessons under Mrs. Butler will be included my education as life advanced and will show under what difficulties education was obtained. We removed to St. Davids on the last day of December 1834. At that time small tanneries could be found in many of the settlements in the district. Mr. Moore had the largest one at the time and from him my father made purchases but being in failing health offered the tannery to my father on reasonable terms giving him all the time he wished to make his payments and in one month's time all arrangements were made and the removal to St. Davids was made. My brother and I went to the public school which was on part of the land given by Major David Secord for Church, school and burying ground. The teacher at that time was Mr. Dennis Hanlan. He was a most beautiful penman. Well do I remember that first day in school, a young girl stood in the school room door, she asked me what my name was, took off my wraps, then asked, Can you read? and seemed surprised when I answered "yes." Then she produced Marvor's Spelling Book, having read in this she brought a Testament, this proving satisfactory an English Reader was brought and having read in this she concluded by saying "you can go into the first class." This was my first examination. The friendship formed in that way continued through life. She was Margaret Woodruff, daughter of Richard Woodruff, merchant. She married the late Samuel Zimmerman who was killed at that terrible railway disaster on the Desjardins Canal near Hamilton. I was one of her bridesmaids and the pleasant memories connected with her life are one of my dearest recollections.

Mr. Hanlan who for some years was Township clerk moved to Stamford and till I was nine or ten years old I continued in the public school. At that time the scholars took their turn to keep the school room tidy. The boys brought in the wood, went for the water to drink. The girls swept, the teacher set the copies for us to

write which were arranged alphabetically. There were no steel pens in those days, the teachers had to prepare the quill pens. Those that could afford purchased in the store what were called "clarified" quills but we always asked for qualified quills but some sought on the creek, where many geese were to be seen, for the wing feathers to be made into quill pens. A large stove stood in the centre of the school room, the wood was piled on the floor under the stove. The desks were at the upper end one long and one short one on the side and the small children sat on low benches without a back in front of the desks of which there were only six in the room. The windows were uncurtained, a bench with the pail of water and a tin cup from which all drank stood at the entrance of the school room.

When about nine or ten years old, Mr. Peter Clement (son of John the Ranger) who lived fully a mile and a half from St. Davids on one of what were called the "swamp roads" had a governess for his children and proposed that I should come there. The governess was Miss Fanny Sibbald a Scotch lady from Edinburgh and a good teacher in every respect. Mr. Clement had built a school house and in the summer season I used to walk from St. Davids and then home again taking a lunch with me. A brother of Mr. Clement Mr. George Clement lived near by and the sisters of his wife, daughters of John C. Ball attended the school. Miss Mary Ball afterwards Mrs. Peter Servos, Miss Ball (Mrs. Dow,) Miss Amelia Ball (Mrs. Roe,) Miss Elizabeth Clement of Niagara afterwards Mrs. E. Camp were pupils at different times. We used any school books. The time during the forenoon was given to the lessons, in the afternoon we were taught sewing, cotton embroidery and during the sewing hours one or more read aloud from ancient history. We had histories of Greece in pamphlet form, Pinnock's Rome and English history, Magnall's Questions. When the winter season arrived Miss Helena Woodruff and myself boarded at Mr. Clement's from Monday morning until Friday afternoon. I think I was there for eighteen months. Miss Sibbald opened a school in Niagara which she kept for some time as a boarding and day school.

When about twelve years of age a cousin of my mother's asked that I should be sent to East Bloomfield where an Academy had been opened, this was in the fall of the year and I was to be made ready for the first opportunity of going there. I remember that a Miss Jeffers of Hamilton was visiting us and made my dresses. It was not till the spring of 1842 that I went to Bloomfield, an uncle and aunt from Michigan visited St. Davids on their way to Bloomfield and on a Monday evening we went to Lewiston and stayed at

the Frontier House over night. This place had a sign in one frame, which read three different ways according to the position you occupied. In the early morning we left by stage, drove to the Molyneux Farm where we breakfasted and drove on till dinner when the horses were changed and thus on through Tuesday and Wednesday. Some of the sign boards I still remember, one hotel had this upon it, "This is the house of peace and plenty, always full and never empty." Another had a pretty home with the owner and his wife driving away with a fine carriage and good horse, on the opposite side was a poor man with nothing but a bundle lying beside him looking at his dilapidated house and ruinous fences. On the first side was "Going to Law." On the other "Been to Law." Our route was by the Ridge Road. On Wednesday afternoon we left the stage at Sandy Creek and hired a conveyance to take us to Holley where a sister of my mother lived and on Friday morning took the canal boat for Rochester twenty-five miles distant and at 6 p. m. left there on the Railway (New York Central) getting off in a pouring rain at Victor where we stayed all night and the next morning Saturday morning hired a conveyance for East Bloomfield four miles distant reaching my cousins Misses Fairchilds', the journey having taken nearly a week, now we can go in six hours. On Monday morning commenced my school days in Bloomfield where I was for two years. The Principal was the Rev. F. D. Stowe a strong believer in the prohibition of slavery. He was called to the pastorate of West Bloomfield; his successor was Mr. Hall. The school was well managed and had many pupils, boarders with the Principal while for those who lived only a few miles away there were rooms furnished and they brought supplies from home staying from Monday to Friday. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the public and friends, the folding doors were opened between the boys' and girls' room. The boys spoke selections from the speeches of Revolutionary days, Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" was a great favorite as was also "Lochiel's warning." The young ladies walked from their room the length of both rooms, the assistant Lady Teacher marched the opposite side in bonnet and shawl to the end of the boy's room. There we made a profound courtesy to the teacher and she bows. We had to practise this by ourselves so as to do it gracefully. The boys used to be marched up and down with their assistant teacher into the girls' room to go through the performance while their parents and friends looked on.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

My school days at Bloomfield lasted two years then I returned

home for a year. In the following July went to a Young Ladies' Seminary. Miss Hannah Upham of New England was the Principal. She was brought to the trustees notice by the famous Daniel Webster. She had an efficient staff. Her school was famous in every way, discipline, study, incitement to do our best, two nieces were her assistants, Miss Anna Upham as Associate Principal and Miss Martha Upham on the teachers' staff Miss Anna Adams, Miss Johnson and Miss Wright of Maine—Miss Smith who occupied afterwards a high position as teacher in New York City, Monsieur Dufour was French instructor and Professor Mort of Germany taught music, the drawing teacher was a Scottish lady, Miss Jeffrey, whose portfolio was full of historic sketches of places and buildings connected with Scottish history. These sketches created a taste for literature and scenery for which Mr. Kirby had imbued my mind. There were residents of Canandaigua from Scotland the old companions and friends of Sir Walter Scott who kept his memory and his literary work before the people, and their children attended the school. The Patons, the Monteiths and others who had homes on the beautiful lake. The seminary had a ball alley and a place for calisthenics on rainy days when we could not take our daily walk. Saturday afternoons we could go by ourselves and accept invitations to tea. The teachers belonged to various Protestant denominations and our parents had designated what churches we should attend. At that period in the 1840's a Scottish gentlemen a Mr. Greig had the finest residence in Canandaigua and his conservatory was the first I had seen. The pupils were allowed to visit the conservatory with the teachers. Mr. Greig was very wealthy and childless, had married a widow, Mrs. Chapin, who with her sister often visited the school. Mr. Greig's home was visited by the leading people of the United States and travellers from Europe. At one time the sons of the Duke of Orleans travelled on foot through many of the northern States, staying at one time at Mr Chapin's (the father of Mrs. Greig) he gave the future King of France, Louis Philippe and his brother a pair of shoes. Mr. Greig founded the Orphan's Home in Rochester and some of the furniture from his mansion is in the home for girls at Canandaigua. Miss Upham was ever ready to take her pupils to lectures and concerts. These were given at "Blossom House" the hotel which is now the New York Central Railway Station. Well do I recollect a lecture given in the Court House by Dr. Boynton upon the newly discovered Telegraph system. Wires to illustrate were stretched from end to end of the room and explanations and illustrations were given. A prophecy made a lasting impression on my mind "I predict" said Dr. Boynton "that

in less than ten years there will be a telegraphic line from New York City to Buffalo." In one year's time so rapidly did its influence spread that Buffalo was reached, and that through the Canadian peninsula to Detroit the poles were placed. This prediction was in 1845. The improvements and discourses in electricity during the last half century and its application to all branches of usefulness can not be numbered by figures. The instruction given had a broad influence on the minds of that day. My school days ended in 1846. What I have told shows the difficulties of obtaining an education in those days. One of the plans brought before the public was the spanning of the Niagara river by a Suspension Bridge. A kite was wafted across the river and Canada and the United States were soon united by a wire cable and an iron basket shaped like a cradle took those across who were willing to make the venture. The first Suspension Bridge was only for pedestrians and carriages. The construction of the Great Western (now Grand Trunk) Railway was soon followed by the Railway Bridges of which five now span the river. The terminus was first called Elgin but now has been changed to Niagara Falls. The first building the Elgin House, still remains.

SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN

When Mr. Zimmerman came to Canada he became alive to the possibilities of Niagara Falls. From the Ferry to the top of the hill were any number of unsightly buildings, his purchase of a home, the Clifton House and the grounds which are the entrance to Victoria Niagara Falls Park were the beginning of the dream of his aspiring brain and he did not overestimate the beauty and commercial value of the spot. He grew with his surroundings, the old rookeries disappeared, new buildings rose on every side. He surprised many by the broadness of his views, "I have no politics" he said "I will support whoever will support my plans for this place and the country. The terrible Des Jardins accident cut short his career with that of many other prominent men of Canada. A period of financial depression followed lasting many years. Mr. Zimmerman was at first interred at his home Niagara Falls where it was intended to have a monument built but he was re-interred at St. Davids in the vault constructed by him for his wife and sister but his name is not upon the monument. His second wife was Miss Emmeline Dunn of Three Rivers, Quebec. There were no children by this marriage. The Clifton House was destroyed by fire in 1898 but has since been rebuilt. Mr. Zimmerman built a Concert Hall and six cottages adjacent to the Clifton House. When the Prince of Wales now King

Edward visited Canada in 1860 the mansion of Mr. Zimmerman was selected for his use and fitted up for his stay which was only four days. The illumination of the Falls and river was grand and beautiful. Our American friends gave their kindly aid to make its beauties more wonderful, colored lights being placed around in every possible way. The Prince arrived on Friday late in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon Blondin crossed the river on a rope carrying a man on his shoulders, the Prince and suite being witnesses. On Sunday they attended church at Chippawa and on Monday various places of local interest were visited on Tuesday morning at Queenston to lay the corner stone of the cenotaph which marks the spot where Brock fell and in the afternoon at Niagara and St. Catharines and attended a ball at Hamilton in the evening, attended by his suite, while the leaders of state and society were present, Sir George Cartier, Sir Edmund Head, the Duke of Newcastle and many other celebrities. I have yet the silver maple leaf badge which many of us wore. From Hamilton the Prince proceeded to the United States where an equally warm reception awaited him. As we recall 1860 many events follow in succession; the election of Abraham Lincoln, the attempted secession of the Southern States and in consequence the Civil War, the embarrassments of our proximity, its ending, the Fenian Raids and their failure, these all have affected us and strengthened the tie that binds us to our motherland. During these years of trial we have learned the worth of our possessions, the East and the West from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Arctic seas to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence which mark our boundaries. Within them are the wheat fields that give bread to the world and will furnish homes for the crowded lands and ill paid toilers of Europe. The changes since my schooldays astound and bewilder. The Marconi system of telegraphy has changed the perils of the sea to safety and rescue, the wooden walls of England are replaced by Dreadnoughts, the sailing vessels by magnificent steamers giving a passage of six days instead of six weeks.

There are problems to be settled yet by our people and those of other lands. California refusing permission to the Japanese to be educated in the public schools. The starving millions of China and India refused admission to some of our provinces. All are needed, some for domestic purposes, some to build our railways. How can we force an entrance to China at the Cannon's mouth and refuse admittance to our territories

And there are problems for our women too. The necessities of modern life are endless and require wisdom, patience, intelligence to carry on pleasantly a well kept home. Do the men and women

of our day ever read the 31st chapter of Proverbs? It was written 3000 years ago. They are the words of a King which his mother taught him. It describes the woman of that period and places her value far above rubies. She was evidently well informed to be able to conduct her house, her servants and had business qualities of a high order. Her dress and that of her household the furnishings of the house show the estimation in which she was held. White and scarlet, tapestry, silk and purple, she made fine linen and sold the overplus, took orders and delivered girdles to the merchants. Her children blessed her and her husband praised her. Then comes the command. Give her the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates. Does not all this lean in the direction of equal rights. Why do women wish to vote? Because they want to protect the home. Because they wish to banish intemperance from the land. Because they want temptation removed from the young so that sober men and sober women may be the fathers and mothers of this Dominion.

As these things pass before me on the march of time we can say the day for Canada has come at the last. Let us have high ideals and live up to them. Our schools should be the hope of our country. No one can know too much. The great thing is to know the realities of life its needs and what is our part to do.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. WM. KIRBY

It was my fortune to meet Mr. Kirby long before he became famous, and childish recollections of him are pleasant and when I met him in later life and renewed acquaintances this friendship lasted till his death. The rebellion was drawing to its close when Mr. Kirby came to St. Davids. He came from Concinatti and brought with him a trunk of books and a rifle the latter he said to shoot the rebels with. He must then have been about twenty and I was nine years of age. He was a member of our household for some years and took great interest in my brother and myself and took pains to explain many things to us, I remember he made out of a cigar box a camera obscura to illustrate what I could not get through my childish head. I had been to Niagara Falls and there was a large circular one there, and movable so that you could see the Falls in various views. He used to read to us from his French and German books. He attended the sale of Captain Usher's effects after he was shot, and bought Smollett's novels and gave me Roderick Random, Count Fathom and Sir Lancelot in one volume. I cut out the pictures of old copperplate engravings and gave them to the Historical Society.

After he left us I did not see him for years. Some time during the 1850's coming home from Toronto on the steamer a gentleman came up and spoke to me saying "Do you remember me?" I said "Yes, you are Mr. Kirby." I was a young woman then. We renewed our acquaintance and were always friends until his life ended and he attended our Literary Pilgrimages as long as his health permitted. Longfellow, it is said, got his traditions for Hiawatha from him. He was a book worm in every sense of the word. Books were his world. It was ever a pleasure to meet him and such I believe was the feeling of all whom he met as his scholarly attainments made him a friend to all of that nature.

Another of my childish recollections is connected with the rescue of Mosely the colored man from Kentucky an escaped slave who was to be returned on a charge of stealing his master's horse. The blacks from all around had gathered to prevent his being returned to slavery and while he escaped two colored men were killed and others wounded. Well do I remember seeing a whole load of black men standing up in a waggon driving furiously returning from Niagara where Mosely had been confined in jail. One of the men had a bullet or bayonet wound in his cheek. His name was MacIntyre. His wife was a character and a great helper at their revival meetings, the colored people had a church of their own before we did, and the St. David's boys often attended not always for a good purpose as one night one of their number dressed in women's clothes. The seats were nothing but boards on trestles and he unfortunately forgot his proper part and straddled the board. Mrs. MacIntyre's eyes saw him and he saw his only chance was flight. He ran and she also, he was caught in trying to climb a rail fence, their stories disagree, hers being that she administered a thrashing and he denying this, whichever is most probable may be believed.

There was a brewery and distillery in St. Davids and in the adjoining township of Stamford, above St. Davids another brewery and distillery. Near by was a log house and a pond adjoining where protracted meetings were held and where people were "dipped." That was what this form of baptism was called, but the principle place for this was Major Secord's pond which still exists in the village and people came from far and near to see the ceremony.

One other circumstance I remember which produced abiding results, it took place at St. Davids' school house. One Saturday morning the large boys took the key, sent the girls home and would not allow the school master to enter until he gave them money to buy beer which he foolishly did. The beer was purchased and the

boys were intoxicated, but good came out of evil as the young boys suffered so from the effects of the beer that they grew up sober men. When Mr. Richard Woodruff was elected member of Parliament a chair covered with a buffalo robe was placed on a platform and he was carried around the village by his friends.

When Lord Durham was in Canada we had a great jubilee one evening. Empty tar barrels were placed on supports and set on fire, balls of candlewick dipped in turpentine were tossed about. Of course we thought these primitive fireworks were grand, bon-fires blazed on which every combustible that could be gathered up was used. Lord Durham's administration is looked on as the commencement of better days in Canada.

Lord Elgin with his family spent a summer at Niagara Falls. He rented a hotel owned by Mr. Joseph Woodruff a merchant in Drummondville now Niagara Falls South. They often drove to a Mr. McKinley's on the Thorold Road who had once been a tenant on their estate in Scotland. There were others whom the ladies of the household visited especially sick ones and the alleviations brought to them by these kindly acts are pleasant memories.

Canadian Confederation in The Making with Some Glimpses of the Confederators

An Essay Written by Rev. A. F. MacGregor, B. A, for the
Niagara Historical Society and read at its Meet-
ing on Monday, April 25th, 1910

William Ewart Gladstone in one of his speeches on the project of Self-Government for Ireland said :—"I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism which in itself is not bad, but good ?." The Welshman is full of local patriotism, Englishmen are eminently English, Scotchmen are profoundly Scotch and if I read Irish History aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to the soil. But it does not follow that because a man's local patriotism is keen he is incapable of imperial patriotism."

Were Gladstone speaking to-day I think he would have cited one other case and would have added, "Canadians are full of local patriotism and they are friendly to the policy which aims at a close knitting of the various territories which form the British Empire.

To trace the evolution of the Imperial in Government and patriotism from the local would be an interesting study, if indeed, at some points, an intricate task. That however is not the purpose of this paper. Its aim must be more restricted and may be defined to be "Canadian Confederation in the Making with some glimpses of the Confederators."

Wordsworth in one of his sonnets refers to the over reliance of some statesmen on fleets and armies and eternal wealth, "But from within," he says "proceeds a nation's health." Now that being so a Nation cannot enjoy National health if there is disunion within its own borders. No more than the human body can be in health if there is disunion in the body. It is with nationhood as with the physical frame of man—if one part is suffering every other part suffers with it.

For years after the American Revolution, the British Colonies this side the water suffered through division and separateness. Ont-

ario and Quebec or Upper and Lower Canada suffered in this way and so did New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The basis of the representation of the Provinces in Parliament was a vexed question. Upper Canada being more populous for years than lower Canada, being more wealthy, also, and paying more taxes, claimed that it should send more members to Parliament. Hence the question of Representation by Population became a very troublous one. It was a source of that condition of dispeace which is always unfavorable to the growth and progress of communities.

Demosthenes in his oration on The Crown maintains that two things are characteristic of a well-disposed citizen.—“In authority his constant aim is the dignity and pre-eminence of the Commonwealth and in all times and circumstances his spirit should be loyal.”

The pre-eminence of the Commonwealth of Canada in the thoughts and plans of its Citizens was endangered for a number of years before 1865 by sectional rivalries and provincial jealousies. One proof of the perplexing political wars of a part of that period is the fact that from the 21st of May 1862 to the end of June 1864 there were no less than five different ministers in charge of the public business. Legislation came at last to a dead-lock. Some change therefore had to be made in the Constitution if the Common interests of the country were to be preserved and stable government enjoyed. Constant collision between the Executive and Representative bodies was inimical to the general welfare.

Three things conspired to bring about a change; British sentiment beyond the sea, the ferment in the provinces of British North America and the example of the working of a principle of Confederation in the adjoining Republic of the United States.

Many wise measures have had either their historic beginnings or their first public advocacy in the East. It is to the credit of the Maritime Provinces that the desire for the larger Union of the Provinces took root there in a manifestly earnest form. To Lord Durham, during his very brief period of governorship in Canada rightly belongs a large share of the honor of having prepared the minds of the people for the idea of a federal union. He must be credited with a foreshadowing of a union of all the Provinces. The hope grew as years went on. The idea found a friendly reception in the minds of an increasing number. Between 1838 and 1860 the building of an Intercolonial Railway as a bond of Union was not only earnestly discussed but actually negotiated for though at the time, the project failed of united support.

Among those who half-consciously perhaps were holding aloft

the banner of the broader union in a conspicuous manner was Alexander Tulloch Galt. He was the son of John Galt a well-known Scottish author who as a Commissioner of Canada came to this country in 1824. Alexander was born in Chelsea, London England in 1817 and when only 17 years of age was appointed to an office in connection with the British American Land Company. He took up his abode in the Eastern Township and was elected to Parliament for the Constituency of Sherbrook in April 1849. In 1858 he advocated in a telling speech a Federal Union of the British North America Colonies and on a later occasion he insisted that the matter should be taken up as a cabinet question. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in 1864, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island discussed the idea of Union between themselves.

Another distinguished contributor to Confederation was the Hon. George Brown. He must have been a politician from his birth in Edinburgh in 1818. His father Peter Brown was a well-informed and ardent politician. In March 1844 George Brown undertook the *Toronto Globe*, a newspaper that during all its history has been of commanding influence in Canadian public affairs. With all his mental power and strong grasp of principle, with his understanding of vigorous action he gave himself to the laying deep and strong of the foundations of true Constitutional liberty and the consolidation of Canadian elements without regard to separating lines. Representation by population, the principle for which he battled so long and so bravely found at length its recognition in Confederation.

It will always be a matter of regret that George Brown resigned from the Cabinet of the Coalition government before the plan of Confederation was fully perfected, as Gray in his work on Confederation remarks "Either he ought not to have joined the Government or he ought not to have left it at that time."

But every man must be left to decide for himself his duty, and history if just will even testify that the Hon. George Brown was the chief influence in Ottawa in favor of Confederation as Sir George Cartier was the chief influence in its favor in Quebec.

But the great actor to whom belongs the crowning merit of bringing Confederation to a successful consummation was Sir John A. Macdonald. He was a tactician of the first rank. If he had what Browning calls "the trick of fence and knew subtle pass," if he could on occasion, dispose of an objection by some off-hand and jaunty fling he yet had the capital secret of a masterly leadership. It was he who on the 6th Feb. 1865 formally introduced the ques-

tion of Confederation in an address to her Majesty Queen Victoria.. The close of that address may be taken as a summary of his own views on the Question and gives evidence that the subject had passed through the fire of his own thought. It gives a glimpse also of the capacity of the speaker. His words were, "In this younger country one great advantage of our connection with Great Britain will be, that under her auspices, inspired by her example, a portion of her Empire, our public men will be actuated by the statesmen at home. These, although not material physical benefits, of which you can make arithmetical calculation are of such overwhelming advantage to our future interests, and standing as a nation that to obtain them is well worthy of any sacrifice we can be called to make. . . . Here we are in peace and prosperity under the fostering care of Great Britain . . . with a Government having only a limited authority and yet allowed without restriction and without jealousy on the part of the Mother Country to legislate for ourselves and peacefully and deliberately to consider and determine the future of Canada and of British North America.

It was only by a happy concurrence of circumstances that we were enabled to bring this great question to its present position. If we do not take advantage of the time, if we show ourselves unequal to the occasion, we shall hereafter bitterly and unavailingly regret having failed to embrace the opportunity now offered of the founding a great nation under the fostering care of Great Britain and our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria."

Two days afterwards George Brown in the course of his address on the proposed Union said—and his words reveal no small degree of prophetic penetration. "Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the Union because it will raise us from the attitude of a number of inconsiderable colonies into a great and powerful people. It will throw down the barriers of trade and give us the market of millions of people. I go for a Union because it will give a new start and immigration into our country."

But we must go back a little in order to see how the tide of Confederation came to its flood. Three Conferences or Conventions at different places and at different times prepared the way for the consummation of Confederation. To these briefly attention must now be called. They were.—

- (1) The conference at Charlottetown on the 8th September 1864.
- (2) The conference in Quebec in October of the same year.
- (3) The gathering in the Westminster Palace Hotel in November 1866.

There were various other meetings in the intervals between

those at which reports of progress were considered and further measures taken to expedite the desired end but we centre thought, for a few moments on the Conferences, as specified, because of their outstanding importance in securing the main result.

For the Conference in Charlottetown the delegates were selected from the ranks of the Liberals and the Conservatives. Dr. Tupper the leader of the Government in Nova Scotia was there and Mr. Tilley the leader of the Government of New Brunswick and foremost of the members selected by the Governor General to represent the upper Provinces were the Hon. John A. Macdonald, George Brown, George E. Cartier and Alexander T. Galt. Two subjects engaged principal attention at this Convention—the detrimental way in which conflicting tariffs operated to each others disadvantage and the development of the various interior resources that would be fostered by a freer intercourse of trade. In connection with the gathering and promotion of its special object a splendid Banquet was tendered the delegates in Halifax. At this banquet a notable speech was made by the Hon. Geo. Brown then President of the Executive Council of Canada. Gray speaks of this address in his book in these terms, “it was the first of a series of speeches delivered then and during the subsequent months by delegates throughout the Provinces. Mr. Brown’s address gave a practical shape and mould to the agitation of the public mind and gathered the floating ideas respecting Union into a tangible form and found for them a local habitation and a name.”

Then followed the Conference at Quebec in October. There came to it delegates from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland with the Representatives and Ministers of the Crown and with the full sanction of the Imperial Government. The meeting place was historic, beneath the shadow of Cape Diamond on the ruins of the old Castle of St. Louis. Descendants of the race of Saxons and Gauls formerly estranged, now came together in a spirit of Unity and for a common cause.

Sir. E. P. Tache the Premier presided. It was agreed that the voting should be by Provinces rather than by Members. The two Canadas were in the centre with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on one side and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland on the other.

In a clear and comprehensive speech the Hon. John A. Macdonald dealt with the series of Resolutions submitted by him. Population was to be the basis of representation. There were 72 Resolutions in all. There was long and often animated discussion on

the various points involved. The delegates separated to report in due course to their respective Parliaments.

Suffice it here to note that Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland held aloof not finding the terms proposed agreeable to them.

In the meanwhile there were many expressions of the public sentiment with reference to the proposed Union in England, in Scotland and in the United States

In July of '66 Tache, the Canadian Premier and President of the Council passed away. He had been a warm advocate of Union and the last act of his public life was a loyal supporting of the measure in the Legislature.

Then took place on the 4th of the month of December the Assembly at Westminster. There were 16 delegates in all. Lord Monck also was present assisting the delegates and the Imperial Government. The Conference sat until Dec. the 24th.

Draft bills having been prepared by the Conference and by the Imperial Officers of how these were submitted to Parliament on Feb. 5th 1867. The Amalgamation Bill passed through all the necessary stages in both houses and by the 29th March it received the Royal Assent. By a Proclamation issued at Windsor Castle Her Majesty's Government gave effect to the Confederation Act, an Act to be thereafter known as the British North America Act. It came into force on the First of July the birthday of the Dominion of Canada.

Such in rapidly sketched outline was the accomplishment of the Canadian Confederation. Much remains yet to be done and why not, seeing that Canada is as yet but an infant nation? She has time in store. Her day is full of promise. The path of grand achievements lies full before her citizens. Cicero in his 14th Philippic quoted Crassus as wisely saying "There is a great field in the Republic; the road to glory is open to many." Surely it may be said of Canada—There is a great field in the Dominion and the road to glory is open to all—the glory of going on together, different races though we be, going on in one spirit of loyalty and patriotism. Let Canadian loyalty be, as always and everywhere it must be if real, an upspringing not a machine made thing. If it issues from the consciousness of being in possession of a great trust, from a common hatred of whatever is unworthy in Government from a common love of what has been glorious in our traditions, from a common determination to maintain just and equal laws, from a common upholding of one standard of personal and civic virtue, then truly what is and what has been, is but earnest of that which is to be.

What one of Ireland's gifted sons once said of Ireland, every loyal Canadian may, with greater reason say of United Canada. "I see prosperity in all its gradations spreading through a happy religious land. I hear the hymn of a happy people go forth at sunrise to God in praise of His mercies—and I see the evening sun set down among the uplifted hands of a religious population. Every blessing that man can bestow and Religion can confer upon the faithful heart shall spread throughout this land."

Niagara has done something toward the making of Canada, something on which the light of a grateful memory is likely long to rest. The Historical Society to which I contribute this paper, all too unworthy though it be, is, I am persuaded a worthy factor in the greater making of a commonwealth of fidelities and national service, fidelities and services which age and comparison shall never rob of a ray.

Nova Scotia was represented by :—

Hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary.

" Wm. Alex'r. Henry, Attorney General.

" Jonathan McCully, Leader of Opposition.

" Robert B. Dickey, M. L. C.

" Adams George Archibald, M. P. P.

New Brunswick was represented by :—

Hon. Sam'l. Leonard Tilley, Provincial Secretary.

" John M. Johnson, Attorney General.

" William H. Steeves, M. L. C.

" Edward Barron Chandler M. L. C.

" Peter Mitchell, M. L. C.

" John Hamilton Gray, M. P. P.

" Charles Fisher, M. P. P.

Prince Edward Island was represented by :—

Hon. John Hamilton Gray, Premier

" Edward Palmer, Attorney General

" William H. Pope, Provincial Secretary

" A. A. Macdonald, M. L. C.

" Edward Whelan, M. L. C.

" George Coles, M. P. P.

" T. H. Haviland, M. P. P.

Newfoundland sent only two representatives :—

Hon. F. B. Carter, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

" John Ambrose Shea, Leader of Opposition.

The representatives for Canada were :—

Hon. John Alexander Macdonald

Hon. George Etienne Cartier
 " George Brown
 " Alexander Tulloch Galt
 " T. D'Arcy McGee
 " Oliver Mowat
 " Etienne P. Tache
 " William McDougall
 " H. L. Langevin
 " A. P. Cockburn
 " J. C. Chapais

Sir Etienne Tache, the Canadian Premier was chosen President of the Conference, and Major Hewitt Bernard of the staff of the Attorney General West, was appointed Secretary.

Extracts from the Journal of De M. Thomas Vercheres de Boucherville

A Paper Read Before the Niagara Historical Society
21st March 1910 by Miss Carnochan.

In looking over the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal for 1901 the names of the Count de Puisaye and Quetton St. George as well as the word Niagara struck my eye and I read the article carefully. As there were many references to Niagara and vicinity the thought occurred to me that a translation of such parts would make an interesting paper for our Society. Permission was kindly granted to us to publish in one of our pamphlets. The journal is interesting and valuable as being written by one of a different language and with all the verve and vivacity of the French speaking of the laws of honour, boasting a little as may be expected, but showing also a high sense of duty to his employer and depicting the manner of conducting business in Canada a century ago. It also brings in Proctor and Tecumseh in that disastrous and badly managed battle of Moravian Town. It is a very long article, the first part devoted to his adventures and hardships as far as Lake Winipeg with the Indians, as a clerk with Sir Alexander Mackenzie of the North West Company 1803, but only the parts touching on our own vicinity have been translated and much of the vivacity of the French writer is lost in the translation for which apologies are offered.

The writer of this journal was descended from Pierre Boucher the "Patriarch" who came to Canada in 1635. But the interesting part to us tells of his employment with Quetton St. George and visits to Niagara telling of Count de Puisaye also. The second part gives an account of the defeat of Proctor at Thamesville, and gives an incident in which the name of Col. Wm. Claus is mentioned.

"By a happy chance a gentleman of French origin came to this country a few years ago with a group of friends (royalists) among whom was the Count de Puisaye with the intention of settling in Canada came to Boucherville to meet my brother-in-law Col. de Lery with whom he was connected, he was also acquainted slightly with

my father. The name of this gentleman was Quetton St. George and he lived in the little village of York called Toronco. One day when he was dining at our house the conversation incidentally turned to commercial affairs ; he said that he was going to lose an excellent clerk who was leaving him on his return to York and that he wished very much to have a Canadian to replace him. My mother always looking ahead seized the ball on the bound and immediately asked him if he would be willing to take me into his service. Looking at me he asked me if hardship would frighten me, that I would possibly be exposed to it in coming to hire with him at York. I replied with animation that neither hardship nor hardwork frightened me, that both were familiar to me having met them face to face during my stay in the North West. Yes hard experiences are sometimes fortunate. The sitting terminated, the arrangements were concluded and three days were given me to make my preparations for the journey. I left once more the paternal roof. It was in October M. St. George sent me to Lachine the bearer of a letter to Mr. Grant his agent telling him to have his boats ready for the next morning. M. St. George reached us indeed in good time and at eleven o'clock we left the shore heavily loaded. The journey went on without any trouble to Kingston formerly known by the name of Frontenac or Cateraqui. It is a splendid place very suitable for a harbour. Here M. St. George took me to the home of one of his friends a French emigrant like himself of the name of Boiton. I had learned that Mr. Foretier also resided here. I went to see him for I knew that he was an old friend of M. de Lery my brother-in-law as well as of my brother, all being well acquainted when they were in the Royal Canadian Regiment, M. St. George accompanied me and we were welcomed by this gentleman whose son was living at Detroit

The next day, that of our departure, the wind blew so strongly that I thought every moment to see the boat upset. The waves were short but deep and caused movements in us very annoying now and then. The voyage however was very short for the strong wind helped us powerfully. Having cast anchor in the bay at York we soon landed and I went to the dwelling intended for me. Immediately I was made acquainted with the three clerks of the establishment, Mr. John Dettor, the Bookkeeper, John McDonald the first clerk and Edward Vigneau whom I was coming to replace. These gentlemen shewed much kindness to me during my stay with them. The rule of the house was that the youngest clerks were subject to the hardest work of the store so that I had a great share of it during a year. It is not necessary for me to enter into details, let it suffice to say that

the young man who wishes to do his duty ought to do all that is required of him so long as honour and conscience are not opposed to it.

In the autumn after the goods came I went to pass some days with the Count de Chalus and the Viscount his brother. These were French emigrants, friends of M. de St. George, who lived four or five leagues from York.

The winter passed without any remarkable event and I had reason to believe that my master was very well pleased with me. In the month of July 1805 one of the debtors of M. St George ran away leaving him his creditor for a large sum of money. He asked me if I felt myself capable of going in pursuit of him even to Buffalo in American territory passing by Niagara and Fort Erie. I replied in the affirmative as the thief was only two days ahead of me. I was furnished with a warrant to apprehend him if I had the good fortune to overtake him and I set out with a friend Mr. Cameron in a little Indian canoe made by the Mississaguas. At four o'clock in the afternoon with very calm weather we commenced our journey to Niagara situated ten leagues from York in our frail vessel. We had to guide us on the lake a compass and a lantern containing a candle which gave us the necessary light to watch the needle so as not to go astray. I had chosen the night for this perilous expedition for in summer it is very rare that the wind blows on this lake at night. It was near midnight when we saw right in front of our canoe something very high. Having remarked to Mr. Cameron what it could be he replied to me that he was under the impression that it was the sail of a boat which was waiting for a favorable wind. We approached silently and arrived at a suitable distance, I hailed the boat. The watchman replied "Toronto," Captain Hall was the commander and he politely invited us to come on board which we did at once. He could not prevent himself showing his surprise and condemned our imprudence at venturing to such a great distance on the lake in a frail craft such as we were using. Indeed had the wind risen we should have been destined to go to the bottom and no longer be counted among the living. Having taken a glass of excellent wine we resumed our journey to Niagara being still distant five or six leagues according to Capt. Hall. At the break of day the high banks of Niagara were visible but still distant enough to appear to recede from us as we approached them.

At Niagara I was taken to the house of Count de Puisaye by M. de Farcy who gave me a good strong horse. Without giving myself time to take any food I started for Chippawa where I stopped to rest a short time. Happy news I learned here that the individ-

ual for whom I was searching had passed that same morning to Fort Erie. On learning this I immediately mounted my horse and made him take a faster gait so as to arrive at Fort Erie the soonest possible. After fifty-fours of a very fatiguing course, since morning until nine o'clock in the evening I alighted at a hotel. To my great delight I found there my man in sight quietly taking his supper, this was in the inn called Front.

Immediately in presence of two witnesses I read to him my warrant and arrested him in the name of his Majesty. My prisoner passed the entire night under the guard of my two men and the next day he was taken to the jail at Niagara and afterwards to that of Toronto. This painful and fatiguing task finished I set out from Fort Erie for the establishment of Count de Puisaye and from it to Niagara where I had left Cameron who was waiting my return with an anxiety easy to conceive still more as the schooner Toronto was on the brink of returning. This time I had the canoe put on board and we returned to York in the vessel as may easily be understood.

I must confess that it was not without experiencing much pleasure that I returned to M. de St. George an account of the success which had crowned my journey. The news of the arrest of his dishonest debtor gave him lively pleasure and from that moment he placed all his confidence in me.

In the month of September I had the misfortune to fall sick of the ague. Every day at two o'clock in the afternoon headache and pain between my shoulders attacked me with much violence followed by a violent chill which increasing made me shake and shiver in my bed in spite of the quantity and thickness of the coverings under which I lay. This lasted a couple of hours or nearly so followed by a high fever which cast me into an abundant perspiration. During three months I was a prey to these deleterious effects of the fever and then little by little the daily attacks ceased and became farther apart until finally I was able to resume my occupations. This region is known as a centre of malaria and very few who make a prolonged stay there escape it.

In the winter I was charged with buying peltries from the Mississaguas, and business was increasing, we spent our evenings making invoices or entering the goods in the account books, as much for England, the United States as for Montreal. At the end of winter the inventory being finished M de St. George was able to state that he remained with a profit of nearly twenty thousand louis

The ordinary business with the inhabitants kept us standing from five o'clock in the morning till ten and eleven at night. In

the spring M. St. George went to New York to make his purchases of goods for the summer. He was absent nearly two months."

He goes on to tell of M. St. George offering to give him charge of a store at Amherstburg. Of his stay there. Gives a description of the beautiful scenery of the fruit trees, etc. In 1808 his employer offered to set him up in business for himself. His business succeeded and in 1810 made 2000 louis and in 1811 went to Montreal with St. George to make purchases and visit his parents. Then follows an event which gives us an idea of the trouble between Britain, France, United States caused by what is known as the Embargo in which he was again able to help his employer and friend and again the story brings us to Niagara

"How happy I felt at the idea of seeing my father and mother again who thanks to the excellent account made to them by this good M. St. George, were waiting with open arms to receive me there. Great was the joy in the house to see me again. M. St. George came to rejoin me there and stayed with us some days. As I have mentioned above this gentleman was French by birth and consequently gaiety was his. So we had a joyful life in the best sense of the word during some days that he passed with us.

His business was very considerable. He had several stores in different places. Thus he had one at York kept by Mr. Baldwin and Jules Quesnel a second at Niagara under the direction of M. Despard a third at the head of Lake Ontario conducted by J. McKay. He now went to Montreal and found there a letter for him written by his clerk at Niagara. The same evening he returned to Boucherville but he was no longer the same man. Of an extreme pallor his ordinary gaiety had left him and contrary to his custom he maintained an icy silence. I saw quite well that he was suffering but did not dare to ask him what could be the cause of it. When we had retired to our respective rooms I took upon myself to ask him what bad news he had learned at Montreal to change him thus and make him so sad. He hesitated a moment and said to me. I know that I can trust you, I am a ruined man, look at this and read it but do not breathe a word of it to anyone. The letter which he gave me was from M. Despard and read as follows, "Sir—I inform you that your merchants of New York and Schenectady tell me that they have hastened to send you by way of Messrs Walton & Co. according to your orders, goods to the value of 58,000 piasters, which are actually in the Custom House at Lewiston on the American side without power to be brought over to the British territory on the other side of the river. The Americans display much zeal in the application of the law of the Embargo.

I passed the day in great uneasiness and took a resolution which honour it seemed to me dictated to me. I was resolved to use all possible efforts to retake the goods illegally confiscated and detained at Lewiston by the Americans. Having reached Kingston I went by water to Niagara, the trip was a rapid one and on arriving I hastened to the home of M. Despard who was very glad to see me again and to know whether M. St. George had received his letter. I replied in the affirmative adding that M. St. George believed himself ruined and that I had come back so quickly for the sole reason to help him to recover his goods, of which I had given him no hint having only said in pressing his hand that he would hear from me when I reached Niagara.

Despard gave me all the information necessary to form my plan of attack. He had been at Lewiston the same day that the goods had been taken from the boat and no doubt was expressed in his presence on the regularity of their proceeding. These goods had all been placed to his personal knowledge in a store house built on the shore at the edge of the water. The collector of customs was sleeping in the second story and generally left open a trap door which permitted communication with the interior above and below. An obstacle serious enough could quite frustrate my project ; this was the presence of two vessels moored to the wharf.

After having heard his story I said to him that there was a way of arranging with contraband here in the night and I went out better to think the thing out. I went walking on the shore for some hours so as to gather together my ideas and form my plan of action for I had decided to undertake a rational way of saving my protector's goods.

In walking along I perceived a man who had the appearance of a stranger; he was walking a few steps from me. For a moment I thought that this might be General Moreau one of Napoleon's old officers with whom I had got acquainted in a stage going from Fort Erie to Queenston. He had come to see the Falls of Niagara. I was looking at him for some moments persistently when perceiving this he came towards me and asked in English if I was a stranger. "No, replied I, I come from Lower Canada from Boucherville, "I am very well acquainted with a gentleman bearing that name attached as an ensign to the Royal Canadian Regiment." said he to me, "for myself I have had the honor to belong to that Corps, my name is Chinic and I am from Quebec." In my interview with him he asked me several questions, among others this one struck me. "Have you not some project in your head ? you appear to me quite absorbed." I could not avoid answering him in the affirmative. Then he eagerly

begged me to acquaint him with it promising on his honour to assist me in any way he could.

I told him then my bold design of crossing the next night to the American side and that he could accompany me if he would. "But what is the purpose of this night trip" said he to me. It was only then that I told him I was working as a friend of M de St. George to whom I was greatly indebted I wished to do him the eminent service of saving his goods and his honour at the same time. "Why he is one of my best friends", cried he, "he has rendered me several important services during several years and I will very heartily give my help." Without losing a moment, we set out for Despard's house where we finished concerting our plans. We decided to engage a number of sober and discreet Canadians with several boats in one of which we would place a ladder intended to help us in reaching the second story of the store-house, the dwelling of the Custom House Officer. We were to be furnished with whistles in case of alarm and arms to defend ourselves should we receive a check. The crossing should be made higher up than the village of Queenston placing beforehand on the other shore some of our men to form a guard.

The next day those whom we had engaged came to us a few at a time as agreed so as not to cause alarm. We made them swear solemnly to keep the greatest secrecy and I treated them with my best. However I was not willing to allow them to go out for fear of betrayal. We would be about forty or nearly so. The oath that I had administered to them had been on a spelling book which could not bind these men, legally speaking at least. Really I felt an inclination to laugh when I saw them very devoutly place their lips on these pretended gospels.

After having told them what was to be done I promised each of them ten piastres for the night. Forty piastres was the remuneration coming to one named Lambert for a large boat and twenty piastres for each additional boat.

At eight o'clock in the evening the expedition set out from Niagara for Fort George where the garrison was. The boats being all placed in the care of the sentinel he was not willing to permit us to use any of these boats which could not be used by the strict orders of the commandant after nine o'clock at night, seeing that they were on the watch for a rupture between the two countries, the embargo being already in force. The sergeant of the guard came to me and assured me that it was impossible for him to allow me to take any, but that if I wished to see the commandant he would be pleased to take me to him at once. I willingly consented to this.

It was Colonel Proctor of the 41st Régiment, who at that moment was playing a game of cards with the ladies.

I asked permission from him to take only the boats the property of the inhabitants of the town. He begged me to tell him what I wished to do. I told him quite frankly that I had need to go to bring back from the other side of the river the goods belonging to Quetton St. George of York, which the American Authorities had seized without any right reason. On receiving this reply he ordered the sergeant to allow me to take them and dismissed me wishing me complete success. The men started to take them and wrapped rags around the oars so as to decrease as much as possible the noise that they would make in the water.

Despard Chinic and I in order to encourage and stimulate them in the accomplishment of the serious task before them gave our men to each a half glass of rum.

As there was a blockhouse at the bottom of the bank where we were on the edge of the river, I asked the sentinel if he was willing to rent me a long ladder of which we had need. He doubting nothing agreed without hesitation to this demand.

At eleven o'clock at night all being ready in complete darkness, we were all well armed for it would amount to nothing less than hanging in a few days if we should be discovered and arrested.

It was a quarter past twelve when we landed and started for the store house in question after having arranged every thing so as not to be exposed to a surprise. Arrived near this building the ladder with which we had provided ourselves was placed at the edge of the opening of the second story. I wished to go up first, followed by Despard and Chinic. Be sure of it my good readers I would not have given two sous for my life at that moment, for in presenting myself at the opening, I was quite exposed to be shot in the head by the Custom House Officer if never the less he was waiting for this night visit. Happily he was sleeping quite soundly. Without any noise we advanced towards his bed pistol in hand and ready to use it if needed. The lantern was half open to allow him to see that we were armed. On opening his eyes he realized his terrible situation and sitting up he implored us not to kill him and that he was ready to deliver up to us the goods of the Englishman, without hesitation which we summarily required.

Immediately I placed the gag in his mouth with which I had furnished myself so that he could not cry out. After having securely bound his hands we left him under the care of one of the men and we went down to the lower story of the building where we found the goods for which we were searching.

At the understood signal (agreed upon) one of the boats came without noise to the wharf. The goods of M. St. George were placed there as many as it could contain and others followed until there was nothing more in the building. Returning to Queenston all these goods were placed in a building which was protected by a blockhouse in which there were a score of soldiers.

The men returned to Niagara, but not without some fear, for the river is in some places rather narrow. The same day the American government sent out a proclamation offering a reward of a thousand dollars to him who would bring dead or alive any of those who had taken part in this criminal expedition, but this offer remained a dead letter. After paying the men and thanking them, I went to York to announce the good news to M de St. George, who had returned home. I met him by chance with an officer near Fort Rouellard (Rouille). On meeting me he turned pale as death. "What! is it you, but whence do you come," cried he. "Do not be at all uneasy" said I to him, "all your goods detained by the Americans are saved and under English protection." The pleasure of this good man need not be doubted, "Sir this is Governor Gore," I eagerly saluted him with all the deference possible. Learning that I was somewhat uneasy and afraid of what might result he reassured me and made me understand that the government would not give me up to the Americans even though I should be recognized as one of the promoters of this hazardous expedition on the neighboring territory for it was an affair of contraband nothing more. All the same the following year war being declared it gave to M. St. George a fortune of a hundred thousand louis. This was the greatest feat of my life discharging towards my protector a real debt of gratitude which I owed him, I would not like to repeat it too often.

THE WAR OF 1812.

De Boucherville describes vividly the affair at Brownston, the taking of Detroit, the defeat of Barclay, the battle of Moravian Town, Death of Tecumseh, the retreat of Proctor. I quote a passage in which a name familiar to Niagara people is mentioned from only such parts of this long narrative as are connected with our neighborhood have I translated, although the whole is interesting, especially as told by other eyes than of our neighborhood.

"I must explain that before the battle there had set out several wives of officers from the place where we were camped for the Moravian Village and there took a large birch bark canoe to take them to Oxford. The battle lost we set out to the same place. Without losing time we set out in our canoe, that of the ladies pre-

ceded us by about an hour. The day was dark and disagreeable. The wind blew violently accompanied by a very cold rain. The river LaTranche or Thames which we were ascending is very narrow and the bottom all bristling with trunks of trees which make navigation very dangerous for a birch bark canoe. I tried to learn the names of the ladies but nobody knew them. All that I could learn was that they were the wives of officers who were prisoners and that from Oxford they were going to Toronto by wagons. Gradually we were approaching their canoe, when about a gunshot off, piercing cries came to our ears, the canoe nearly torn open by the trunk of a tree commenced to leak, all were faced by almost inevitable death. The miserable cowards who were rowing instead of doing everything possible to assist these poor ladies on the point of drowning, hastened toward the shore which they gained in a short time. We were boiling with rage and our indignation was at its height. Making superhuman efforts so to say we gained in the twinkling of an eye the scene of the disaster. Never could I forget the supplications of one of these unfortunates who ceased not asking us to save her young child which she held in her arms. This is what I did, and the mother also on reaching them and placed them in our canoe. M. Voyer also lifted out another who was also placed beside her companion. There still remained one more to be saved, but we were over loaded and in peril of sinking at the slightest movement on our part. What could we do? This lady was gifted with singular courage and this was what saved her, she clung to the canoe which was soon towed by us to the land. The gratitude which these unfortunate ladies expressed may be understood, it is needless to mention it. However, none of their goods were lost, for the canoe did not sink although it was full of water, the men mended the boat and were soon ready. The ladies although saved from ship wreck would not escape the danger from illness from their damp clothes, but the men would not allow them to stop to dry them, but ordered them into the canoe without delay.

At ten at night we thought it prudent to camp for the night. We decided not to light a fire for fear of attracting attention. The most profound silence reigned everywhere, but we soon heard the sound of hatchets cutting wood and found the men sitting round a fire, but the ladies at a distance with their clothes still damp, the little child on its mother's knees all weeping bitterly. The mother was not more than 19 years of age, the others a little older. We made a fire for them returned to our camp, took them a little port

wine, sugar, tea, bread, etc., boiled water made them tea and they welcomed us as their saviours and we took farewell of them. The next day when we reached Oxford, we found that the ladies were in one of the houses, having preceded us about an hour.

When near the Grand River we knew that we were out of reach of the enemy. When we arrived a man clad in blue with scarlet collar mounted on a tall horse appeared. At first he seemed to us to be an American dragoon, but having addressed me in English to ask if I had any knowledge of the defeat of the 41st regiment, I saw that he was not one. He then asked anxiously if we had any knowledge of ladies attached to General Proctor's army. "Yes," said I, "Major Muir's wife is on the way with her children in a wagon and perhaps arrived at Oxford yesterday with several other ladies in a canoe." I related to him the accident which had happened at which he seemed very much agitated. "Was there among them a very young woman with an infant?" he asked eagerly "Those are precisely those whom I saved" I replied. "My God," cried he. "that is my daughter and her child." He shed tears and added that he was going to their assistance. "Gentlemen," he said, "give me your names that I may always remember you." When I told him my name he said, "What! are you the son of the Hon. Amable de Boucherville? For me I am William Claus, the superintendent of the Indians in this part of Upper Canada. Go if you please, lodge at my house and tell Mrs. Claus who you are and you will be made welcome. She is the daughter of Capt. Hale of the 41st Regiment. Never, never can I forget you." He set off then galloping in the direction of Oxford.

As Mrs. Muir, the wife of the Major, had set out in a wagon before us with all her family, we had the pleasure of finding her in York. I must say, in passing, that it is extremely rare to meet women as brave as courageous as she. Without hesitating she took a carriage alone without a driver with her young children, travelled a distance of a dozen or fifteen leagues in which there were no dwellings, but where were ravines difficult to pass through, hills to ascend, in war time when Indians frequented the woods to scalp those whom they met. I can not speak too highly of the courage of this extraordinary woman.

"During my stay here I went to see Mrs. Claus to whom I told the incident of the Thames river and the interview I had had with her husband Colonel Claus. She overwhelmed me with thanks and begged me to bring my two companions who received a gracious welcome and begged us to stay at her home till the arrival of her husband, but this we were unable to do."

In 1815 he describes his return to York having visited his home.

"In passing Niagara I halted to see the ruins caused by the war from Fort George to Fort Erie. The spectacle was sad. The eye fell on nothing but burned homes, devastated fields, demolished fortifications, forest burned and blackened. There could be nothing more painful to see. In passing Queenston I went to the spot where our brave General Brock fell with his not less brave Aid de Camp McDonnell. It was in the corner of a garden of a man named Secord, at the foot of the hill. At Fort Erie I went to examine the old English Fort where the preceeding year had perished a great number of our soldiers of the 8th Regiment and of Watteville by a disastrous explosion. All these brave men had been buried in the neighborhood and I paid a pious visit to their tombs.

Since the reference to Col. Wm. Claus was found in the Boucherville diary, a pathetic letter has been found in Col. Cruikshank's Documentary History. Vol. VIII, to the death of his son, wounded in the battle of Chrysler's Farm.

Col. Wm. Claus to Lt. Wm. Claus, jr.

York, U. C., 11th May, 1814

My Dear William,

After a lapse of upwards of two years we have had the happiness to learn of you in a letter from the governor, to Mr Cameron of this place. He mentions having heard of you being in London, and from that gone to Holland, and being well all of which affords us as much happiness as our present situation allows for from our recent losses in the death of two of our dear children, happiness cannot be our lot. Long since I wrote to you of the death of my beloved Baby Anna Bella and in December of the death of your brother Daniel. About the 12th of December we understood that he was still living and your mother, myself and Julia left this immediately for the place where he lay wounded (Crysler's) about 300 miles below this, but it was the will of Providence that we should not see him alive. He died on the 10th December after suffering amputation twice. When here in the summer he was so ill that his life was despaired of but as soon as he recovered a little he would join the regiment which was ordered to Kingston from the lines near Niagara. He was so ill that Col. Plenderleath ordered him into his own quarters to be under cover, but the next day he went to the field with his regiment having the command of Captain Nairne's company

who was ill and at the moment the charge was made he received a grape shot in the ankle and lay in the field till the action was over, as it was fought in ploughed fields you may judge what a wretched situation he must have been in it having rained several days before. At night his poor little limb was taken off below the knee and my letters spoke of his doing well which prevented my going down with your mother. Had he had her tender care he might have been saved. I have been told that care was not taken of him and had it not been for his faithful servant he would have wanted for many things; he was put into a small room with nine men of the 89th who were wounded. We had had heard flattering accounts, but after we had left Kingston we heard of his melancholy fate, we continued our journey and had him taken up and every respect paid to so dear and dutiful a son, had him laid out and recommitted to his grave in a double coffin, as it is my intention to remove his remains to Niagara when time will allow.

I
"Ducit Amor Patriæ."

Niagara Historical Society

No. 21

Historic Buildings

The Centennial—An old Canadian Fort.

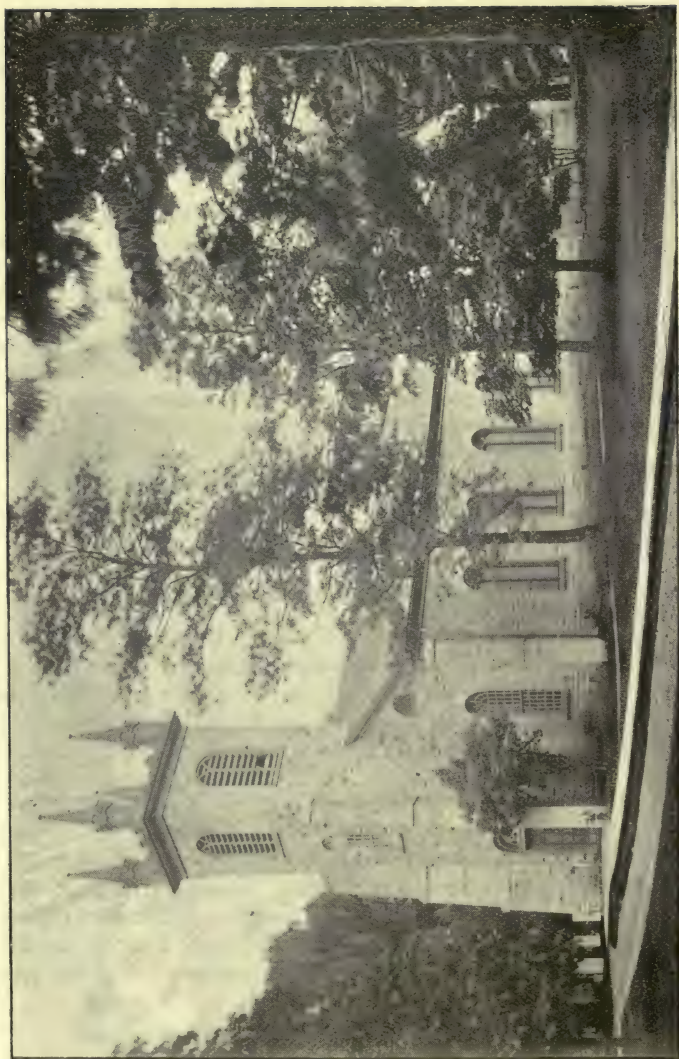
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ST. MARK'S CHURCH, NIAGARA.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Written on the Centenary of St. Mark's Church, Niagara

— By —

THE REV. J. C. GARRETT.

DEDICATION.

To all who have in any way been related to Old St. Mark's, wherever found
to-day, these lines are respectfully dedicated.

Hail ! all Hail ! dear old St. Mark's !
We greet thee joyfully, and well
Upward thy praise. As sky-larks
Sing, o'er field and wooded dell,
Far up in heaven's own blue,
We, too, would sing thy fame,
And tell abroad thy name
Of worth and honor true.
Ring ! Ring ! Loud and merry bell !
And thou, great organ, thunder too !
Wide open every swell !
Join every voice anew,
Out on the morning air, to tell
Thy story true and well,
On this thy day Centennial !

THE CENTENNIAL.

I.

O sacred pile ! Thine age thou bearest well !
 Over Niagara's harbor, at Ontario's head,
 Between Forts George and Mississauga dread,
 A hundred years thou hast stood sentinel.
 Where, standing still, as beacon on a hill,
 Far out from haven, thy square tower we view ;
 Above whose summit, higher rising still,
 Waves in the breeze our flag—Red, White and Blue—
 For Churchmen true are loyal everywhere ;
 Who to the State gave being, ever bear
 Upon their hearts its interests with a will.
 Nor loyalty, if in thy precincts fair
 It be not found : to king and country true,
 Our sires, than power, or fame, or glittering gold,
 Honor esteemed, which must to country hold
 Their sons and thine, and other loves dispel,
 By ties of living and the bonds of dead.

II.

Grand old St. Mark's ! he treads on hallowed ground,
 Who over thy gates' threshold sets his foot ;
 For all around thy witnesses, though mute,
 By life and death its sacredness profound
 Proclaim. Blended in thee is found the dust
 Of soldier brave and sailor bold, the wise,
 Poet, patriot, priest and humbler just,
 Waiting the day and call again to rise.
 Rest they together in a peace most true,
 In hidden spot or place more clear to view ;
 'Neath Christian sign, or heathen urn or crust
 Of marble pale, which tastes of times devise,
 That yet a coming time could never suit.
 But yet what matters such, when loves entwine,
 And rise beyond the shade of earthly sign,
 And but the clay lies resting 'neath the mound ?

III.

If there be place, within our earth's confines
 Than other place more sacred, sweet and pure,

(No other's more of love and honor sure,
 How far soever we may stretch the lines),
 It is this place, where, from turmoil secure,
 Our simple praises rise an upward stream,
 Till glows the heart, as when the captives dream
 Of lands, where freedom's sun forever shines ;
 And when the heavenly mysteries are spread,
 Aged by Aged to God's board is led—*

Most saintly men, whose earthly duty done,
 Look towards the land of never-setting sun—
 In verity, it makes thee sweetly seem
 The gate of heaven and pathway to our Head.
 While all around us lie, in peaceful sleep
 Our best beloved, who used with us to keep
 Sad vigil and the joyful holy-day ;
 Whose souls o'er Jordan winged from us away.
 That they some foretaste of that joy might reap,
 Which we with them to share both hope and pray.
 Sweetness itself thou art ! Thy life in Him
 We prove in prayer, in praise, and rite ; though dim
 Our view, our faith is clear, and brighter love.
 And prayer thus joined to solemn chant and hymn,
 In thee below, we rise to things above :
 Our treasure there, though still our hearts are here ;
 Yet our affection is as sure on high ;
 For love of thee foreshadows as we move,
 The coming love, for which we often sigh,
 Which shall be ours, when we have victory won ;
 And from each face Himself shall wipe last tear—
 The God so distant, yet, in Christ, more nigh
 Than even thou, the fabric held so dear !

*(In the third canto, beginning with the ninth line, reference is made to two venerable, retired clergymen, Canon Arnold, late rector of Fort Erie, and Doctor Ker, for years the church's devoted and beloved missionary to Gaspé. The former, nearly ninety years of age, and some ten years older than Dr. Ker, was hale and hearty ; the latter, less active and, in fact, grown feeble, found it much less easy to get about. This gave Canon Arnold the opportunity of taking the arm of his clerical brother and assisting him in going to and from the table of the Lord. It was always to the writer and others a very affecting sight.)

IV.

High on the bank, 'mid beauteous setting
 Of feathery willow, chestnut-tree and pine,
 By which the river flows, as if forgetting
 Its leap sublime ; its seething, swirling, fretting ;
 Its rush and roar, adown the steep decline ;
 The deep and massy goblet, never quailed,
 Held in His hidden hand, Who made and lined
 It of a russet hue, with gold unfin'd ;
 And yet around which demons oft have laughed,
 If helpless victim drawn adown its shaft
 To them give joy, whose depths we cannot sound ;
 Within whose lips the water, bright blue-green,
 With foam-flecked surface as each age has seen,
 Must wind and whirl as though the gods had spoon
 Deep plunged therein, and stirred in turn from e'en
 Till midnight, then to morn, anon to noon,
 And yet to night again—repeating round
 And round within its awful circle's bound :
 Anon in sober majesty to flow,
 In stately grandeur now its way to find
 Into Ontario's arms, which round it twine,
 As if, at length, embrace of mother sweet.
 Returning child, after adventurous feat,
 With welcome eager, happily did greet ;
 Of both the love and life—so it appears—
 To make complete and back on thee to throw
 Their happiness, in such bright, golden glow
 As rests on faces which have done with tears,
 Thou hast been placed Centurion of years.

V.

Away down yonder, at thy feet below,
 Where breezes raise the swell, and onward waft
 Beyond the bar, where danger's stealthiest
 Steps pursue, to rob us of our very best
 As to their sorrow our poor hearts well know—
 For by the door we read their tale of woe—
 On the lake's heaving bosom may be seen,
 Between and on some white and foamy crest,
 Like silvered fold on robe of pale blue-green,
 Well manned by such as little know of fears,
 All hidden now, anon each one appears,

The fisher-boats ; beyond which, farther far,
 Curling from funnel of great steaming craft,
 A wide diffused feather hangs abaft
 Where it ascends, spreading away behind
 A long grey streamer floating on the wind.
 And other ships, with sails on every spar,
 On which beat hearts of many an honest tar,
 Swiftly they speed, some haven sweet to find,
 Saluting passers-by with mirthful cheers,
 Anigh the harbour and within the bay,
 And thou dost watch them, near and far away,
 As still thou standest this Centennial Day.

VI.

These on the water. On the sandy beach,
 With unprotected feet and pail and spade,
 And dresses above knees to readier wade,
 Near by and all the sandy shore along,
 Their little ships securely held to sail,
 The children play ; while fishers mend their net
 And reel it up, with whistling and gay song
 To help. Where find more happy, gleeful throng ?
 Their cheeks like roses of a brownish shade,
 Laid on a groundwork soft as peach's bloom,
 And eyes, like jewels in some setting pale,
 Outflashing joy without a shade of gloom—
 Roses and eyes are they, a prize to get !
 And now their shouts and laughter our ears reach,
 Of innocence, the joyful sound and speech ;
 In their sweet hearts for guile is yet no room ;
 A hundred years here passing, looking yet,
 Continued, still is going on thy tale.

VII.

But landward look ! See lying all around,
 As with their fragrance all the air is fraught,
 So sweet and peaceful on enchanted ground,
 Peach-tree and vine, quince, plum and apricot,
 Pear-tree and apple, all everywhere abound.
 The early violet, late forget-me-not,
 June rose and autumn, too ; laburnum's gold,
 Accacia purply fair, and other blow
 Follow along, until the spring is old,

Of deeper hue or white as driven snow,
 Bringing such thoughts as prove, though it be cold,
 Love ever lives, and needs but cherishing,
 Amidst which standing, thou time-honored pile,
 Thy life sublime still by them nourishing,
 The pride of which to our cheeks brings a glow ;
 Inanimate indeed, yet living all the while,
 As to and fro in group and single file,
 Men come and go, or swiftly or but slow ;
 And whither ? Who can tell us ? Who can know ?
 Living to-day—to-morrow perishing !
 Yet still thou watchest the great river's flow !

VIII.

Still standest thou, and nigh as fresh and fair
 As those who, blushing, came to thee as brides
 Long years ago ; and still thy grace we laud,
 Though faded theirs. Scene of many a story
 Within thy sacred precincts has been viewed :
 In days of peaceful worship naught divides
 From thy true use ; yet did presumptuous dare,
 In day of war, in other nation's name,
 To claim thy shelter, and to change thy use,
 And desecrate surrounding tombs, nor shame
 To feel. Fragrant thine aisles of flowers there strewed.
 'Neath mourners' feet and feet of those who glory
 Bore—a throng of youth mature and hoar—
 Who came, who went, who yet return no more,
 Though ears in listening attitude have waited,
 Are waiting still, to hear them as of yore,
 Hoping they homeward travel though belated,
 Again to get the greeting of fond love—
 The greeting sweet to give them in return ;
 And eyes, too, strain out to the distant dim,
 While prayer goes upward to the throne above ;
 For, while life lasts, the holy fire must burn
 On love's high altar, and desire shall hymn,
 Each day, its fondness forth, then upward turn,
 In hopeful prayer unto the ear of Him
 Who heareth ever, Whose best name is Love,
 In Whom, though severed, yet are all related.
 Even now thy sacred walls and well-trod floor—
 Holy to us because of those who trod
 Thereon, who rest in peace to-day with God—

Re-echo still each footstep to our ear ;
 Re-echo, too, in tones the while subdued,
 The lessons taught of truth and fortitude.
 Which make the burdens, that we still must bear,
 The easier borne ; re-echo, too, the prayer—
 Common to us as to them in their day—
 Whose influence lives, though they have passed away ;
 And principles, by which our sires imbued—
 Like them to be, we well may hope and pray—
 Made them, what now they ever shall appear,
 Men that were MEN, whose bright, unsullied fame
 Makes it our gladness to extol their name !
 Yes, here they lived, and moved, and were endued
 By that which only can be power—the fear
 Of God—which them to Him, this land their king,
 As truth itself made true ; whose honor ring
 The future ages shall, and whose high praise,
 So long as men have voice, the true shall sing ;
 Long as the sun on man shall shed his rays,
 For them thy sons to God thanksgiving raise !

IX.

The holy priests—quaint Addison, mild Creen ;
 McMurray honored sees thy present day—
 Surrounded were, as stars in heaven are seen,
 By lesser lights along the milky-way.
 Bravely they labored for the common good,
 Nor unreprouched of such as should sustain—
 Saints live not here alone on angels' food ;
 On rougher fare is fed their nobler name.
 The path of virtue is a path of pain ;
 Nor true is virtue where is never blame ;
 For blame is fostered by the vicious rude ;
 Nor lived the man who might no weakness claim,
 Whatever height in grace he did attain.
 My soul with theirs be joined, when, to the clay,
 My body has been laid, like theirs, to rest !
 Our dust, redeemed, at length shall waken blest,
 And all made pure, as Christ doth make the heart.
 To soul rejoin, as part to fitted part.
 Death, of this life, is but the crucial test—
 The final proof of our triumphal faith ;
 And thou art "found," as the apostle saith,
 "In Him," god-soul, Whose own thou surely art,

Who serve in life, and praise with latest breath.
 They having proved His love's length, height; its breadth
 And depth; the beatific vision seen;
 Ended, and well, their holy ministry—
 So well, thou art their monument, I ween !

X.

Thy youth renew, surrounded, as thou art,
 By such a host as round thee sleeping lie !
 Live still ! Connecting link for ages be,
 Of those who live, those from the body free.
 Alas ! poor mortals, we in turn must die !
 To-day lives none who saw thy welcome birth ;
 And who shall live thy final day to see ?
 Thy ended work and all completed worth ?
 Live ! Teach Thou still to all that better part
 In Him, Whose witness still thou dost abide ;
 And comfort sweet yet give to many a heart
 Before it cross death's dark and narrow firth !
 Continue, thou ! no matter what betide
 The ministers, who serve, in course, in thee !
 Live on ! For hearts be truest earthly home,
 Until to heavenly home at length they come !
 Chime thy sweet influence, afar and nigh
 From thy pure centre, 'neath the heavenly dome !
 Live, though men die—a standing proof still be
 Of Catholic faith and Christian liberty !
 Out to the world God's love in Christ still ring,
 Until it echo from each mountain side !
 Live, love and lift to every holy thing,
 And ever prove the PALACE OF THE KING.

ADDRESSED TO
AN OLD CANADIAN FORT.*

BY REV. J. C. GARRETT.

Tell us, ye broken walls, speak out, ye fallen stones,
The story of that past which time doth shroud—
Swift wrecking time, which, deaf to all your groans,
By storm and tempest, sunshine, cloud,
Did scarify your body, without trowel,
Did cleave from your high head unflinching brow,
So nobly borne, in times both fair and foul,
Tell us, did war or peace your spirit bow ?

Brave sons of France were they, the sea who crossed,
By aid of Aborigines you reared !
How was it then their cause and yours was lost,
When face of foeman you had never feared ?
When through the forest scarce a track was made,
And wily Indian must your soldiers guide,
Made offered chance his remnant honour fade ?
And did he sell you to the other side ?

Who were the men that, from your summit, tore
The three-barred flag, which there so proudly waved ?
I reckon, every stone with hallowed gore,
Of those who faced as guns and cannon raved,
Which true hearts for their King and country pour,
Was all bespattered, ere that standard fell,
And they, who it sustained, the fight gave o'er,
Who fought to lose both gallantly and well

*Fort Chambly, a military post on the river Richelieu, was originally built of wood by M. de Chambly, a retired captain of the regiment of Carignan Salieres, in 1665. It was often attacked by the Iroquois, was afterwards rebuilt of stone in 1771. In 1775 was captured by the Americans, but retaken in 1776. Its eventful history is thus vividly and picturesquely described as attacked in turn by French, Indian, British, American. The Rector of St. Mark's with such a subject writes sympathetically, ministering as he does in an historic church.

J. C.

While rose the prayer as mass at noon was sung,
 Or vesper song at even filled the air,
 As bell, thrice tolled, most solemnly was rung,
 Did rite, religious, augur dark despair ?
 If Holy Christ down on your altar came,
 Making its tabernacle throne divine,
 How dared the passion of heretic fame,
 By weapons carnal, grace like this outshine ?

So strange it seems while looking at you now,
 That with such presence effort all proved vain ;
 Eternal strength and yours, so joined, allow
 Such misdirected circumstantial train,
 To culminate in climax of such doom,
 As, scarred and broken, left you desolate ;
 Of perished love and cherished hate the tomb
 As well as monument ; alas ! the fate !

Yet, better was it, after all, that change,
 Through struggle, costly, came at weary length.
 Which mingled in a peace, both great and strange.
 The elements, which, blended, made the strength,
 That needs not, now, protector's help from you,
 But on your great decrepitude can look,
 And feel from former terror freedom true,
 And you as harmless as the near-by brook.

More lovely in your ruined fallen state,
 Than when in pride your cruel cannon roared,
 In hurling forth their sanguinary fate
 On hearts as true as ever wielded sword :
 The drowsy kine, asleep upon your floor,
 Young swallows, peeping forth from many a nest,
 Make truer beauty, than when warrior bore,
 Within your walls, in pride of rank, plumed crest.

Hard by, in yonder mound, now sleep the dead,
 Through whose veins swiftly coursed the martial fire ;
 And worthy foemen, who of each had dread
 Have long forgotten their unholy ire :
 Their dust together rests, so well combined
 That none could tell that they had ever fought
 Against each other, nor can be defined
 Relic of friend or foe in that green spot.

Where emblem of the Christ each way an arm
 Spreads, as in benediction, over all,
 Assurance that no swift-winged, dread alarm
 Can back to earthly carnage ever call :
 Your ruin is, for them, blest monument ;
 For us, the pledge of an united love,
 In a true peace, which never shall be rent—
 The eagle pinioned 'neath the outspread dove.

Nought say you ; yet your silence is loud speech :—
 So loud that o'er the din of rapids' roar,
 In soul, is heard the lesson that you teach ;
 Trusting time cometh, when vile war no more
 Shall make the need of fortress high and strong,
 When hand of brother in a brother's gore
 No more shall be imbrued. God grant the long,
 Sweet peace—the blissful evermore !



PULPIT AND ORGAN, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TWO FRONTIER CHURCHES.

BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

A paper read before the Canadian Institute at Niagara on the 2nd of July, 1890, and re-printed by permission.

It ought to be an interesting and instructive task to trace the history of these two churches of Niagara, St. Mark's and St. Andrew's, dating almost a century back, the one 1792 the other 1794, and see how many links in the history of our town and even of our country can be filled in from those records, which give an ever shifting kaleidoscope of different nationalities, of pioneer life, of military occupation, of the red man, Britain's faithful ally ; of the poor slave here for the first time by any nation freed by legal enactment, of strenuous efforts for religious liberty by appeals to Governor and Queen, of sweet church bells, of booming cannons and blazing rooftrees.

The often-repeated sneer that Canada has no history has been easily refuted in the case of our eastern provinces, with their store of French chivalry and Saxon force, of missionary zeal and Indian barbarities, of fortresses taken and re-taken, but still the phrase lingers with regard to Ontario. Surely we in this Niagara Peninsula lack nothing to disprove a statement which, to their shame, many among us allow to pass as if it were a truth. When we think that within the last two centuries four races have here fought for empire, that within sight of us are traces of the adventurous La Salle, who traversed thousands of miles by sea and land to perish so miserably on the banks of the river of his search ; when we think of this spot as an Indian camping ground, of the lilies of France yielding to our flag even before Wolfe's great victory, of the landing here of loyal men driven from their homes of plenty to hew out in the forests of this new land a shelter under the flag they loved, of invasion, and three years of bitter strife, surely we have a right to say we have a history.

In my attempt to sketch the story of these two churches I have an ample store of very different materi-

als, a picturesque grey stone church with projecting buttresses and square tower peeping through the branches of magnificent old trees, many tablets inside and out, tombstones hacked and defaced by the rude hand of war, an old register dating back to 1792, kept with scrupulous neatness, all these in the one case; in the other, in the old volume which lies before me, the interesting business records of almost a century from 1794, if not of so romantic a nature, still shewing the sterling metal of this people, telling of bright days and dark days, of prosperity and adversity, of lightning stroke and tornado, as well as of "conflagration pale," of patient and strenuous efforts by appeals to Governor and Queen from this, almost the first Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada. It may be questioned if any other churches in our land can show such interesting records.

Now, that the modern tourist has invaded our quiet town and learned of the beauties with which we are so familiar, I am always pleased to remember that as a child I loved and admired St. Mark's, that it was my ideal of an old English parish church, and churchyard, and in those days the tourist had not come to tell us what to admire. When the late lamented Dead Stanley visited St. Mark's he said, "this is a piece of old England, do not allow it to be altered." The register of St. Mark's is unique in this particular, that in almost a century that has elapsed there have been only three incumbents, one with a record of 37 years, another 27, the third, the Rev. Archdeacon McMurray, by whose courtesy I have had access to this record, of thirty-four years.* Its value is shown by the fact that permission was obtained some years since to copy all the earlier pages, and this has been placed in the archives of the Historical Society of the City of Buffalo.* The Rev. Mr. Addison must have had a vein of quiet humor, as shewn by the quaint remarks interpolated here and there alike at baptism, wedding or burial. He was evidently a scholar and a lover of books, for his library of sev-

* The present rector, Rev. J. C. Garrett, now Rural Dean, has been in office (in 1911) twenty-three years.

* From 1792 to 1830 has been copied by the present writer and was printed in vol. 3 of the Ontario Historical Society's publications.

eral hundred volumes, now in the possession of the Church would bring from far and near the lover of rare and curious old books. Here is a Breeches Bible and Prayer Book in which prayer is offered for Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., and in dull dusky leather many rare and valuable books to rejoice the heart of the bibliomaniac.

The first entry is "Aug. 23, 1792, Henry Warren, bachelor, to Catherine Aglow, spinster. Aug. 24th, Capt. James Hamilton, to Louisa, his wife." The remark appended to this tells a tale of a new country. "They had been married by some commanding officer or magistrate and thought it more decent to have the office repeated. "April 12, 1794, William Dixon, bachelor, to Charlotte Adlem, spinster. May 15, Col. John Butler of the Rangers buried, my patron." Here is a pathetic entry, "July, 1794, buried a child of a poor stranger called Chambers. Sept. 9, buried a soldier surfeited by drinking cold water. Baptisms, Sept. 3, Cloe, a mulatto. Married, John Jacks and Rose Moore, negroes." These must have come to their new homes slaves, but to the honor of Canada, be it said, by Act of a Parliament which sat within sight of this spot, declared free long before Britain by many a hard fought struggle in the House of Commons made her chattels free, or our neighbors by the unstinted pouring out of millions, and of a more costly treasure of tears and blood, did the same. The next entry tells of the time when this was the capital: "Buried, an infant child of the Atty.-Gen.'s servant; and Oct. 10th, R. B. Tickell buried," and the comment on some to us never to be explained tragedy, "Alas he was starved." "Sept. 24th, White, the butcher from England, and an Indian child." It is noticeable that the rector must have been indefatigable in his exertions, for we find him baptizing at 12 Mile Creek, 20 Mile Creek, 40 Mile Creek, Ancaster, Fort Erie, St. Catharines, Head of the Lake, Chippawa, Grantham, Falls, York, Long Point. On these occasions, and when people came from long distances to Niagara, there are often a great many baptisms recorded on the one day, the comment of "riper years," shewing many besides children were baptized. June 24th, 1700, occurs a well-known name. "Baptism, Allan Napier McNabb, from York," as also occur the names of Ridout, Givens, Macaulay from the same place

"Buried,——, worn out by excess at the age of 59. Baptized, Amos Smith, of riper years. Buried, old Mr. Doudle. Baptized, 1801, David, son of Isaac, a Mohawk Indian. Buried, 1802, Cut Nose Johnson, a Mohawk chief. Poor old Trumper, Capt. Pilkington's gardener." These slight descriptive terms show a human interest, a kind heart, a humorous vein. It is remarkable that in all the early notices of baptisms, there is nothing but the name and those of the father and mother; after some time come notices of god-mothers, and in 1806 this fuller notice: "May 3rd, Eliza Ann Marie Vigoreux, daughter of Capt. Henry, Royal Engineers, and Eliza, godfather Rev. Louis Vigoreux." Here is the name of one who justly or unjustly received much blame in the war. "Baptism, Nov. 20th, 1808, Augustus Margaret Firth, daughter of Col. Henry Proctor, commandant of the 41st Regiment, and Elizabeth. Married, Dec. 11th, 1807, Lieut. Wm. Proctor, brother of Col. Henry Proctor, commanding at Fort George, to Joan Crooks. Nov., 1807, John Conrad Gatman, an old German. Buried, 1810, Master Taylor of 100th Regiment, killed by lightning. Old Amen Misner, May 5th, 1812. Married, Thomas McCormack, bachelor, to Augusta Jarvis, spinster."

Here is the brief record of the hero of Upper Canada who did so much by wise counsels, prompt action, and undaunted courage, to save our country and repel the invader; who, galloping away in the early morning, was brought back by his companions in arms in sorrow and gloom, a corpse. "Oct. 16th, 1812, burials, Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, Col. John McDonald, they fell together at Queenston, and they were buried together in the north-east bastion of Fort George." In the Buffalo paper, in which some of these were copied, occurs the rather astonishing and not easily to be understood statement "we now approach the period of the second war of independence." How an armed invasion of a peaceful neighboring country can be called a war of independence by the invader is an unsolved mystery. Also referring to the burning of our town by the Americans, before evacuating our territory, these words occur:—"In one of the engagements between the opposing forces St. Mark's took fire and all but the solid stone wall was consumed." How differently can be described the same event by different people.

During the time of the occupation of the town by the Americans from May to December, the notices go on in St. Mark's register, but it may be noted that there are no marriages except those of two Indian chiefs, thus recorded: "Mohawk chief Capt. Norton,* to his wife Catherine, I think on 27th July, 1813, when she was baptized, and Jacob Johnson, another Mohawk chief was married to his wife Mary on 21st August this year. Buried, July 17th, Col. C. Bishop, died of his wounds. As this brave young soldier was buried at Lundy's Lane, Mr. Addison must have been called on to ride all these miles to perform this service. The next item gives us another glimpse of warfare. "On the day on which the engagement between Sir James Yeo and Commander Chauncey took place on the lake, our dear friend Mrs. McNabb was buried in Mr. Servos' burying ground, supposed to be 29th September, 1813." This, history gives as the 28th Sept., but it is evident that during this exciting period some of the entries have been made from memory. Here is an entry which shows that though Parliament had been removed, Niagara was preferred as a burial place to York: "19th June, 1816 — Buried, George Lane, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod." "Married, 1817, Rev. Wm. Samson, minister of Grimsby, to Maria Nelles. Buried, 1819, James Rogers, innkeeper," and the remark, "a bad profession for any but very sober men." Sept. 23rd, 1822, Poor Old Hope Feb. 23rd—Baptized, Agnes Strachan, daughter of Hon. Dr. J. Strachan, Rector of York, and Ann his wife." Here may be seen the names of most of the Regiments that have been quartered here, 41st 8th King's, 100th, 99th, 70th, Sappers and Miners. Of these we still find traces in buttons picked up at Fort George with these numbers.

Rev. Mr. Addison was military chaplain for many years. In 1810 we find another name as performing baptisms in that capacity. The last entry in this hand is 1827, in tremulous characters signed instead of full name, "R. A." And here, in another hand, is recorded the burial of this venerable man, whose zeal, piety and kindness of heart we have seen told all unwittingly in these pages: "Oct. 9th, 1829—The Rev. Robert Addison departed this life on the 6th, in the 75th year of his

*Capt. Norton was originally from Scotland, but learned the Indian language and followed their customs.

age." On the outside wall of the church is a large tablet to his memory, and inside another with this inscription :—

"In memory of Rev. Robt. Addison, first missionary in this district of the venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. He commenced his labors in 1742, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, he was enabled to continue for 37 years. Besides his stated services as minister of St. Mark's in the town, he visited and officiated in different parts of this and adjoining districts until other missionaries arrived. He was born in Westmoreland, England. 'Remember them which have the rule over you.' "

The Church was consecrated in 1828, on Sunday, Aug. 3rd, by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles James, brother of the Earl of Galloway, and Lord Bishop of Quebec, in the presence of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., his staff, and other dignitaries. Morning prayer was said by Rev. Robt. Addison, the lesson and litany by Rev. Robert Creen, the assistant minister, the Bishop preaching.

So far, I have not met with any documentary evidence* to show exactly when the church was built, or how long in process of construction. The new part can be plainly seen forming the cross, while the nave containing the tower is the old part, as shown by the color of the stone. The pulpits, curiously carved, have the date 1843.

Before the church was built, the congregation seems to have met in the Court House, near the site of the present one, and in the interval during and after the war in the Old Indian Council Chamber, afterwards used as a hospital, lately burned down. This last, with the buildings known as Butler's Barracks, was not burned with the rest of the town, as the British troops were reported to be entering, and they were thus saved. Here are two letters brought to my notice by our distinguished litterateur, Mr. Wm. Kirby, which have been lying forgotten, and now after seventy years throw a flood of light, giving us information unexpected, as it is invaluable, and which, through the kindness of the Rev. Archdeacon McMurray, I have been allowed to copy

*Since obtained. See our pamphlet 18, Early History of St. Mark's.

They were written by Col. Wm. Claus to Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stuart, asking assistance from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Niagara, U. C., Jan. 18th, 1818

"Anxious that something should be done towards rebuilding our church, which in the winter of 1813 was unfortunately destroyed by the enemy at the time our town was burnt. I would not take this freedom if there appeared the most distant prospect or steps taken to make it even in a state that we could attend Divine Service, but during this season it is hardly possible to attend. It remains in the state the Commissariat put it in for the purpose of storing provisions in after we repossessed ourselves of the frontier, with the trifling addition of a temporary reading desk and gallery for the troops. Your Lordship saw the state it was in last summer. Nothing whatever has been done or likely to be done. It is not even weather-proof. The church was made use of in 1812 as an hospital for the wounded. We were deprived of our all and have barely the means of getting covering for ourselves and families, to which must be attributed the melancholy state the church remains in," &c., &c.

The next letter is dated Niagara, 20th Sept., 1820, and first speaks of the visit formerly paid and goes on thus: "It may not be amiss to recapitulate. Previous to war of 1812 the small congregation of Niagara erected at their own expense a church which cost £1200 cy. After its destruction by fire, application was made in 1816 to His Majesty's Government for some aid towards putting it into a state to perform Divine Service in, when His Majesty was graciously pleased to order £500 stg., which has been received and applied, but falls short of accomplishing our wish. Our congregation are too poor to expect much from them. From their living within gunshot of the enemy's lines, they suffered the loss of all they possessed, burnt or plundered of everything, and they had really not yet recovered their misfortunes from the late unhappy events," &c., &c.

The answer to this letter, dated 25th Dec., 1820, mentions that the Society had lately placed money in the hands of the Bishop of Quebec for aid in building churches and refers writer to him.

The churchyard is very interesting and also unique,

for here may be traced the rifle pits constructed during the war. The church was used by both armies, for after the battle of Queenston Heights it was used as a hospital for our wounded, then by the Americans as a barracks, and again by our own commissariat. What an eventful history ! Could these stones speak, (and do they not speak eloquently of the past ?) what disputed points in our history might not be cleared up ? The lover of the curious may find many strangely pathetic and sometimes strangely grotesque lines here, the desire to be remembered being so strongly implanted in the human breast, but I only copy here those having some bearing on the history of the place.

Length of service seems to be the rule, for in the graveyard is an inscription : "In memory of John Wray, 50 years parish clerk of St. Mark's, who died at an advanced age, Oct. 6th, 1846." The oldest record is placed inside the eastern door, having been found partly covered up in the graveyard and placed here for safety. It is rudely carved and imperfectly spelled by some hand unskilled in, or all unused to such work :

LENERD BLANCK

DESeaCED

5 AUG

1782

Not many feet from the church is the large flat stone, so often visited, hacked and marred, for to such an ignoble use as a butcher's block were these sacred memorials put in 1813. The hatchet marks have almost obliterated some of the words.

"To the memory of Charles Morrison, a native of Scotland, who resided many years at Machilimacinac as a merchant, and since the cession of that post to the United States became a British subject by election ; for loyalty to his sovereign and strict integrity he was ever remarkable. He died here on his way to Montreal on the sixth day of September, 1802, aged 65."

In the porch at the north door of the older part of the church is a tablet which brings back to us the rattle of musketry and rush of foemen the day when Niagara was taken.

"In memory of Capt. M. McLelland, aged 42 years, Charles Wright and Wm. Cameron in the 25th year of their age, of the 1st Regiment of Lincoln Militia, who



VEN. ARCHDEACON McMURRAY.



REV. J. C. GARRETT.

gloriously fell on the 27th day of May, 1813; also Adjutant Lloyd of the 8th King's Regiment of Infantry.

As lurid lightnings dart their vivid light,

So poured they forth their fires in bloody fight.

They bravely fell and saved their country's cause,

They loved their Constitution, King and Laws."

The last three words, it is needless to remark, are in capital letters. In excuse for the absence of poetry in these lines, it may be said that the people of those days were too busy writing history with their swords to trouble about elaborating musical couplets or quatrains.

Here we unroll a page of history, a name handed down to obloquy by skill of the poet and the imaginative powers of the sensational writer, but no doubt Time, which rights many wrongs, will do justice to the memory of one so bitterly spoken of by American historians: when even Henry VIII. finds a justifier, we may hope to see some histories we wot of revised. The poet Campbell acknowledged his information of the subject had been incorrect, but how difficult to rectify the wrong!

"Fear God and honour the King. In memory of Col. John Butler, His Majesty's Commissioner for Indian Affairs, born in New London, Connecticut, 1728. His life was spent honorably in the service of the Crown. In the war with France for the conquest of Canada he was distinguished at the battle of Lake George, Sept., 1755, at the siege of Fort Niagara, and its capitulation 25th July, 1759. In the war of 1776 he took up arms in defence of the unity of the empire, and raised and commanded the Royal American Regiment of Butler's Rangers. A sincere Christian, as well as a brave soldier, he was one of the founders and the first patron of this parish. He died at Niagara, May, 1796, and is interred in the family burying ground near this town. Erected 1880."

Outside the eastern wall is the story of one who has been fondly remembered, for his tragic fate is recorded also inside the church on a marble tablet.

"Sacred to the memory of Capt. Copeland Radcliffe, of His Britannic Majesty's Navy, who fell whilst gallantly leading on his men to board one of the enemy's schooners at anchor off Fort Erie on the night of the 17th August, 1814." One is erected at request of bro

thers and sisters by his nephew, the other by Captain Dawes, R.N., at request of his mother. We cannot but drop a tear to the memory of a brave young sailor. Another near this, "Donald Campbell, Islay, Argyleshire, Fort Major of Fort George, died 1st Dec., 1812. Interred on west side of Garrison Gate at Fort George." Also the name of Lieut.-Col. Elliot, K.C.B., who fought in the Peninsular war, Col. Kingsmill, and a daughter of Chief Justice Sewell. In the church altogether are fifteen tablets, two in the vestibules and three on the outer walls. It may be noted that seven are to military and naval heroes, four to clergymen; five women's names are here handed down.*

Much might be said of the beauty of the spot, of the quaint pulpits and vaulted roof, of the chime of bells and the air of quiet repose, but where so many facts have to be recorded, the aesthetic and the emotional must be left for another pen or another time.

The Rev. R. Addison was succeeded in 1829 by the Rev. Thos. Green, who had been his assistant for three years. He was a well educated man from Belfast College and taught the Grammar school in town for several years, and at one time gave private lessons to many who afterwards became distinguished men. During his incumbency the transept was built and there were many gifts to the church by loving worshippers, among these the communion service by Mrs. Downs, the beautiful tablets from England by Mrs. Robt. Dickson, the bishop's chair by Hon. Wm. Dickson, the linen and font by Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Melville. The Rev. Dr. McMurray was appointed in 1856. He had been a missionary among the Indians at Sault Ste. Marie, where he married the daughter of Mr. Johnson, whose wife was the daughter of an Indian chief. During his incumbency a new organ was purchased, a chime of bells presented by Messrs. Geale and Walter Dickson, a handsome rectory erected, and previous to the centennial the church was renovated, the galleries taken down, the box pews removed and other alterations made. And the dignity of Arch-deacon was conferred. The Rev. J. C. Garrett, who had been acting curate for several years, succeeded in 1894 as rector. During his incumbency many improvements and changes have been

*At the present time, 1911, twenty-four in the church—of these eight to military, five to clergy, five to women, six to the Kingsmill family.

made, the school house enlarged, the choir is now surplised, a choir room has been built. The dignity of Rural Dean was conferred this present year, 1911.

In turning now to the history of St. Andrew's we find many places where the records seem to touch, and each to help out the other, where the story of one corresponds with the other, and again is widely different. While much attention has been attracted to the beautiful old church of St. Mark's, to which so much romance clings, from the fact that it is almost the only building now left which was not totally destroyed by the fire of 1813, very little is known of the early history of S. Andrews. The graveyard, too, is comparatively modern as all denominations used that of St. Mark's for many years. There are no old grey stones mutilated by the hand of war, no tablets in the wall, no stained glass to give that dim religious light some so much admire. The present church is a square, solid, uncompromising looking structure of brick and stone, with a belt of solemn pines on the north and west. While St. Mark's was built of solid stone, these church pioneers built of less enduring material, and thus nothing is left of the building of 1794, built on the same spot as the present church, erected sixty years ago. The history of the church is preserved in an old leather-covered book, with thick yellow paper, dated 1794, and curious glimpses are given of our country's progress. The oldest Presbyterian church in Ontario is believed to be Williamstown, 1786, which, with several others in the vicinity, was presided over by Rev. John Bethune.* This ranks next. It may easily be seen that St. Mark's had an immense advantage, with a settled clergyman, with a salary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of £200, while St. Andrew's, struggling under a load of debt for many years, with many breaks from the confusion and distress caused by the war, could only have been kept alive by the strenuous exertions of its members. We find many of the same names on the records of both churches. Some baptized in St. Mark's in the breaks in the history of St. Andrew's. Many of the residents had pews in both churches. It is interesting

*Stamford Presbyterian Church in 1791.

to note that while St. Mark's register uses the name Niagara, and Newark never occurs, St. Andrew's record uses the word Newark from 1794, and in 1802

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NIAGARA.



the name Niagara occurs. As a matter of history the name Niagara was formally resumed 1798 by Act of Parliament.

The record dates from 30th September, 1794, and

reads thus : A number of people met this day at Hind's Hotel, and resolved that "as religion is the foundation of all societies, and which cannot be so strictly adhered to without having a place dedicated solely to divine purposes, that a Presbyterian church should be erected in the town of Newark and that subscriptions for that purpose be immediately set on foot as well as for the support of a clergyman of the same persuasion." The committee consisted of John Young, Four Mile Creek, Chairman ; Ralfe Clench, Andrew Heron, Robert Kerr, Alexander Gardiner, William McLelland, Alexander Hemphill, any three to form a quorum in trivial matters, but in matters of importance the whole to be assembled. Here follows a bill of lumber, the size of the timbers required would move the wonder of our modern frames, 8x12 and 6x9. We see the size of the building to have been 46x32. No grass was allowed to grow under the feet of these pioneers, for the next day, 1st of October, follows an agreement binding them to support Rev. John Dun, promising to pay £300 for three years, £100 per year with house room, a previous copy having been made out 23rd Sept. The agreement is from 30th June for the same year, showing that they had enjoyed his services from that date. Then follows an agreement as to windows, there being sixteen with 40, 24 and 12 lights respectively. A petition to Land Board for four lots in one square 157, 158, 183, 184. By referring to a plan of the town, we see that the first church stood where the present one now stands. A copy of subscriptions for building the church, different sums subscribed from 8 shillings to £10, while the amounts promised for the support of the clergyman are about the same per year. Andrew Heron is appointed Treasurer, and "this is to be made public, as the frame is shortly expected down and the money will be wanted for the purpose of paying for the same." The whole amount subscribed at the time was £215, of which £150 is marked paid. Among the names is that of Samuel Street, £8.

Then follow receipts from Rev. John Dun of yearly salary ; plans for seating and pewing church are brought forward Sept., 1795. On March, 1796, a sexton employed for £6 N.Y. cy. On the same date pews to be let for £3 and £5 each. Here appear the names of Col.

Butler, Peter Ball, Daniel Servos, Andrew Heron for sums as high as £10. The 21 seats let this day amount to £150. The last receipt given by Mr. Dun is 8th May, 1797. His name is found afterwards among the pew-holders as he gave up the ministry and engaged in trade. The next business meeting is Sept. 2nd, 1802, when the Rev. John Young of Montreal is engaged, to have the privilege of teaching a school. The same day the thanks of the meeting are given to Mr. John McFarland for the bell which he has been pleased to present to the church. Again the seats are let and the names of William and James Crooks, John and Colin McNabb, Jas. Muirhead, the heirs of the late Col. Butler, who we find from St. Mark's register, died 1796. Then follow lists of payments for glass, putty, stoves, stove-pipes, rum for glaziers, rum for raising (2 gallons), interesting as shewing the prices then, rope for bell, "rope wetted," whatever that may mean I leave for wiser heads; covering and foundation for steeple, so that we see that the first church had a spire as well as the present; charge for ringing the bell. Accounts from 1804 to 1812, all in a peculiar large hand, the writing almost filling the line, and though so large exceedingly difficult to read. All this time, although there was considerable debt, Mr. Heron seems to have advanced money when needed. We find in 1795 a "large balance unpaid and a great deal to be done to make the church convenient and comfortable." An obligation drawn out requesting "loan of money from those who were able to loan any to this laudable purpose, that the building be not impeded."

The baptisms in this book are only from Aug., 1795, to 1802, except two daughters of A. Heron, recorded in his own peculiar hand 1809 and 1814, Nov. 27th, the latter nearly a year after the burning of the church. The baptisms are performed by the regular ministers and others called visiting ministers. One in 1792 by Rev. John McDonald from Albany, U. S. The children of Ebenezer Colver, township of Leuth, are entered as baptized in 1781, 1783 and 1791, earlier than any in St. Marks, but the performing clergyman is not mentioned, but showing that in those early days this duty was not neglected. Rev. Mr. Mars, a visiting clergyman from 1st Feb. to 14th March, 1801, baptized several. Here we find the good old word "yeoman" used.

Here is a notice which seems to show friction of some sort: "Resolved that this church is under the direction and control of the majority of the trustees and not subject to the direction of the clergyman." "Resolved that the pulpit, being part of the church, is subject to the majority of the trustees." Provision, however, seems to have been made even at that early date for their share in government, of the minority, of which our politicians may take a note. "Resolved, that in case of a division of the society the church shall be held alternately by each party, that is, one week to one party and one week to the other. The key of the church to be left at all times with the trustee residing nearest to the church in order that the majority of the trustees may know where to find it when they may see fit to admit a preacher."

In our number 18, in the extracts from the letters of Rev. R. Addison, sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, are several references to the Presbyterian Church which are interesting, and agree with our own records. Thus, on Oct. 1st, 1803, he accounts for his numbers being fewer by "the arrival of a Scotch gentleman, a Dr. Young from Montreal, by special invitation, I suppose. He is said to be a good preacher, but has the misfortune of poverty. To show the disposition of his parishioners he says that they gave 500 dollars a year, for three years, to a minister who has since turned trader, and he believes they will give him something more." This refers to Rev. Jno. Dun, 1794-1797. In June, 1804: "Two Presbyterian ministers have been licensed to marry, one of whom lives in Niagara, the other in the next township.* July 5th, 1807: It is not to be wondered at that the church goes on no faster, as almost all the settlers about Niagara are Presbyterians."

In 1804 Mr. Heron presented an account for £176 8s. 3d. lawful money U.C., inspected and approved, as also account of Mr. Young £27, also approved. Of these we shall see more as the years roll on. Resolved that in 1805 Andrew Heron be clerk. April, 1805, persons named are authorized to obtain services of a clergyman at the rate of £75 and £50 to teach 13 pupils, if he be inclined, in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. In this obligation to pay, the word dollars occurs for the first time. In 1809 the Rev. John Burns gives half his time to church, the pews to be let for one-half of that in 1796.

*No doubt Stamford.

His name is also mentioned in 1805 and appears during the years 1810-11, 16, 17, 18. He, it appears, taught the grammar school and gave part of his time to the congregation, as sometimes he is mentioned as preaching every third Sunday and sometimes every fourth.* Different efforts seem to have been made to obtain a Presbyterian of Established Church of Scotland, in 1806, communicating with Rev. Jas. McLean, of Glasgow, agreeing to pay his expenses out. He actually preached during June, July, August, the church to be open to Rev. John Burns when it did not interfere with any other engagement of Trustees. In 1809 subscriptions set on foot to finish the church. From 1812 to 1816 there are no records. No doubt the war scattered the people and broke up the congregation. Here again St. Mark's had a great advantage, a resident clergyman and a stone church, not entirely destroyed; for heavy as were the timbers of St. Andrew's, they only fed the flames more fiercely.

In 1818 agreement with Rev. Chas. Jas. Cook. Then in 1820 a petition to the Earl of Dalhousie for a sum of money to build a church in town and give title to land on which former church did stand. A collection at Divine Service to repair windows and building as far as necessary for comfort of congregation (supposed to be school house). In the Gleaner lying before me for 1818, published in Niagara, is an advertisement of "annual meeting of Presbyterian Church, to be held in school house. The accounts of money received and expended in building school house will be produced."

In the Gleaner for June 17th, 1819, is the following account:—
 "A meeting of the inhabitants of Niagara and vicinity, subscribers to funds for rebuilding the church, held in the school room on the 15th June, Rev. Charles James Cook, chairman, the following resolution and memorial to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to recommend that their losses by the destruction of the church by the enemy be a special case either to the Provincial Parliament or His Royal Highness, so that the building committee may be aided in the erection of a new church by the receipt of the value of the old church destroyed in consequence of being occupied by His Majesty's Army during the late war.

"2nd.—That this meeting, notwithstanding the magnitude of

*He preached in Stamford at the same time.

their own personal and individual losses, sincerely regret that they have so long neglected the first and greatest and most important of all duties, the raising up again the House and Dwelling Place of their God, fully assured that they can expect but little prosperity or happiness in their own while the habitation of Heaven remains trodden under their feet.

"3rd.—The meeting feels it to be their duty and the duty of every inhabitant of the town and vicinity to exert their utmost ability in supplying the money to erect again the Temple of Holiness, and to build again a House for Him who in ages past was the Lord God of Israel, but who now, with mingled emotions of gratitude and delight, they are enabled to name the **LORD GOD OF NIAGARA—THE LORD GOD OF THE CANADAS—THE LORD GOD OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.**

"4th.—The Building Committee to be Rev. Charles James Cook, Ralfe Clench, Esq., Andrew Heron, Esq., John Breakenridge, Esq., John Crooks, Esq., George Young, Esq., and Mr. William Miller, Jno. Crooks to be treasurer and William Miller secretary.

"5th.—That all money, after payment of debts and interest and needful expenses, be paid quarterly to our minister to aid and assist the salary.

"6th.—Powers to continue to 1st June, 1820, and then a public meeting to be held 23rd June. The committee chosen for the immediate erection of a Presbyterian Church will receive proposals for building and governing said church, either for erection only, without materials, also for erection with materials, also for delivery of the needful lumber for the finishing of said church. A plan and elevation may be seen at Mr. Koune's. Contractor to be allowed to cut timber free of charge on a farm five miles distant."

In 1820 a letter asking for the services of Rev. Thos. Creen, who had preached for them a few weeks and with whom they were pleased. At a meeting in the school house, held 1821, "Resolved to put themselves under the Presbytery." Here follow signatures and sums promised, sadly diminished from those before the war. In 1821, Rev. Mr. Smart, of Brockville, who was present, was appointed their commissioner. On the 21st Dec. elders were nominated, Rev. John Burns presiding. Scarcely any records for 1822-23, but in 1824 is presented the former account of £176 8s. 6d., with interest for twenty years, making the whole sum almost the amount (£400) allowed by Government for loss of the church. £100 had been received and paid on this

account. Some interesting items occur. Paid for deed of church, £6 14s. 6d.; passage to York and back, £1; detention there two days, 10s. There seems to have been no settlement of this account till 1833 when follows in small clear writing almost like copper-plate of W. D. Miller, "amount due the two persons named, £203; interest for 9y. 4 2-3 m. from 1804 till the church was burnt." This is signed by James Muirhead, Robert Dickson, Wm. Clarke, perhaps as arbitrators, or who state this to be the decision of the majority of the trustees.

The wheels of state must have moved slowly, as this sum, £400, demanded in 1802 from the Government awarded in 1824, was not paid for several years and then only in instalments of 10 p.c., 25 p.c., etc. In 1828, Rev. Mr. Fraser was engaged for two years and in 1829 a call was sent to the Presbytery of Glasgow offering £150, and the Rev. Robt. McGill was sent out. Now come various interesting items bearing on the vexed questions of Clergy Reserves, status of Presbyterian ministers, &c. Fancy a proud, dignified man like Dr. McGill, coming from Scotland, where he was a minister of the Established Church, and finding that he was not allowed to perform the ceremony of marriage. Here are extracts from the dignified and rather curt letter he writes:—

"Sir,—I understand it to be required by the law of the province that a minister in connection with the Established Church of Scotland . . . must yet submit to request of the General Quarter Sessions authority to celebrate marriage, even among members of his own congregation . . . although I regard this law as an infringement of those rights secured to the Established Church of Scotland by acts of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain . . . it seems expedient that I should conform to it, until that church, to which I belong, shall procure its abrogation as an illegal violation of its rights. I request, therefore, that you will give notice to all concerned that I intend . . ."

Also in this connection comes a copy of certificate to the Governor's office, York, for the share of money allotted by Her Majesty's Government for support of ministers of Church of Scotland. In 1830, subscriptions for a new church: this is seventeen years after the town was burnt, they having worshipped in the school-room

where the sexton's house now stands. Also a subscription for sacramental silver vessels, which cost £20. On looking over the names we find many familiar to us, but so far as I know of the eighty names signed sixty years ago of various sums from £10 to £50, there are just two living now, Wm. B. Winterbottom, Niagara, and Gilbert McMicking, Winnipeg. Such well known names are here as Robert Dickson, Walter H. Dickson, Lewis Clement, Andrew Heron, Thomas Creen, Edward C. Campbell, Robert Hamilton, Daniel McDougall, Robert Melville, Jas. Crooks, Jno. Claus, John Rogers, John Wagstaff. The whole sum subscribed was £760, the church to seat 600. The name St. Andrew's was now used for the first time, salary of the clergyman £175 with Government allowance and promise of manse as soon as possible. Next comes Incorporation of church and the plan of the church and the names of those who purchased seats, of whom there are now in the church representatives of six.

In the Niagara Gleaner of June 4th, 1831, is an account of the ceremonies connected with laying the foundation stone of St. Andrew's Church, from which paper extracts are now made. "On 31st May, Tuesday last, the foundation stone of the Presbyterian Church was laid on the same spot on which the former church stood, which the Americans burned during the war. There was a large assemblage. The 79th Highlanders were present and at 4 o'clock furnished national music. A sealed bottle containing a roll of parchment written as follows: 'The foundation stone of St. Andrew's Church (at Niagara, in the District of Niagara, the Province of Upper Canada) in communion with the Established Church of Scotland, was laid 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in the first year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.' Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Signed by the Minister, Elders, Trustees of the Church, Building Committee, Trustees of Land in trust for the congregation, contractors for the building of the church, also officers commanding, and sergeants of detachment of 79th Highlanders or Cameronian Highlanders. Various foreign coins, British, copper, silver, gold coinage of George III. and George IV., a Gleaner newspaper, also an Ayr Advertiser from Scotland." The prayer offered by the Rev. R. McGill was as follows: "Almighty and Eternal, Creator of Heaven and Earth, be pleased to prosper by Thy gracious providence this undertaking, and enable us happily

to complete what we have piously begun. Preserve this building from fires, floods, storms and all accidents, that it may be a sanctuary to Thy sincere worshippers to remote times. May those by whose Christian liberality it is erected long enjoy within its walls the blessings of a pure Gospel faithfully administered, and bequeath it to their posterity an evidence of their own true piety and of their concern for the real and immortal welfare of their children and their country. And may a seed arise up to serve and praise Thee when we are joined to our Father in the Temple above. Now unto the King Eternal, Immortal and Invisible, the only true God, the Supreme Architect and Ruler of Heaven and Earth, be honour and glory for ever and ever." The address given was as follows, in part: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—We shall regard this as a memorable and an auspicious day, from which we date the commencing the erection of a church which shall, I trust, not only be a blessing to ourselves, but to those who shall come after us. * * * For myself, ladies and gentlemen, may I be permitted to say that much as we are interested in the present work, we are more deeply concerned in the great designs of which this building is only one of the external means of promoting and leading men to the chief corner stone laid in Zion elect, and precious, upon which all true Christians are built, a Spiritual House, a Holy Priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ. * * * May it be our task and our pleasure to complete what we have now begun. And when time at some period far remote shall have crumbled the structure we are about to erect, and when other hands shall raise from this stone the memorials of our day which we have now deposited in it, I trust it will only be to erect a more magnificent and durable structure to be the house of prayer to a numerous population, more distinguished for wisdom and zeal and piety than we are, who shall then be sleeping in the dust around—perhaps unknown but assuredly not unrewarded."

In 1834 the old meeting house was rented for £12 10s. In 1836, directions to advertise for a precentor in the newspapers of the town. Belonging to this period are the Communion tokens, bearing the inscription, "St. Andrew's Church, 1831, R. McGill, Niagara, U. C.," which are now in demand by collectors of coins and may yet be quite rare if this rage of numismatists continue. Now comes the vexed question of the Clergy Reserves in the form of a petition to Sir Francis Bond Head for a due support from lands appointed, &c. Now that the bitterness and rancor

caused by this subject is forgotten we may quote without risk of wounding any one the words of the petition to Sir John Colborne showing the national characteristics of this people, a stern determination to have their constitutional rights and to gain them not by violence but by constitutional means. The petition goes on to state that "they feel aggrieved by an act of the Lieutenant Governor, establishing a rectory by which their rights are infringed and which is incompatible with privileges granted by the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, privileges belonging inalienably in a British colony to subjects of Scotland as well as subjects of England." The institution of the rectory it is said "recognizes the incumbent as sole spiritual instructor of all residing within its bounds and places them in same relation to the Establishment as Dissenters of England are to church established there." To this are signed 128 names, of those the only ones now known to be living are A. C. Currie, Wm. Barr, Jas. McFarland.

Annual meeting 6th February, 1838, we have a glimpse of the Rebellion, "as meeting was unavoidably deferred on account of disturbed state of country from late insurrectionary movement, and piratical invasion from frontiers of U.S., the members being engaged in military duty." In 1838 comes the appointment of Jno. Rogers as treasurer, which position he held till his death in 1883, almost 46 years. It may be noticed that while there have been only three incumbents in St. Mark's, and in St. Andrew's so many changes, the latter church had the advantage of three faithful officers whose term of office reaches almost to a century.

In 1820, in acknowledgment of sacrifice made by Rev. R. McGill remaining in Niagara instead of accepting a call to Glasgow, a subscription to raise the sum of £300 as a New Year's gift from his congregation. In 1840, reference to school kept by Jas. Webster in school room under control of church, in 1842 called St. Andrew's Church School, and to avail themselves of Act passed in Parliament in regard to common schools. A paper bearing on the subject of Clergy Reserves came into my hands some years ago which I copied. Singularly enough it is not found in this book, as a parchment copy was kept. It is a petition to the Queen in 1842 that, "in consequence of mistakes made in the census

of 1839, members of Presbyterian Church were under-rated in settlement of Clergy reserves in 1840, and that relief be granted for this wrong." It is signed only by heads of families, 142 names, giving number in each family, making 628 altogether. This was in the palmy days of Niagara, when the church was crowded above and below ; in 1844 only one seat and two half seats were not taken, during ship-building at the dock. Of the names signed to this petition only one person is now living, Alexander R. Christie, Toronto.

A legacy of £750 was left by John Young to the church and a statement is made that part of it is invested in Montreal Harbor Loan. Rev Mr. McGill reports that he has received £52 10s. in interest for the balance which by condition of the will he could use for himself but minutes go on to say that he generously allows to church. The only tablet* in St. Andrew's is in the southern vestibule, reading thus :—"Sacred to the memory of John Young, Esq., long a merchant in Niagara, returning home in pain and infirmity he was drowned in Lake Ontario, where his body rests awaiting the hour when the sea shall give up her dead. In his last illness concerned for the spiritual welfare of coming generations he ordained a bequest for the perpetual maintenance of divine ordinances in this church. He met death July 29th, 1840, aged 73. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, because of the house of the Lord I will seek thy good." In 1845 a presentation to Dr. McGill, on occasion of his leaving for Montreal, of breakfast and tea set of massive silver. To this are signed 64 names, of whom now living are Thos. Elliot, Andrew Carnochan, Jas. McFarland. It is singular that while Montreal gave a minister to Niagara, in its earlier days the chief city of Canada was now indebted to Niagara for an able preacher. The present manse was built by Dr. McGill, and purchased from him with the legacy of Mr. Young, as the handsome pulpit was the gift of Mr. Young.

Among the names signed in 1850 to the call to Rev. J. B. Mowat, now professor of Hebrew, Queen's University, now living are only Jno. M. Lawder, Jas. G. Currie, James M. Dunn, John Currie, Andrew Torrance. The memory of Rev. Dr. Mowat is yet cherished

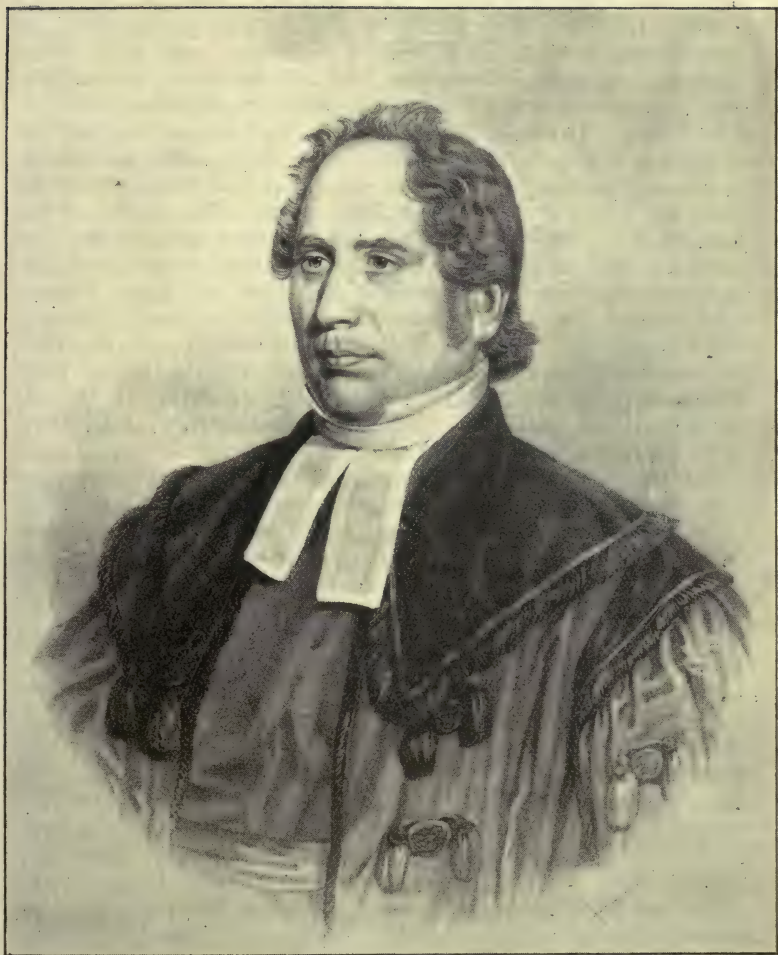
*The Centennial tablet placed since.

in Niagara. In 1851 is noticed the very handsome sum paid in to support of the church by non-commissioned officers and privates of Royal Canadian Rifles here, who attended St. Andrew's. In 1852 is purchased a bell; having enjoyed the use of one for nine years, 1804 to 1813, they were without one for forty years. In 1854 a glebe is purchased with £150 offered by Clergy Reserve Commissioners; they afterwards raised £50 to complete the purchase. In this period the church twice sustained serious injury from storms, the roof being taken off and other damage sustained.

Of the names signed to the call to Rev. Chas. Campbell in 1858 we have a startling commentary on the slow but sure approach of death, of 68 names only four persons are now living, Jas. M. Dunn, Jno. Blake, Thos. Elliot, Robert Murray. Having now come to comparatively recent times we may fitly close with an extract from the records of St. Andrew's, on the death of Wm. Duff Miller, which goes on in stately periods thus: "who for the long period of half a century had been a most valuable member, taking on all occasions a deep interest and acting a faithful part in the temporal and spiritual affairs of the church, being one of that little company of excellent Christian men (himself the last survivor) that during a lengthened probation of trial and suffering, arising chiefly from the want of regular ministerial services, managed and kept together the Presbyterian congregation of Niagara, when in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, their laudable efforts were at last rewarded, by the Church of Scotland ordaining and inducting a minister to the pastorate; the deceased, the following year, on the completion of the ecclesiastical organization of the congregation to church ordinances, was ordained to the Eldership, which office he worthily and actively filled to the day he rested from his labors."

Yes, these pioneers of St. Andrew's and St. Mark's did noble work; after life's fitful fever they sleep well. May those of the present day not prove degenerate sons of such noble sires, but in the duties of every day life write history so that those of a day as far advanced on the light and civilization of ours as this is of the days of which we have been giving the record, may say of us, "they did what they could."

Since writing the above, two centennials have been



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held in the town, that of St. Mark's held 9th, 10th and 11th of July, 1892, and that of St. Andrew's, held 18th, 19th and 20th of August, 1894, in each case the meetings being largely attended, especially by the descendants of the members of these churches a century ago, they often having come long distances. In St. Mark's a brass tablet was unveiled with the following inscription :—

"To the Glory of God. This tablet is erected by the congregation of St. Mark's church in grateful commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of this parish, on the 9th of July, 1792. The nave of the church was built about 1807, and burned during the war of 1812, the walls only remaining. It was restored 1820 and enlarged to the present dimensions in 1843. During the century the living has been held by the following incumbents : The Rev. Robert Addison, 1792 to 1829 ; the Rev. Thomas Creen, 1829 to 1857 ; the Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara, to the present time, assisted since 1888 by the Rev. J.C. Garrett as curate in charge.

At the Centennial of St. Marks on 9th, 10th, 11th July, large congregations were present and these were thoroughly representative, there being children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the first rector, children of the second and third rectors, descendants of Col. John Butler, and many other early members. There were thirteen clergy in the procession. The Right Reverend A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of New York, preached the sermon on Sunday morning, as the Bishop of Niagara was unfortunately not able to be present.

In consulting the archives of Canada several items have been found definitely fixing the date pretty conclusively of the building of St. Mark's. The evidence at least is of a negative nature, showing that St. Mark's could not have been built before 1802. A sum of money had been granted from England, and a letter, February 24th, 1797, from Peter Russell to Lord Portland, asks leave to have churches built at Newark, York, Cornwall—there being already one at Kingston. On Sept. 11th, in a letter from Lord Portland to Peter Russell, £500 has been granted. Feb. 20th, 1798, no part of the money appropriated had been applied for and recommends that subscriptions be raised by inhabitants, sites chosen and church wardens elected. In 1802 money is apportioned to Sandwich, £200 ; Niagara, £100 ; York, £300 ; Cornwall, £200. In the places mentioned the people

are building, or preparing to build, and are applying for their proportions. Mrs. Simcoe writes, 26th July, 1792, "there is no church here, met for service in Free Mason's Hall, where divine service is performed on Sunday."

Since the above was written proof positive has been obtained. In number 18 of our publications is an article entitled: "Early History of St. Mark's." The information there contained was kindly furnished by Mr. Cyril de M. Rudolf from the documents of the S. P. G. in London, England. A yearly report had been sent by Mr. Addison, and from these letters extracts had been carefully made, this on Dec. 29th, 1804: "The congregation rather increases and they begin to talk seriously of building a church. July 1st, 1805.—The church is begun and half up. July 5th, 1807—The church advances slowly. The floors, however, are laid and the windows nearly ready for glazing. Jan. 2nd, 1808—The church advances but slowly. It has gotten the first coat of plaster and I hope it will be fit for divine service towards the end of summer. Jan. 5th, 1810—The church is so far finished that divine service has been constantly performed there since last August. The pews are handsome and sold for more than £300. It is the best church in the Province."

From this we see that the church was begun in 1804 and finished sufficiently for divine service in 1809.

Mr. Addison gives interesting glimpses of the war, as when in 1813: "The most respectable inhabitants were sent as prisoners of war into the States 2 or 300 miles into the interior." He was put upon his parole and suffered to remain in his house, but when our army advanced towards Niagara they formed a line about four miles from the town, and his house was sometimes the headquarters. Then he performed divine service to the separate divisions alternately, and visited the sick, who were very numerous. He had reason to be thankful, for though he had been plundered, made prisoner of war and harassed till he was dangerously ill, yet his house, which is about three miles from the town, has escaped and affords an asylum to several sufferers who fled from the flames.

Many of the inscriptions are remarkable for their bold flights of fancy; the exigencies of rhyme, rhythm and syntax are boldly met and conquered. A few examples may be given. Over the Trumpeter H. M. Royal Artillery's Division,—

"Here lies within this silent grave
A Royal Soldier brisk and brave,

Who suddenly was snatched away,
From off this sodden foot of clay."

Another dated 1802 :—

"So weep not, drie up your tears ;
Heare must i lie till Christ Apears."

No faint praise is this :—

"Here lies as much virtue as could live."

Another :—

"Filial affection stronger than the grave,
From Times' obliterating hand to save ;
Erects this humble monument of stones
Over a father's and a mother's bones."

How different from the simple name and age of the monuments lately erected here.

"The memory of a life nobly rendered is immortal ;"

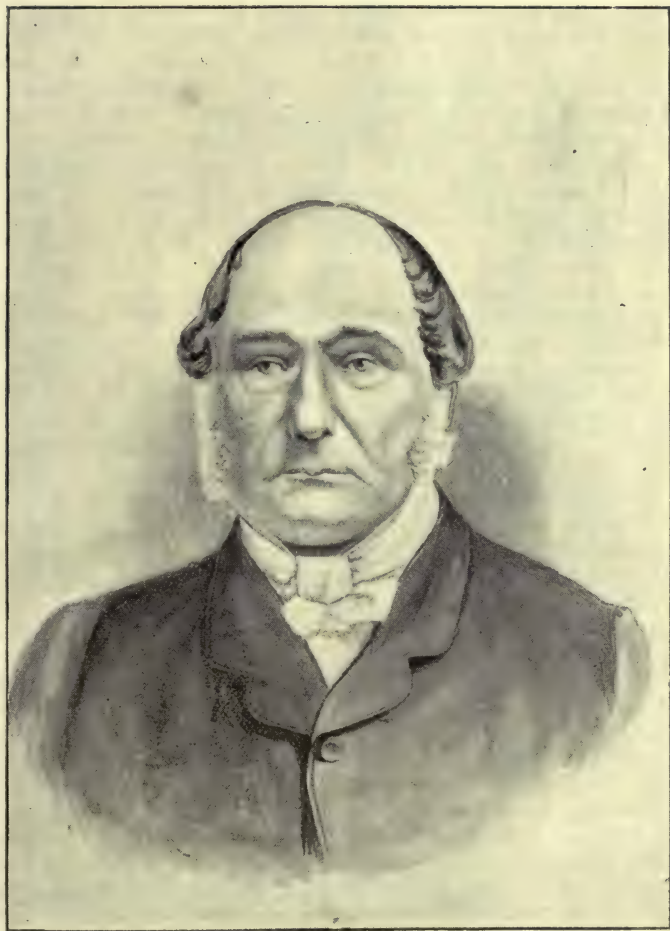
Or

"Laid here in faith, hope and love all that is mortal of—"

Since the publication of No. 7, Historical Buildings in 1900, many costly and beautiful gifts have been given to St. Mark's by present and former members, which add to the adornment of the sacred edifice and show the love and generosity of the givers. A beautiful black walnut communion table in memory of the late John W. Ball, made from a tree grown on the farm of him whose memory is thus commemorated : "John W. Ball, who with faithful devotion filled the office of Church Warden of this parish for twenty-one consecutive years. Born 1813. Died 1890. Erected 1909."

Another memorial is a handsome pulpit in golden oak to the "Memory of James and Amelia Kennedy and their deceased children, also George Goff, their son-in-law. Erected by Charles Kennedy and his sister, Amelia Goff, July, 1909."

A memorial lectern of bronze and brass has come from Detroit, sent in memory of her father by Mrs. Austin, a daughter of Captain Winnett Lockart Melville, who formerly worshipped in St. Marks. The lectern was first placed in Grace Church, Detroit. An angel with outstretched arms supports the reading desk. The church has been further beautified by the placing of two memorial windows of stained glass by Mrs. Dorothy Carnathan Baur in memory of her parents and husband, the late Charles Baur of Terre Haute, Ind., whose remains were lately brought here and placed in the costly mausoleum in the cemetery. Another stained glass window is in memory of John Lees Alma ; another to Archdeacon McMurray. The beautiful Resurrection morn window is to Mrs. Feil, while the soft subdued



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colors of the chancel window furnish the only example of the work of that period (1843) in Canada, being similar to one in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, which building was destroyed by fire.

Of St. Andrew's too, some later information may be given. The centennial celebration held on Aug. 18th, 19th, 20th, was well attended, the Premier of the province, now the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Oliver Mowat, was present and made an address, which supplied many links in the history of the church, while the Hon. Beverly Robinson, the late Lieut.-Governor, followed in a short, pithy speech. A tablet was unveiled by Rev. Prof. Mowat, a former pastor, having the following inscription :—

1794—1894.

"In grateful commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization of this congregation, this tablet is erected by the members of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara. The first building, begun in October, 1794, and erected on this spot, was burnt in the war of 1812—14. The congregation met in St. Andrew's school room on the north corner of this block, for some years. The present church was built in 1831. The ministers have been : Rev. John Dun, Rev. John Young, Rev. John Burns, Rev. Thos. Fraser, Rev. Robert McGill, D.D.; Rev. Charles Campbell, Rev. William Cleland, Rev. J.W. Bell, M.A., and the present pastor, Rev. N. Smith."

The attendance at the Centennial of St. Andrew's was representative, there being children and grandchildren of former pastors and early officials—Miss Campbell, grand-daughter of Rev. John Burns; Mrs. Hamilton, grand-daughter of John Crooks, the superintendent of the first Sunday School in town; Mrs. Colquhoun, daughter of Wm. Clarke, the treasurer of sixty years before; Mrs. Wilson, daughter of W. D. Miller, an elder for fifty years; several who had been married by Dr. McGill fifty years before. The sermon Sunday morning was preached by Dr. J. B. Mowat, wearing the gown and from the lofty pulpit, this by special request.

Since the Centennial many improvements have been made, the church renovated, the cemetery, which had been much neglected, regularly taken care of; a new organ for the Y.P.C.E., which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1910; a handsome Esty organ of fine tone for the church, in the present year, 1911.

The Centennial book of St. Mark's was printed in 1892 by Jas. Bain, Toronto, and that of St. Andrew's in 1895, by Wm Briggs, both having been written by the present writer.

The Rev. N. Smith was the pastor for 19 years and during his incumbency the church was thoroughly renovated. The present pastor is Rev. A. F. MacGrégor, B.A., 1905, to present time, 1911.

In the graveyard too, as in that of St. Mark's, may be found the names of many of the U. E. Loyalists and of soldiers who fought here, as Donald McDonald of the 79th Highlanders, etc. Here also was buried in 1833 John Crooks, the Superintendent of the first Sunday School in the town. A small tablet inserted in the north wall of the church has the words, "The Minister's Burying Place." Is it not strange that in all those hundred years no minister of the church died here so that, but for an infant of a day, this square is unoccupied.

In the Archives of Canada for the year 1891 is a letter dated Newark, Oct. 12th, 1792, from Richard Cartwright, asking for assistance to Church of England in Eastern District and goes on to say that "The Scots Presbyterians, who are pretty numerous here, and to which sect the most respectable part of the inhabitants belong, have built a meeting house and raised a subscription for a minister of their own, who is shortly expected among them." This shows that some sort of building had been erected before that started in 1794.

Of these two historic churches the words of George McDonald in the Sea Board Parish may be appropriately quoted: "And when I saw it I rejoiced to think that I was favored with a church that had a history—one in which the hopes and fears, the cares and consolations, the loves and desires of our forefathers should have been roofed—Therefore I would far rather, when I may, worship in an old church, whose very stones are a history of how men strove to realize the Infinite, compelling even the powers of nature into the task."

LOCUST GROVE.

THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. W. BALL.

BY CHAS. A. F. BALL.

The families of Bahl or Ball and Mann intermarried ; all or a portion of either or both emigrated from Heidelberg, Germany, to Blofield, in the County of Norfolk, England.

In the year 1690, during the reign of William and Mary, some members of the Ball family purchased from the Crown lands in the Mohawk Valley, at one York shilling per acre, emigrated to America and settled there.

In the Revolutionary War the family remained loyal to the British Crown, and Jacob (the father) with his sons, Peter, Jacob and John, came to Canada in 1782 and engaged in the war on the side of Great Britain in Butler's and Queen's Rangers. Jacob (the father) who was a Captain, was followed to Canada by the greater part of his company, who joined with him in the cause of the Crown. George, the youngest son, with the female portion of the family came to Canada in 1784.

Lands were granted by the Crown in the townships of Louth and Niagara,—the family settled on the latter, about two miles from Niagara.

George, the youngest son, went to the township of Louth, on the Twenty Mile Creek, that part afterwards known as Ball's Mills, where he erected a grist mill, saw mill, woolen mill, cooper shop and general store. These were largely utilized by the military in the war of 1812—a portion of a British Regiment being stationed there for a considerable time to guard the mill and other property, whence a very considerable portion of their supplies was received.

During the war of 1812, the home on the Niagara property was burned by the enemy, grandmother being driven out and only allowed to take a small bundle in her hand. The house, about 70 feet in length, was completely destroyed and with it a quantity of valuables sent there for safe keeping. In 1818 John built the house seen to the right of the picture and in 1820 George built a large brick house, that which appears in the

engraving, on the Niagara homestead, and in 1821 removed there from Louth with his family and continued to reside there till his death, which occurred in February, 1854.

With reference to the aforementioned British regular troops at Ball's Mills, there were two companies (of the 104th, I believe) under command of Captains Brock and Vavasour. Capt. Brock was a nephew of Gen. Sir Isaac Brock. The General's hat, which was received after the death of the General, was presented by his nephew, Capt. Brock, to my father, George Ball. Capt. Brock's wife was with him at the Twenty.

(The foregoing memorandum was written by Chas A. F. Ball, youngest son of George Ball.)

The following lines written on the balcony of the old house, (apparently in red chalk) were distinctly legible for many years after :—

"The blessing of God attend this house
For the kindness they have shown
To the 104th when stationed here,
The country to defend."

In addition to the above it may be said that of the 1000 acres granted to the family in Niagara township over a hundred years ago, that 750 acres are still in the possession of the family, unlike many families who now own none of the land so granted, and through the length and breadth of Canada are found descendants of Jacob Ball, whose name appears in the list of Butler's Rangers. In the Historical Room is the original Muster Roll of one company of this celebrated regiment, dated Niagara, 1782. It is headed Lieut.-Col. John Butler, Capt. Peter Ten Broeck, 1st Lieut. Jacob Ball, Muster Roll for 218 days, from 30th Sept., 1782, to 9th April, 1783, and contains the names of fifty privates, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, with interesting remarks as "on command to Oswego or Detroit," "On Duty," "Prisoners of War," etc. Capt. Ten Broeck resigned in January, 1783, and Jacob Ball must then have become Captain. Many well known names of U. E. Loyalists occur as Fields, Showers, McMicken, Cas-sady, Vrooman, Clendennan, etc.

In a census taken by Col. Jno. Butler in 1782 of the settlement at Niagara the name Ball does not occur, but in that of 1783 Jacob Ball is mentioned with 11 acres

cleared, and Peter Ball 5 acres, while others who had come earlier have in some cases 50 acres cleared.

In the family burying ground are inscriptions to Jacob Ball and his three sons, Jacob, John and George, while in the old burying ground at Homer may be seen a large raised tomb to the other son, Jacob Ball. It is remembered that all the older family spoke German as well as English, and also the elder children.

In many documents the name is honorably mentioned. In the papers of 1847 as showing the extended trade of this district, and of Ball's Mills referred to before, in the disbursements of money raised to relieve the distress in Ireland, is the item of 500 barrels flour purchased from G. P. M. Ball, Louth, (son of George Ball) from Ball's Mills to send to Ireland, and in the list of contributors to allay the want and suffering caused by the famine, the name of George Ball, Louth, as giving 16 barrels of flour. There also appear the names of Wm. M. Ball and John Ball among the contributors. Besides this, shewing the liberality of the family in all good works, on the list of life members of the Bible Society giving \$50 at one time, are found the names of Jno. W. Ball, Margaret Ball, Mrs. J. W. Ball, and others. In the list of Grammar School Trustees, Magistrates and other officials, the name Ball frequently occurs, and in St. Mark's Centennial volume is a portrait of John W. Ball, who for fifty years was an officer of the church as S. S. teacher, Church Warden, or other official capacity.

Mrs. Roe and Mr. C. A. F. Ball, who are Hon. Vice-Presidents of our Historical Society, are the only survivors of the eleven children of the George Ball referred to above.*

Ed. J. C.

*Both died 1910.

FORT MISSISSAGUA.

BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

The fort has been called one which never fired a shot in anger, at least as it now exists, for little but the tower, the ramparts and the magazines remain. The earthworks are in the shape of a star and of much earlier date, certainly previous to 1796, and at different points there were batteries in the War of 1812. From the Archives of Canada we learn that an Act was passed by the Provincial Assembly at York in 1803 to erect a lighthouse on Mississagua Point, at the entrance of the river near the town of Niagara. In an engraving in John Ross Robertson's History of Free Masonry, the lighthouse may be seen with the lighthouse-keeper's house near it, and on the bank, nearer the town, buildings which must represent the Engineer's Quarters, about the site of the Queen's Royal Hotel. In the engraving in our first pamphlet, from the Philadelphia Portfolio of 1818, representing the taking of Fort George, may be seen the river and lake front, shewing the lighthouse, St. Andrew's Church, St. Mark's Church, a battery, Forts George and Niagara on the 27th May, 1813.

Dominic Henry, a veteran in the 4th Batt. Royal Artillery of Cornwallis, afterwards came to Niagara and became the keeper of the lighthouse from 1803 to 1814, dying at Niagara in 1829. His wife Mary Madden, we find from the Records of the Loyal and Patriotic Society, published in 1818, was presented by them with the sum of £25, in appreciation of her work in serving out refreshments to the British soldiers of Vincent's small force when resisting overwhelming numbers, 6000 against a few hundred, and she is described as "a heroine not to be frightened," and here on the 13th December of the same year fled many inhabitants of the town bringing valuables for safe-keeping until the house could hold no more, when the sky was lit up with the conflagration of the town, for the lighthouse on the Canadian side, useful to both east and west, and the lighthouse keeper's house as well, were spared. It is believed that the present tower was built shortly after on the

spot where the lighthouse stood, it being taken down, as a light was put on the top of the present old castle at Fort Niagara shortly after ; the present lighthouse having been built about 1875 and the light removed from the old castle of 1725. An outline sketch of some of the buildings taken by Gen. Seaton Gordon in 1824, and shewing the flagstaff, is in possession of our society, and in Lossing's History of the War of 1812 is a sketch taken by him in 1860 of the various buildings here then, some of them of log, none of which are now to be seen, for it was dismantled in 1870, and the cannons removed, and for several years the buildings lay open and uncared for, even the woodwork of the tower being destroyed by fire. The remains of the palisades which surrounded the fort may yet be seen, but must soon disappear from the sapping of Ontario's ceaseless waves.

For many years the fort and the buildings within the enclosure were occupied by British soldiers. Lately a roof has been put on with what is certainly an offence to the eye. Instead of the flat roof to which so many climbed to inspect the cannon, has been placed there a cottage roof with dormer windows. A fort with a cottage roof and dormer windows ! The iconoclasts of the present have thus destroyed all resemblance to a fort.

The walls, it is believed, were built from the bricks brought from the ruins of the town, the broken bricks showing quite plainly, the walls are at least five feet thick, as may be seen in the loop holes. A letter has lately come to light telling of the construction of the fort. The letter is dated "Hope Cottage, Fort George, Dec., 1814," from Mrs. Jenoway, to the effect that her husband of the 1st Batt. Royal Scots had constructed fortifications at Queenston. "He has the entire command of the Engineers' Dept. at Fort Mississagua and Fort George. The former is a large new post which he had the direction of at the commencement." Along the shore landed the enemy, stretching to Crookston, now Chautauqua, and here on the morning after the battle lay in a small space three hundred dead. The late Mr. R. N. Ball told the writer that in a log house then standing, the floor was swimming with blood from the wounded carried in. It is strange that of all the number we only know the names and graves of five. In the old graveyard at Homer is a stone to George Grass.

who was killed at the battle of Fort George, May 27th. 1813, and in the vestibule at the north door of St Mark's is a tablet to Capt. Martin McLellan, Chas. Wright, Wm. Cameron and Adj. Lloyd, interred in the graveyard. Lately at Chautauqua, in erecting a wind-mill, the skeletons of four soldiers were unearthed. From the buttons it is certain they were British. The bones of these heroes of the past were replaced, and it is hoped some mark, however slight, may yet be put there to mark the spot.*

Our poet, Wm. Kirby, in his Canadian Idylls, has thus described the fort :

"Its walls, thick as a feudal keep with loopholes
slashed,
Contain the wreck and ruin of the town.

* * *

The ruins of its walls and hearths were built
Into this stern memorial of a deed
Unchivalrous in days of war gone by."

It is hoped that, as the Historical Societies have requested, this fort, as well as Fort George and Fort Erie, may be placed, like Brock's monument, in the hands of the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, so that these spots made sacred by the blood of patriots may be protected, preserved, made beautiful, so that instead of feeling the blush of shame at seeing the neglect of points of historic interest we may point with pride to these spots where our forefathers held not their lives dear if they might keep the soil a sacred heritage for their children.

The following sonnet by the present writer when the fort was almost in ruins appeared in the Toronto Week :

"Deserted, drear, and mouldering to decay,
A square low tower stands grim and gray and lone
From Newark's ruins built, its walls storm blown.
When sword and flame alternate seized their prey.
Ontario's waves in rage or idle play
Sap palisade and fort with ceaseless moan,
Shall we historic relics see o'erthrown,
And not a voice be raised to answer nay ?
Four nations here for empire sternly fought,

This has since been done.

And brightly gleamed the red man's council fire,
The beacon lights the dancing wave and lea,
Where Brave La Salle both fame and fortune sought.
In fratricidal strife fell son and sire,
Where friends stretch hands across a narrow sea."



LOCUST GROVE, RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. W. BALL.



NAVY HALL.

NAVY HALL.

A long low building, now to our shame be it said used as a stable, facing the river, not far from what was called King's Wharf, marked as such in old maps of the town, is all that now remains of the four buildings called Navy Hall in 1788, one of which was cleared out, the sails, cordage and other naval stores being removed when Gov. Simcoe arrived in Newark in 1792, no other building being available as a residence. In the Archives of Canada is given the list of expenses incurred in fitting up the building for the use of His Excellency, Col. Simcoe; boards, shingles, lath, paint, glass, putty, nails, sashes, locks and hinges, altogether the modest sum of £116 5s. It is mentioned that some of the buildings were erected in the course of the last war, (meaning 1775 to 1783) for naval officers, but in time of peace repairs were neglected. The map of Mr. Chewett in 1804 shows four buildings, one of these a long structure at right angles to the river and three others parallel with the river. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who visited Governor Simcoe in 1795, described the house occupied by the Governor as a "small miserable wooden house which was formerly occupied by the Commissaries."

Mrs. Simcoe, who was something of an artist, made a sketch of Navy Hall in 1794, from the deck of a sloop at the mouth of the river, showing a long building parallel to, and another at right angles, to the river.

Some ridicule the idea that the long low building at present standing in the lower part of Fort George enclosure can be one of the original buildings of Navy Hall, but so far the fact has never been disproved and much evidence of a corroborative nature can be adduced. It must be remembered that the building does not stand where it originally did, as some years ago when the late W. A. Thompson made a cutting through the oak grove with the idea of having the train of the M. C. R. land near the King's Wharf instead of going through the town, permission was asked and obtained to move the building, which stood nearer the river than now and almost in the line of the proposed cutting. The house

was carefully moved higher up, its position there being a puzzling thing to those who are not aware of this fact.

By many the building was called the Red Barracks, the dull red may yet be seen, and on each door the words "28 men," so that here must have been crowded 56 men of the Royal Canadian Rifles or other regiments of an earlier date.

The much vexed question as to the first Parliament House may yet be settled, but so far it is wise not to assert too confidently, since no less than five places have been mentioned—Navy Hall, The Indian Council House, The Parliament Oak, Fort Niagara, Government House near the present Court House, and since Parliament met here during five years it is quite likely that more than one of these can claim the honor.

In a map of 1831 of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, the position of King's Wharf is given, and Navy Hall a long building, also the ferry house the property of Andrew Heron, also farther north at the foot of King street, the Guard House, in the middle of the street, close to the water.

On account of the fact that the whole of the buildings in the town were burned, except two, when the Americans left, many think this was built since, but it is not certain that they destroyed the buildings in the outskirts which they were using; these would certainly be left to the last, and it is an historic fact that the British coming in sooner than they were expected, the tents of the Americans were left standing, some of the buildings of Butler's Barracks, the hospital and Indian Council House, the powder magazine, then why not one or more of the buildings below Fort George which they must have used.

Two or three statements of old residents seem to confirm this; old Mr. Winterbottom, who died lately and who was a boy of eleven at the time of the war, always in speaking of this building called it Navy Hall. Mrs. Quade, (whose father was Dominic Henry, the lighthouse keeper,) who was born here in 1804, and lived here till 1831, in her frequent visits to the town, crossing from Youngstown, always said to her children when passing this building, "that is the old Parliament House." Mr. John Alma, a wholesale merchant of the town, and who came here in 1830, stored his goods in

this building, which was then called Navy Hall, this on the authority of Mrs. Colquhoun. All these facts point to the belief that this old house is one of the original buildings which formed Navy Hall.

Here was entertained H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, and here on the 4th June, 1793, His Majesty's birthday, Gov. Simcoe held a levee. Many of the letters of Sir Isaac Brock are dated from Navy Hall, and constantly in the Archives of Canada during these early years we find State papers written from or directed to Navy Hall, Niagara. In the issue of Upper Canada Gazette for May 30th, 1793, the expression is used "Council Chamber, Navy Hall," Niagara, shewing that part of the work of the early legislators was done here. Should not then some steps be taken to protect this old building?

Alas, although many appeals have been made to the Government and others, and promises have been given to give "their serious consideration," now, after ten years, old Navy Hall stands, but with part of the roof fallen in and in a more ruinous condition than ever. Since it is the only building here which dates back to the time of the first Parliament, and it is the scene moreover of brave men fighting to preserve this Canada of ours as British soil, surely this historic spot should be preserved and beautified.

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

The present Western Home, which was occupied by Miss Rye's orphan children for twenty-five years, was built in 1817 as a jail and court house, and is well entitled to be called an historic house. The first jail of the town was situated on the spot known for many years as Graham's Hotel, the Black Swan opposite the Rectory and the Masonic Hall, and an advertisement, Newark, 1795, for nails for the use of Jail and Court House, signed Ralph Clench, Superintendent of Public Buildings, shows how early a jail and court house were necessary. We read that during the War of 1812, there were confined in it and the Block House at one time 300 prisoners, many of them for disloyalty, and on the day of the battle of Queenston Heights, there being a brisk cannonade from Fort Niagara on the town and fort, the jail and court house were soon wrapt in flames from hot shell.

In the Niagara Gleaner, 1818, there is a reference to the building of the jail "in that swamp," and in the Spectator of St. Davids, 1816, published by Richard Cockrell, there is an advertisement, signed by Ralfe Clench, Clerk of the Peace, District of Niagara, "for the materials required for building the Jail and Court House, to be delivered between 1st June and 13th July, 50 toises stone, 330 bbls. lime, 200 thousand brick, 20 thousand shingles, squared timber 12 x 14 of oak and 20,000 feet of pine lumber," the same Ralfe Clench advertising for jail and court house in 1795.

In this building, now nearly a century old, many remarkable trials took place and many noted persons were prisoners here. In 1819 Robert Gourlay, whose trial is so graphically described by Dent in a passage rivalling the celebrated description by Macaulay of the trial of Warren Hastings, giving a striking word picture of the room, the judge, counsel, prisoner, witnesses, so that the scene stands vividly before us. Here may yet be seen in the dormitory of these waifs and strays from the motherland coming to our far-stretching country, above the wide staircase the gallery for spectators, but of course many changes have been made since 1870, when it was bought for this philanthropic object.

Our present Court House was built in 1847, and the building of 1817 was only used as a jail till St. Catharines became the County Town in 1862, and a jail was built there in 1864. The cruel and harsh treatment of Robert Gourlay and the imprisonment of a Niagara editor for publishing one of his letters, the imprisonment accompanied with a heavy fine and standing in the pillory, seems to us in these days a perversion of justice not easily understood. But these were also the days when hanging was punishment for theft, as shewn by a notice in the newspaper of 1826. "David Springfield convicted of sheep stealing, sentenced to be hanged ; Ben Green, stole 10s., sentenced to imprisonment and 30 lashes ; Oct. 28th, 1826, great disappointment, great numbers, many from the United States, came into town to see three men hung, but His Excellency had suspended the sentence. A wagon load of cakes and ginger bread had to be sold at reduced rates." The mingling of the horrible and the grotesque, the desire of the crowds to see the gruesome sight and appeasing their hunger with cakes and ginger bread, is a sad picture of these times. In Sept., 1826, Wm. Corbin and A. Graves, sentenced to be hanged each for stealing a horse. In 1837 occurred the remarkable slave rescue, which reads to us like a romance too strange to be true. A slave, Moseby, who had escaped from Kentucky, was followed by human bloodhounds and claimed as guilty of stealing his master's horse to escape. While awaiting the decision of the court he was confined in the Niagara jail, and when finally an order was given for his return to slavery, a gathering of several hundred blacks watched the jail day and night for two weeks to prevent his being given up. Finally the slave escaped but two of the leaders were shot, the military being called out, the Riot Act read, etc. The people of the town generally sympathized with the slave and those who made such efforts to save him from return to bondage.

Here too we read of men being imprisoned for debt, a letter in a paper of 1832, referring to a charitable lady, Mrs. Stevenson, sending comforts to the prisoners, and the postmaster, John Crooks, sending wood in winter to allay the sufferings from cold. In later days several prisoners were confined here for their share in the Fenian Raid of 1866.

A picture of the jail as it was may be seen in pamphlet No. 2 of our society, and another as it is, and the story of the Slave Rescue. From the appearance now of beautiful flowers, graceful trees and shrubs, one could never imagine that the unmitigated ugliness of the first picture could be transformed into such a scene of beauty as may now be seen. During the twenty-five years of its history as Our Western Home 4000 girls have been sent out from its walls, most of whom have become good citizens, rescued from the over-crowded life of English cities.

THE FRENCH COUNT'S HOUSE.

For by this name was known the residence of Count de Puisaye, a French refugee, in the time of the French Revolution, who formed the idea of bringing out from England to a place of refuge in that reign of terror a number of Frenchmen to form a colony. The first appropriation of land was in the county of York, but the Count de Puisaye came to Newark and purchased land in 1798, about three miles from Niagara, built a stone house in the French style, part of which still remains. Quetton St. George, whose name was familiar both in Queenston and York, was one of the colony. Most of the original building has been taken down, but till last summer might still be seen a long low narrow building which formed part of the first edifice. A friend took a kodak view last summer for reproduction in our pages, but alas, it was found that just previous to the taking of the picture the house had been modernized.

Many stories are told of the count, who was a French nobleman of courtly manners, a gentleman of the old school of politeness,—also of one room which seemed to the astonished visitor of those days hung with mirrors, of the brick arch still standing, of the fish ponds, of the powder magazines and the wine cellar. In the war, like many other houses, the Chateau was used as a hospital.

The count stayed not many years, and the scheme of a French Royalist settlement was abandoned, the count returning to England, where he died in 1827, but for many years the solid building remained a memorial of the noble French Royalist, and even yet, a century later, part of it may be found strong and enduring. He is mentioned by Carlyle, Lamartine and Thiers and we find the name in lands granted to French emigres at Markham, and on one of the letters of Surveyor Jones the improvements at Oak Ridges are mentioned as Puisaye's Town.

Ducit Amor Patriæ

Niagara Historical Society

No. 22

Some Graves in Lundy's Lane

pp. A. 1-12.
n.p.

By ERNEST GREEN

Price, 25 cts.

PREFACE.

The hill in Lundy's Lane,—most appropriately known to us as "Drummond Hill"—has a history which epitomizes the story of the Niagara peninsula from the days of the earliest settlement to the ever-advancing present. To give it fully were impossible. The mist of years has crept across the page and many a line is washed away. We trace but little of the early days,—a name here, a date there,—and lest these, too, elude our grasp, shall we not, as a duty to our land and children, record them anew to save and hold dear?

The present work is not offered as a text-book of Canadian history, nor a guide-book to the battle-field. It is merely the outcome of an effort to collect some scattered fragments of local history and present them in a form which, it is hoped, will meet with public approval and arouse some new interest in those men and women to whose lives and deeds we owe the foundation, preservation and development of a British Canada.

Ottawa, December 11, 1911.



Some Graves on Lundy's Lane.

Crown patent for lands including Drummond Hill was issued in 1798 to James Forsyth, and in 1799 a part of this grant was deeded by him and his wife, Eunice, to Christopher Buchner, who had married their daughter, Sarah. The new owner set apart half an acre on the crest of the hill,—the highest point on the Niagara frontier,—as a burying-ground for the neighboring settlers. Christopher Buchner and his son, John, having died, Samuel Street became administrator of the property, and was succeeded in that office by T. C. Street. The original burial plot becoming crowded, the Buchner, and at later dates the MacKenzie, estates sold further lands, and a board of trustees administered the cemetery business till the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission assumed the care of the area now devoted to that use. Most of the burial plots are owned by the families whose members are buried therein.

It is to be noted that the cemetery was originally a little country burying-ground. When the battle was fought it was but half an acre in extent. The slain soldiers were buried in the cemetery and in the fields surrounding it, and the enlargement of the cemetery afterwards included some of these latter graves and trenches. For many years this was the only place of burial between Chippawa and Stamford and from the Niagara to the Thorold town-line.

The deep cutting by which Lundy's Lane now ascends the hill did not exist at the time of the battle, nor were there sand-pits north of the Lane. The north slope of the hill was steep but unbroken.

The date 1797 on the stone at the grave of John Burch seems to indicate that interments were made in

this ideal spot when the land was still held by the Crown, but it is believed that he was first buried on his own estate and removed here when the cemetery was opened.

At the out-break of the war this was still a quiet country grave-yard, fenced with logs, shaded by oaks and maples and surrounded by farms, orchards and forests,—as unknown to fame as that which inspired Gray's immortal "Elegy." The end of the struggle found it scarred, devastated, crowded with dead and its name a synonym for mingled pride and grief from the fertile fields of Glengarry to the wild frontiers of Kentucky, from Mackinac to New South Wales and from the humble log huts of the Canadian pioneers to stately halls with England's noble names. The story of the war cannot be told here. No doubt many of those who gave up their lives in its opening years were laid to rest in this spot and many a broken-hearted wife and mother, aged sire and orphaned child found rest beneath its green turf from the horrors of invasion, the anxieties of battles and grief for the slain. A few of these graves we may find, but most were left unmarked or else their "frail memorials" have been destroyed and their locations lost.

Cecil Bisshopp.

Among the graves of this period is that of a hero. Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable CECIL BISSHOPP, born 1783, was the eldest and last-surviving son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Baronet, Baron de la Zouche, of Parham, Sussex, England. His thirty years of life were crowded with service. Ensign in the First Foot Guards, military attachee at St. Petersburg, with Moore in Spain, at the siege of Flushing, major of the 98th Foot, member of Parliament, aide to Wellesley in Portugal,—his energy and ability marked him for successive advancements till he became Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspecting Field Officer in Lower, and later in Upper, Canada. On November 28th, 1812, being in command of the British right wing, he successfully repelled an invasion of Canada at Frenchman's Creek. Regular and militia officers of his division expressed their confidence in him in a joint memorial, and all ranks learned to adore him. His subscription, in December,

1812, of £100 sterling to the fund for distressed families of militiamen illustrates his generosity and charity. He held Fort Erie till Fort George fell, May 27th, 1813, and then, at Vincent's order, retired to Burlington. He commanded the latter post during the fight at Stoney Creek, and it was his advanced troops which won at Beaver Dams. Once more at Fort Erie, he planned a grand reprisal against Black Rock and Buffalo from whence he had sustained assault and bombardment. With 240 men at 2 a.m., July 13th, 1813, he stormed and took Black Rock, capturing clothing, food, supplies and guns and destroying block-houses, barracks, ships, ship-yards and ordnance. Attacked when retiring, by overwhelming force, he lost 13 killed and 24 wounded and, while personally assuring the safety of his men, was himself shot through both arms and the thigh. At first his wounds were reported to be "not dangerous," but on the 16th he died, lamented by all ranks. His brother officers brought his remains to this quiet spot and Rev. Robert Addison of Niagara committed his body to the ground. Over his grave the battle of Lundy's Lane was waged.

The inscription on his tomb is as follows :—

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut'nt Col'nl the Hon'ble Cecil Bisshopp, 1st Foot Guards, and Inspecting Field Officer in Upper Canada, eldest and only surviving son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., Baron de la Zouche, in England. After having served with distinction in the British Army in Holland, Spain and Portugal, he died on the 16th July, 1813, aged 30, in consequence of wounds received in action with the enemy at Black Rock on the 13th of the same month, to the great grief of his family and friends, and is buried here. This tomb, erected at the time by his brother officers, becoming much dilapidated, is now, 1846, renewed by his affectionate sisters, the Baroness de la Zouche and the Hon'ble Mrs. Pechell, in memorial of an excellent man and beloved brother."

"Stranger, whose steps ere now perhaps have stood

"Beneath Niagara's stupendous flood,

"Pause o'er this shrine where sleeps the young and brave,

"And shed one gen'rous tear o'er Cecil's grave,

"Whilst pitying angels point through deepest gloom

"To everlasting happiness beyond the tomb,
 "Through Christ who died to give eternal life."

The inscription on a memorial tablet erected in the church at Parham, England, includes the following :—

"His pillow,—knot of sturdy oak,
 His shroud,—a soldier's simple cloak,
 His dirge,—will sound till time's no more,—
 Niagara's loud and solemn roar.

There Cecil lies,—say where the grave
 More worthy of a Briton brave?"

Like Moore, he died at the hour of victory, o'er his head, too, "the foe and the stranger" trod for a brief while. He was an ideal man and soldier,—tall, vigorous and humane-looking, brave and generous, of few but decisive words, and of undoubted military capacity. Canadians do well to hold his memory in honor and lament his untimely fall.

One Night's Work.

What a scene must that have been when the hot, dry morning of July 26th, 1814, broke, and the sun's red glare revealed in detail the effect of the night's dreadful work ! The soft turf torn and ploughed by shot and shell, wheel and hoof ; the fair young orchards broken and wasted by the iron hail that had lashed them for hours ; those great oaks which still line the Lane, west of the Church, scarred and stripped, fences levelled, buildings pierced and shattered,—and everywhere the reek of blood and the convulsed, rigid figures of those who had fought their last fight. Dead men, dead horses, broken wagons, arms and accoutrements littered all the slopes of the hill and from among this wreckage of war gaunt spectres of men, caked with blood and dust, grimed with smoke and clad in rags, staggered, groaning, toward the still greater horrors of the field hospital, croaking appeals to the weary water-carriers for a drop to ease their agonies. Two hundred and fifty-five brave men had given up their lives and a thousand and eighty-nine had suffered wounds. Eastward, far beyond the Portage Road, north to Muddy Run Creek, and west for half a mile from the church every foot of ground had seen its struggle and on every hand lay the victims. South-

fantry and aide-de-camp to his father at Detroit when that place surrendered, August 16th, 1812. He was exchanged on the 18th of January following and given a captaincy in the 9th Infantry, with which he served until he fell. He was but twenty-eight years of age. For years his grave was marked by a humble white marble slab. In 1901 the bones of nine men of the same regiment were found elsewhere and were re-interred on October 19th beside their Captain with full United States military honors. The troops (13th United States Infantry) from Fort Niagara, who on that day laid their predecessors of long ago to rest and fired the three volleys over the open grave, were the first United States troops to enter Canada under arms since 1815. In 1910 remains of nine more American dead were found and placed in a similar grave with quiet ceremonies in which historical societies of both countries took part. The monument which marks these graves is the gift of the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Society of Buffalo. The name "Bridgewater" which appears in the inscription was given by American officers and historians to this battle because a now long-vanished hamlet of that name, near Burning Spring, was the last place their army passed through before it was engaged, and near which they had their base for hospital and stores during the fight.

How many American dead were buried on this field will never be known. Many who fell early in the action were removed, a number were burned, but certainly many were interred in unmarked trenches. Adjutant Thomas Poe, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed here, was buried at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Lieut. William Hemphill.

Lieut. WILLIAM HEMPHILL was the only British officer killed here whose grave was marked. He was a valued officer of the 1st Royal Scots and had served in the campaign against Fort George in 1813. He commanded the detachment of his regiment which came on this field via Queenston with Morrison's column. In the early stages of the battle he directed the operations of his three companies with great spirit and when the second charge of the enemy imperilled the British guns he led the survivors of his party to the charge again

and fell at their head, as, with the 89th and King's, they won another temporary success. His epitaph reads,—“Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Wm. Hemphill of the Royals, who fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane on the 25th July, 1814. This stone was placed by his son, Lieut.-Col. Hemphill of the 26th Cameronians, July 17th, 1854.”

Close of the War.

John Gordon. S. B. Torrens.

When the tide of invasion which here met defeat rolled back to Fort Erie and the environs of that post were sown thick with British dead, sorrowing comrades brought the bodies of a few of the slain back to this field and here laid them to rest. One of those who was thus interred was Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN GORDON, commander of the Royal Scots. Having commanded his regiment from June 4th, 1813, Gordon was at the taking of Fort Niagara and led the avenging force which stormed and burned Black Rock and Buffalo and devastated the American frontier in the closing days of that year, when the memory of burned Newark had embittered the spirit of the war. At Chippawa, July 5th, 1814, he led his men in that last gallant, hopeless charge and fell desperately wounded, yet three weeks later he was again at their head in the march from “the Twelve” and the mighty struggle for this hill. In the siege of Fort Erie he commanded the First Brigade. In the sortie of September 17th, he led the Royals and 89th in a bayonet charge through blinding rain against battery No. 3. The position was re-taken and held, but Gordon received his death wound. Beside him lies Captain S. B. TORRENS of the same regiment who, having served as aide to General Stovin and as Brigade Major, fell at the head of his company in the assault on Fort Erie, August 14th, 1814. One monument marks the two graves. It is inscribed,— “To the

memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Capt. Torrens of the Royals, killed at Fort Erie during the campaign of 1814. Erected by Major Barry Fox, late of said regiment, their friend and companion, June 20th, 1851." A tablet to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Gordon was erected in Montreal by his brother officers.

Robert Dossie Patteson.

In the same group of graves is that of "ROBERT DOSSIE PATTESON, Captain of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Royal 1st Warwickshire, who, after, serving under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular War, fell before Fort Erie at the age of XXVI, XVII September, MDCCCXIV. He was the fourth son of John Patteson, Esq., of the city of Norwich, England, where his name is held in honor by all who knew him." The monument was "erected by order of his surviving brothers and sisters, A. D. 1880," and bears the family crest. His war-service, though of less distinction, was strikingly similar to that of Colonel Bisschopp. Many a promising young officer from the Old Land fell in "the war of 'twelve." Ten days before he was killed Captain Patteson greatly distinguished himself in leading a company of his own regiment with a company of the Glengarries and a troop of the 19th Dragoons in a clever night attack upon an American picket before Fort Erie. The enemy's party were all killed or captured. Capt. Patteson met his death in the desperate hand-to-hand fight when the beleaguered army sortied and assaulted the British siege works.



Mounds and Monuments.

Among the un-numbered dead who lie here are many others whose personal or family histories are worthy of notice. For convenience the following notes are arranged merely in alphabetic order.

Allison.

"Thomas Allison, born Sept. 4, 1799, died June 10, 1887."

"Elizabeth Allison, born July 25, 1796, died Sept. 3, 1876."

"David Allison, born Jan. 7, 1800, died Nov. 16, 1884."

"Martha, wife of David Allison, born May 12, 1802, died, Aug. 15, 1838."

Thomas Allison was the first white male child born at St. Davids. His parents were John Allison and Rebecca Bertrand. The father, born in Yorkshire, England, came to the Niagara district in 1790, and died in December, 1812. He it was who guided Gen. Sheaffe's flanking column up to the mountain top and in the militia ranks he took part in the final action at Queenston Heights. Young Thomas Allison saw the battle from a distance, and was on the field after the surrender. Next year he took part in the country's defence, carrying despatches to the British force at Beaver Dams where he saw the prisoners being marched away and the dead buried. In December, 1813, he witnessed the burning of Lewiston by Drummond's troops. In 1814 he took a place in the militia ranks and was in the first part of the battle of Lundy's Lane, but was detailed to drive a wagon loaded with wounded to Niagara. In 1837 he served with the loyal forces and teamed from Queenston to Chiprawa the mortar with which Mackenzie was bombarded off Navy Island. His wife, Elizabeth, was of the Smoke family.

Bender.

Here lies, in an unmarked grave, the man who built the first permanent white man's dwelling in Welland county.

Early in the second half of the eighteenth century, Philip George Bender, a native of Germany, and his wife, who was born in Holland, emigrated to New Jersey, removing after a short time to Philadelphia. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolution they, being loyal, had to fly. In the Winter of 1766 a party of fifty-three refugees set out from Philadelphia to find their way through the wilderness to Canada. In April, 1777, seven survivors reached the Niagara. Forty-six had been left, dead or dying, in the snow beside the forest trail, victims to cold, hunger, disease and the wolves. Philip George Bender and his wife were of the seven.

Bender enlisted in Butler's Rangers and served till the close of the war. He purchased from the Indians fifteen hundred acres of land fronting Niagara Falls, but took out Crown patent for only four hundred acres,—a tract extending from Murray street to Otter street in the present city. He built his house on the high land immediately overlooking the spot where the upper arch bridge now stands. In 1783 but six acres of his land was cleared of forest and he drew rations till 1784. When death called the veteran Ranger and his wife, they were laid to rest in their own garden beneath a great walnut tree, and the spot was marked by a slab of slate brought up from the Niagara gorge, for there were neither cemeteries nor tombstones in this region then. Years later the Erie & Ontario railway was built across the spot and the remains were taken up and re-interred on this hill,—but the old stone was lost.

Here lies also John, only son of Philip George Bender. He received his education in the school for soldiers' children and inherited his father's large property. In the war of 1812-14 he served in Capt. Kerby's company of the 2nd regiment of Lincoln militia. During that struggle the old home and all his belongings were destroyed by the invaders. His wife was of the Marr family and eleven of their children reached their majority. Their eldest son, Philip, was also in the militia in 1812-14, was a cavalry officer in the rebellion of 1837 and rose to be lieutenant-colonel of militia in 1862.

Members of the fourth and fifth generations of the Bender family still reside on the lands taken up by their ancestor, and have served their country in many civil and military capacities.

Among the oldest inscriptions on the family grave-stones here are the following :—

"John Bender, departed this life November 15, 1827, aged 52 years, 1 month and 25 days."

"Mary, wife of the late John Bender, departed this life October 10, 1848, aged 66 years, 1 month and 10 days."

"William Bender departed this life December 10, 1831, aged 28 years, 4 months and 10 days."

"Almira Bender, died March 6, 1834, aged 14 years and 6 months."

"Edna, wife of Peter Learn and daughter of J. and M. Bender, died July 24, 1855, aged 20 years and 11 months."

Benjamin.

"Henry A., son of Doct. Henry L. and Mrs. Anna Maria Benjamin, who died June 30, 1831, aged 1 year and 6 months."

This is the sole reminder here of the existence of an old family, now remembered by only a few of the oldest residents.

Biggar.

The Biggars were Scotch Covenanters who fled to the North of Ireland about 1660. Between 1730 and 1740 one of the family emigrated to Philadelphia. His son James, lived in New Jersey, married Elizabeth Litel, had two sons, John and William, and lost his life in defending his home from a forest fire.

John Biggar came to Canada in 1790, settled at Grimsby, married twice (his first wife was a Pettit), raised twenty-one sons and two daughters, and died in Trafalgar township in 1841, aged 80 years.

Here is the grave of the other brother :—

"William Biggar, Sen., died May 14, 1858, aged 81 years, 3 months and 5 days."

One record says that he came to Canada in 1787,—another that he came in 1798. Lands in this vicinity were taken up by a William Biggar as early as 1792. At Grimsby he married a sister to his brother's first wife. She died leaving a son, James. Removing to Lundy's Lane, William Biggar married, in 1805, Rebecca Green, by whom he had eleven children. He took an active part in the war of 1812-14, being in the militia ranks at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane.

Beside him lies Rebecca, his wife, a daughter of Charles Green, who was born on September 26, 1786, eight days after her Loyalist parents reached Canada. Tradition says that this daughter of the homeless pioneers was born under a roof of boughs built against a great fallen log, for no house or other shelter was at hand. She died on October 8, 1880, aged over 94 years.

Five of the children of William and Rebecca Biggar were born before or during the war, and five lived to exceed the four score of years. Most of them are buried here.

One William Biggar was lieutenant of a battalion company of the 5th Lincoln militia during the war, but whether a member of this family or not is uncertain.

Blackwell.

"Dr. John H. Blackwell died August 28th, 1867, aged 62 years."

John Harrison Blackwell was born in New Jersey, and took his M. D. degree from New Jersey College in 1829, the same degree being conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. His education was far more complete than that of most medical men of his time. He came to Canada in 1834, and was admitted to practice by the Upper Canada Medical Board in April of that year. At first he located in Stamford, then in Drummondville, and finally in Lundy's Lane, where he practised for nearly forty years. He married a daughter of the noted Dr. John J. Lefferty, and succeeded to the great practice of his father-in-law. Far and wide he found his patients in hamlet and farmhouse, and his tall, ungainly figure, topped with a high "beaver" and mounted on a poor and poorly-kept horse made a picture so striking that his contemporaries have recorded it as a landmark of their times. To balance the family, his wife was the handsomest woman in the country-side.

Bolter.

"Elias Bolter, born at Eddington, Wiltshire, England, April 19th, 1808, died November 28th, 1857, in his 50th year. He served 14 years in the 43rd Regt. and was discharged for good conduct, August, 1840."

Bolter is said to have come of a good English family. After his discharge he married a negro woman and lived on Ferry street. His kinsfolk from the Old Land searched for and found him, but when they learned of his mesalliance they cast him off.

Booth.

"George Booth, private in No. 1 company, Royal Canadian Rifle regiment, who departed this life December, 1842."

The men of this old corps long ago answered their last call, the regiment's name no longer appears in the army list and the days when Drummondville was a garrison town are almost forgotten.

Brokenshaw.

"Luke Brokenshaw, died Sept. 29, 1873, aged 60 years, 3 months." He was an early postmaster of Drummondville.

Brooks.

"Robert Brooks, died August 1, 1846, aged 87 years."

"Mary, wife of Robert Brooks, died June 15th, 1835, in her 72nd year."

"Abigail, daughter of Robert and Mary Brooks, and wife of John S. Colbath, born 1815." (Still living, 1911.)

"G. H. Colbath, Co. D., 1st U.S. Marine Corps, born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., December 15th, 1876, died at Cavite, P.I., June 18th, 1901."

This is the record of an old Falls family. Robert Brooks was one of Butler's Rangers. A record of officers of the 2nd Lincoln militia in 1810 includes "Robert Brooks, ensign." He saw active service again in 1812-14.

In G. H. Colbath the martial ardour burned as in his great grand-sire, and he gave his life in the Philippines for the flag under which he happened to be born. His remains were brought here for interment.

"Thomas Brooks, died May 16th, 1857, aged 68 years, 25 days." He was in the militia in 1812.

"Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Wilson and wife of Thomas Brooks, died December 15th, 1847, aged 57 years, 10 months, 4 days."

Buchanan.

"James Buchanan, born February, 1772, died 11th October, 1851."

This inscription is on an ancient tomb which bears on its other faces the names of wife, children and grandchildren, also the legend "J. Buchanan's tomb, 1847, re-built 1854."

James Buchanan was British consul in New York in the early 'thirties, was a promoter of "the City of the Falls," and was chiefly instrumental in the removal of Major Andre's bones from America to Westminster Abbey. Retiring to private life in the early 'forties he resided here, in the historic Forsyth house,

till his death. He was a great pillar of the struggling Baptist church established in 1842 and his tomb originally stood in the church-yard. Buchanan street was named after him, when the City of the Falls was laid out. He was one of the incorporators of the original Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

Buchner.

"In memory of Captain Christopher Buchner who died September 7th, 1824, aged 59 years."

Christopher Buchner was a Loyalist from New Town, N.J., whose family (originally Boughner) came from Holland or Germany to that place and located the first farm recorded there. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Eunice Forsythe and purchased from his father-in-law property which included this hill. He it was who gave the first half-acre for the use of the settlers as a burying-ground. From the beginning of the century he was a private in a flank company of the 4th Lincoln, but in 1810 he was gazetted ensign in the 2nd Lincoln. In the war of 1812-14 he was attached to Captain John Rowe's company, and when that officer was killed in the battle of Chippawa, Buchner took charge of the company. He was at its head in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he fought in his own fields and saw his fences used for fuel when the dead were burned next day. For his military services he received a tract of free land. He was the first lessee from the Government of the privilege of operating a ferry below the Falls.

"Lieut. John Buchner, died April 14th, 1828, aged 31 years."

This was a son of Christopher Buchner. He, too, fought in the battle here and was taken prisoner. When being removed to the rear of the United States army under guard, he made his escape. The wagon in which they were being conveyed was stopped that his captors might pick cherries from trees over-hanging the road, and Buchner seized the opportunity to leap to the ground and dash into the dark woods, where pursuit was hopeless. He married Mary Ann Corbett, whose mother was a Johnson, said to be kin to Sir William Johnson. Their daughter, Catherine, married Donald MacKenzie, and through her inheritance the Buchner estate became the MacKenzie estate.

"Peter Buchner, died August 15th, 1848, aged 78 years and 1 month."

"Mary, wife of Peter Buchner, died March 3rd, 1854, aged 75 years, 4 months and 3 days. She was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church for 50 years."

Peter Buchner served in the war as a private in Capt. Henry Buchner's company of the 3rd Lincoln. In the same company were a Christopher Buchner, Henry Buchner, Jr., and Joseph Buchner. The captain was a Loyalist from Staten Island, and came to Welland county as early as 1778. Martin Buchner was in Capt. Muirhead's company of the same regiment.

Bunker.

* Alexander Bunker was born in 1812,—a son of Nathaniel Bunker, who came from New Jersey to Canada and settled in Glanford in 1810. He made a fortune in the hotel business in New York, and on his retirement took up his residence here, purchased the site of the old Forsyth house and exerted his means and ingenuity to preserve the historic spots and traditions of the property.

Burch.

"In memory of John Burch, Esq., who departed this life March 7th, 1797, in the 55th year of his age. The first interment in this yard."

"John Burch, Jr., who departed this life August 15th, 1822, aged 38 years, 5 months."

"Martha, wife of John Burch, Senr., Esq., who departed this life Nov. 28, 1823, aged 77 years."

The Burchs were one of those Loyalist pioneer families concerning which it is now very difficult to obtain authoritative information. John Burch is named in a list of settlers in 1783. A very early map of land grants between the Falls and Chippawa shows a large acreage, including the village site, allotted to John Burch. In 1785 he made the first commercial use of Niagara power when he erected saw and grist mills on the shore of the upper rapids,—afterwards owned by the Streets. Writing of a tour in 1787 an English officer speaks of "Mr. Burch" who lived at Chippawa and was one of the principal men of the settlement. He was one

of the six Justices of the Peace appointed on the creation of the district of Nassau in 1788. It is recorded that he was a member of the Land Board at Niagara in 1791.

The younger man of the name who lies here was lieutenant of a flank company in the 2nd Lincoln as early as 1810, and was made Captain in 1814. He received a grant of land for his services in the war. He is said to have been that John Burch who was secretary of the schismatic "Provincial" Grand Lodge of Freemasons at Niagara in 1817 and 1821. He was a Provincial land surveyor.

Chadwick.

"Cecil Chadwick,, born November 6, 1850, died October 7, 1874. Buried by his employer, George Werner, Esq., and by his brother firemen of Protection Co. No. 1 of Buffalo."

"Thomas Chadwick, a native of Hepton Bridge, Yorkshire, England, killed by the locomotive Erie at Suspension Bridge, C.W., June 15, 1860, aged 43 years. Erected by his affectionate wife, Julia B. Chadwick."

Here are recalled the days when this Province had another name, when the north end of the present city was called "the Bridge," despite its legal name of "Clifton," and when each locomotive had a name of its own.

Clark.

"Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Clark, died August 20th, 1842, aged 63 years."

Cockcroft.

Richard Lonsdale Cockcroft was one of the very early medical men in the settlement along Lundy's Lane. He was licensed to practise in Upper Canada in April, 1820. His epitaph states that he was the son of the Rev. John and Rachel Cockcroft of Middleham, Yorkshire, and that he died January 6th, 1832, aged 39 years.

Cole.

A large slab, placed horizontally, is engraved,—

"John Cole, died March 23rd, 1859, in his 81st year.

"Constant Comfort, wife of John Cole, born at Churchdown, county of Gloucester, England, March 10th, 1778, died January 7th, 1844, in her 66th year."

Corwin.

The Corwin lineage is traced back to the reign of Ethelred,—about 870 A.D. The early form of the name was "Culwen," which became in time "Curwen," and after its transplanting to America took the present form. The family was for centuries established in Cumberland, England. In 1638 Capt. George Curwen of Northampton emigrated to Salem, Mass. At the time of the Revolution a descendant,—Joseph Corwin, was living at Log Jail (now Hackettstown) in New Jersey. In 1790 he, with his wife and family, "followed the flag" to a new home in Stamford township, where they settled on Crown land. Their family numbered fourteen, their two youngest sons, Joseph and Benjamin (twins) marrying daughters of Israel Swayze. Here are the epitaphs of the old Loyalist couple and of Joseph, junior,—

"Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Corwin, who died April 16th, 1815, aged 84 years."

"Joseph Corwin, Sen., who died May 25th, 1805 aged 84 years."

"Joseph Corwin, Jun., died Feb. 7th, 1807, aged 32 years."

It may be noted that father and son had passed away but the aged widow and mother survived to see the years of pillage, privation and terror that the war of 1812 brought upon their adopted home.

Here is an inscription that entwines the names of three pioneer families :

"Naomi, wife of Henry Johnson, departed this life March 2nd, 1825, aged 72 years. She was the daughter of Joseph Corwin and former wife of Timothy Hixson, who died in the year 1792."

Creighton.

"Matilda, wife of John Creighton, Niagara Falls, C. W., who died June 11, 1858, aged 60 years."

Old residents remember Captain Creighton and Doctor Creighton, who were prominent residents in the days of the City of the Falls. Captain Creighton gave the name "Clifton Cottage" to his place near the "Jolly Cut," and this is said to have been the first use of the name Clifton at the Falls.

Crysler.

"Harmanus Cryslar, born in the town of Sharen, N. Y., April 23rd, 1799, died June 2nd, 1884."

"Edna Cook, wife of Harmanus Cryslar, born in the township of Stamford, June 2nd, 1802, died May 11th, 1884."

Baltus Cryslar, grandfather, and John Cryslar, father, of Harmanus Cryslar, came from Germany to the Schoharie Valley of New York in 1768. For their loyalty to the British during the Revolution they were forced to leave the country in 1799. Born in April, July saw Harmanus Cryslar in Canada. His father took up land in Thorold and was in the militia ranks in 1812-14. Harmanus, though but fifteen years of age, did teamster's and garrison duty in 1814 and was one of the few surviving veterans who received the government bounty in 1876. In 1826 he built and conducted the original Clifton House and became one of the best-known hotel men on the continent. He also built the Prospect house on Main street and at one time ran the historic Pavilion hotel. He owned much of the site of "Clifton," and his fine stone residence, "Hunters' Lodge," is still in the family possession. He was reeve of Clifton and a county councillor in 1861-2-3. Edna Cook, whom he married in 1825, was a member of one of the earliest-settled families in Stamford, their land lying immediately north of this Hill.

DeLatre.

"In memory of Philip Chesneau DeLatre, late Lieut-Col. in the British army, born February 27, 1777, died September 29, 1848."

Col. DeLatre saw service in the East Indies and was an officer of the Ceylon regiment in 1818. He was one of that little colony of English aristocrats who settled here in the 'twenties and formed a proud but short-lived "four hundred." There is a record that in 1836 his residence in Lundy's Lane was a place of entertainment for visitors of quality from Old England. He was president of the Niagara Harbor & Dock Co. and had a residence (still standing) in that town, called "DeLatre Lodge." He died suddenly on a steamer while crossing Lake Ontario. His daughter, Emily, married Hon. Justice Sullivan, and afterwards Sir Francis Hincks.

Dickson.

"Erected by the Presbyterians of Drummondville to the memory of Marion Watson, beloved wife of Rev. William Dickson, who died 24th April, 1859, aged 32 years."

Davis.

"John Davis, died April 14, 1840, aged 58 years, 10 months, 22 days." He was the son of a Loyalist who settled as early as 1784.

Douglas.

"Alexander Douglas, died September 1, 1844, aged 34 years, 3 months."

"Rebecca Douglas, born Sept. 28th, 1808, died Dec. 17th, 1891, aged 83 years, 2 months, 19 days."

Rebecca Douglas was a daughter of Reuben Green, was born in Lundy's Lane and remembered the war to her last days.

Duncan.

"George J. Duncan, died April 20th, 1887, aged 49 years."

He was a leading merchant in Drummondville, reeve of Stamford from 1876 to 1881, and sheriff of Welland county from 1881 until his death.

Dundas.

"Wm. Dundas, Esq., of Ochertyre, in the county of Perth, Scotland, died 20th August, 1842."

Earl.

"In memory of Mary Earl, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., who died April 10th, 1820, aged 20 years, 6 months."

Her father was a captain in the navy and her mother was a daughter of Sir William Johnson, by his second wife, Molly Brant, sister of Joseph Brant. Her grave is in the Street plot.

Eden.

"Hannah, wife of Wm. Eden, Customs Dept., Clifton, who departed this life 2nd Dec., 1855, aged 30 years."

Eley.

"Frederick J. Eley of Rode, England, died October 29th, 1860, aged 24 years. Erected by Niagara Falls lodge, I. O. of O. F., of which he was a worthy member."

Emerick.

"Mathias Emerick, died April 12th, 1853, in his 81st year."

He is said to have been a Loyalist. In the war of 1812-14 he served in Capt. John Cryslar's company of the 2nd Lincoln.

Falconbridge.

"Samuel Falconbridge departed this life Nov. 27, 1852, in the 81st year of his age."

"Catherine B., wife of the late Samuel Falconbridge, departed this life January 15th, 1863, in the 90th year of her age."

The Falconbridge family came from Coleraine, Londonderry county, Ireland. Samuel Falconbridge was one of the earliest merchants and the first postmaster of Drummondville. These were the parents of John K. Falconbridge, who married Sarah Fralick, and was the father of Sir W. Glenholme Falconbridge.

Forsyth.

"William Forsyth, born Nov. 15, 1801, died Jan. 25, 1849, aged 47 years, 2 months, 10 days."

"Rebecca, wife of William Forsyth, died Nov. 12, 1872, aged 68 years, 4 months, 1 day."

"Jane, daughter of William and Jane Forsyth, died 1823."

These are the few remaining memorials of a Loyalist pioneer family which played a very prominent part in the early history of this section.

As early as 1783 James Forsyth was a settler on Crown land on the Canadian side of the Niagara and had cleared two acres. In 1798 he took patent of 400 acres of land including this hill. He built a fine house and hotel on the Portage Road (Main street), overlooking the Falls,—a site destined to much history. It was a landmark and a stopping place during all the war, a hospital after the battle of Chippawa and General Drummond's headquarters after Lundy's Lane. Later, Clark & Street owned the place, Sir Allan McNab made it his headquarters during the Navy Island campaign in 1838, it was a barracks for regular troops for several years, Lord Durham stayed there for a time, James Buchanan owned and lived in it till 1851, Lord Elgin made it Canada's "Government house" and held gay court and grave council there; there the Reciprocity Treaty was planned, there Jenny Lind sang,—finally fire destroyed "Forsyth's house."

There appear to have been two Forsyths named William and two named James. One James, a private in the 2nd Lincoln, was killed at the battle of Chippawa. The name "William Forsyth" appears in the roll of Capt. Kerby's company of the 2nd Lincoln and in the records of the early Masonic lodges. "William Forsyth" ran a line of stages on the Portage Road and operated the Ferry below the Falls.

"William Forsyth" is best known in local history as the builder and owner of the famous Pavilion hotel, and in this connection he had an unusual contest with the government of Upper Canada. Forsyth owned all the lands overlooking the Falls and in the spring of 1827 erected a series of fences in such arrangement as to prevent any person from approaching the cataract, even by way of the government reserve land, except by passing through his hotel. A rival inn-keeper named Browne led in a public protest to the government. Early in May, Capt. George Philpotts, R. E., commanding the troops in the district, ordered Forsyth to remove the fence,—else he would tear it down. Forsyth threatened the Captain with prosecution. On the 18th

the Captain returned, accompanied by four soldiers, Sheriff Leonard and Augustus Jones, Provincial surveyor, who had marked out the "chain reserve" when he surveyed Stamford township in 1786. Jones marked out the government property once more and the soldiers razed the fences and a blacksmith shop, exposing 60 acres of crop land belonging to Forsyth. That night Forsyth rebuilt the fences. A few days later the soldiers laid them flat once more. Forsyth then took action against Philpotts and the Sheriff for damages. Attorney-General Robinson defended him, secured a non-suit and charged the Province 127 pounds sterling for his services. Forsyth's claim was that the government reserve was only below the cliff (in which he was mistaken) and that he had had possession of the lands in dispute for six years, having built the smithy in 1821.

A committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to investigate. It was shown that the drastic action had been taken on warrant of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland (then residing at Stamford) who had chosen to act in his capacity as Commander of the Forces, when a civil action was the proper course to have pursued. The government refused to allow its officials to give evidence before the Assembly's committee, whereupon the officials were arrested on a Speaker's warrant and kept in jail for three days, when prorogation effected their release. The government took action against the Speaker, but the courts vindicated him.

Forsyth was, however, a beaten man and, in disgust, he sold out.

The affair was a cause celebre in those ante-rebellion days and did much to make the Governor unpopular, and to accentuate the strained relations between the Family Compact government and the Assembly and the hard feelings between the soldiery and the people of the country.

Fortner.

"Jonas Fortner, died April 9, 1854, aged 50 years, 7 months and 11 days."

According to the family tradition, the Fortners in Canada are descended from a daughter of Earl Douglas, who fled from Scotland to avoid the unacceptable suitor favoured by her father, and was wedded in New York to a wealthy merchant named Fortner. The fam-

ily has been in Canada from very early days. The roll of Capt. Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln at the outbreak of the war included the names of "Jones," Andrew and Thomas Fortner.

Fralick.

"John Fralick, U.E.L., died May 12th, 1839, aged 84 years, 3 months."

He served in Butler's Rangers and was one of those whose early adherence to the Empire gave him the title "United Empire Loyalist" under the special act of Parliament. In 1812-14 he was a sergeant in Capt. Robt. Grant's company of Lincoln militia. He was a member of the Masonic "Lodge of Friends, No. 12" of Stamford, long before the war.

"Abigail, wife of John Fralick, died October 30th, 1844, aged 83 years, 7 months." Her maiden name was Spencer.

This patriarchal couple began life in New Jersey, but "followed the flag" to Canada. The Fralicks were of old Dutch blood, and Loyalists of the name fled from New Jersey and the Carolinas to New Brunswick, to the Bay of Quinte and to the Niagara district. One Benjamin Fralick also served in Butler's Rangers.

"Robert Fralick, . . . departed this life December 9th, A.D. 1838, aged 43 years."

He was a son of John and Abigail (Spencer) Fralick, and once owned much of the City of the Falls land, living in a farm-house near where All Saints church now stands. When the Rebellion broke out he had a transportation contract on the Portage and also kept a coaching-inn at Ferry and Stanley streets,—the building yet remains. He gave up his bed to a soldier brother-in-law (Capt. VanWyck of the Chinguacousy militia), slept on the floor, took cold and died. He was in Capt. Robert Hamilton's company of Lincoln militia in 1812-14 and served for a short time in 1837.

"Abigail, wife of Robert Fralick, died February 1st, 1858, aged 59 years."

She was a daughter of Samuel VanWyck and Sarah Bartow (see under "VanWyck.")

"Samuel Fralick, who was drowned at Niagara Falls, June 29th, 1839, aged 17 years."

He was his widowed mother's eldest son and chief support. Only one limb is buried here,—all that the Falls gave up to the searchers. The remainder of the

body was found and interred at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Of this fact his mother was never informed, and she placed the stone.

Galbraith.

This family is said to have come from Ireland. Graves of its members here date from 1828.

Garner.

"Thomas Garner, died Feb. 6th, 1870, aged 80 years, 1 month and 6 days."

"Catherine, wife of Thomas Garner, died Jan. 21, 1864, aged 69 years."

"Philip Garner, died March 12, 1884, aged 83 years and 26 days."

Stamford township had not been long surveyed when the Garners took up land on its western boundary.

Some of the pioneers of the name are said to have come direct from England, but in the United Empire Loyalist List is found the name of William Garner, with the date 1786 and that of John Garner marked "Ranger." The roll of the 2nd Lincoln at the outbreak of the war of 1812-14 contains the names of James and John Garner. One George Garner is said to have also served in the war. The family is connected with the Spencers, Corwins, Killmans, and other pioneer families.

Here is the grave of William Garner, born 1803, died 1874. He was the owner of much property in Drummondville and erected some of the oldest buildings now standing along Main street.

Glaus.

The grave of John Glaus, born 1798, died 1848, is noticeable because of the Masonic emblems engraved on the stone. Several other head-stones are similarly marked. Members of the Glaus family were in the militia in 1812-14.

Goodfellow.

"John, son of William and Jane Goodfellow, Capt. Co. E, 100 Reg. N.Y. Vols. killed on the battlefield at Fort Gregg, April 2nd, 1865, aged 26 years."

During the civil war in the United States scores of young men from this vicinity enlisted in the Federal armies and several lost their lives in that service. This inscription tells the fate of one of them. Another representative of an old Lundy's Lane family who lost his life was Ira Green, killed at Antietam.

Green.

Few pioneer families were here when the Greens came through the wilderness from "the Jerseys." They entered Canada at Queenston on September 18th, 1786. Charles, head of the family, took up land "from Lef-ferty's to the forks of the Lane" on the north side. He gave the road-allowance for Lundy's Lane and donated to the Methodist body two acres of land at the west end of the Lane on which was erected the famous Red Meeting House and where an old cemetery is still to be seen. He was buried in that ground. His wife was Betsy Scritchfield and their family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Here is the epitaph of one:—

"Reuben Green, died March 29th, 1871, aged 90 years and 1 month."

Reuben was in his third year when the family came to Canada and the hardships of the journey made such an impression on the child's mind that the recollection never faded. He married Elizabeth Fortner and raised a family of fourteen. In the war of 1812-14 he was in Capt. Robert Hamilton's company of the 2nd Lincoln, and his deadly shooting while on picket duty marked him as the quarry of a special man-hunt by United States dragoons when the invaders "held the lines" just before the battle of Lundy's Lane. His wits alone saved his life. He was with the British forces at Beaver Dams and Lundy's Lane and tales of his exploits in the war are treasured among his descendants.

Henry, a brother to Reuben, was with the militia in the battle here, and one Barber Green also served during the war.

Hawkins.

"Jane, wife of Reuel Hawkins, died Oct. 13, 1840, aged 31 years."

Reuel Hawkins was orderly to Col. Booth of the 43rd regiment when it was sent from Gibraltar to Canada during the rebellion of 1837. He purchased his discharge and settled here. He died while on a visit to Cleveland, O., and is buried in that city.

Heaslip.

Right on the summit of the hill, in the oldest part of the cemetery, commencing at the front and extending southward, is a row of graves, some unmarked. some marked by crumbling fragments of head-stones and

others with inscriptions showing that here rest members of the Heaslip family.

The Heaslips were Covenanters who fled from persecution in Scotland to Caven, Ireland, and thence to America. At the Revolution two brothers were among the refugee Loyalists who came to the Niagara district,—James and Joseph. James served in Butler's Rangers as assistant surgeon and was with the British troops again in the war of 1812-14. Tradition says he attended wounded men on the field of Lundy's Lane. He received a land grant for his loyalty and services, settled in Thorold township, married Mrs. Eleanor Stephenson and is buried here.

Joseph, the brother of James, married Nancy Spink. Both are buried here, but their grave-stones crumbled away long ago.

Of the children of Joseph and Nancy at least two are buried in this plot and one elsewhere in the cemetery. In one of the graves near the fence sleeps a son who met a sad fate. When yet a youth he went into the forest one evening to drive the cattle home, but was overtaken by darkness and lost. When he was rescued in the morning it was found that the terrors of the night had driven him insane. He did not long survive.

A brother of this ill-fated youth was Thomas Heaslip. He served in Capt. Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war and died unmarried. His grave is marked and the epitaph is as follows:—

"Thomas Heaslip, son of Nancy and Joseph Heaslip, died September 14th, 1842, aged 59 years, 5 months, 2 days."

Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Heaslip, married Thomas Reaveley.

Hixson.

"Levi James Hixson, M.D., son of William and Catherine Hixson, born Sept. 19th, 1858, died at La-Salle, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1902."

Hoshal.

Members of at least the later generations of this Loyalist family lie here. The Hoshals were the first settlers at what is known as the "Warner settlement," and some of the family served with the 1st Lincoln in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Howie Howey.

Many examples of this pioneer name are to be seen here. The Howeys were settled south of Lundy's Lane as early as 1795, as is shown by the records of the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Jonah Howey was a pillar of that early church. Jonah and Isaac Howey were both in Capt. Rowe's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

Hutt.

"Frederick Hutt, Esq., died February 23rd, 1849, in his 47th year."

Jensen.

The inscription on the tombstone at the grave of Karl A. Jensen is unique in that it is entirely in the Norwegian language.

Keeney.

"In memory of Mr. Eli Keeney, formerly of Lenox, Mass., who died of cholera, August 6th, 1832, aged 27 years. He had been taught in the school of Christ and spent his life in faithful endeavours to promote His glory. Erected as a tribute of respect by the inhabitants of Drummondville."

The epitaph tells much and makes us wish we knew more concerning this young man whose merit won him so marked a public tribute in a land where he was a foreigner. In those dark days of the plague many residents of Drummondville found graves on this hill.

Ker.

— "John Ker, died May 29th, 1888, aged 82 years. Mary, his wife, died Dec. 1, 1890, aged 80 years."

The Ker family was founded in America by Thomas Ker, a border Scot, who settled at Merritton in 1800. He served in the militia in 1812-14 and married Elizabeth Ball, of the noted Loyalist family of that name. John Ker was their son. He was a contractor on the Welland canal enlargement and made his home in Stamford township. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1837, and was an active magistrate for over forty years. Few men were more favorably known in this district than "Squire Ker."

Mary, wife of John Ker, was a grand-daughter of Lieut. John Brown of the Grenadiers who fought at the Plains of Abraham and caught in his arms General Wolfe

when that hero fell with his mortal wound. He afterwards settled in New Jersey but came to Welland county as a Loyalist.

"Rev. Peter Ker, who died April 8, 1878, in the 68th year of his age."

He was a Methodist minister who lived here for many years after his retirement from active work. He married the widow of John Bender and the memorial inscription given above is to be found on the reverse side of the John Bender monument. Mrs. (Bender) Ker was of the Doan family.

Killman.

"John Killman, died 14th August, 1873, aged 70 years, 8 months, 22 days."

"Maria, relict of John Killman, who died 26th February, 1884, aged 68 years, 11 months, 19 days."

The Killman (originally Kuhlmann) family came from Holland to Pennsylvania. Adam and Jacob Killman, half-brothers, were Loyalist pioneers of Stamford. Jacob was in Capt. Grant's company of Lincoln militia and at Lundy's Lane he was wounded and made prisoner. John Killman, who lies here, was a son of Jacob. His wife, Maria, was a daughter of Samuel VanWyck and Sarah Bartow.

Adam Killman was in Capt. Robt. Hamilton's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

Lacey.

"George Lacey, died January 27th, 1840, aged 67 years, 3 months and 17 days."

He was born in Maryland and in 1796 moved to Canada, settling near the "Black Horse Inn" in Thorold. He served in the 2nd Lincoln under Captains Kerby and Crysler and at Chippawa his neighbor, Wilkerson, fell by his side, killed by the bullet of an Indian, who was in turn despatched by Lacey. A Masonic certificate dated 1824 is preserved by Lacey's descendants. His wife, Elizabeth, was a Lee of Maryland and when a child was sent by her parents to carry food to the starving men of Washington's army. She was buried here, but no stone marks her grave.

Lampman.

"Peter Lampman, died Oct. 3, 1866, in his 83rd year."

"William Lampman, died July 8th, 1861, in his 58th year."

"Jane Sproule, wife of William Lampman, died April 29th, 1907, aged 95 years and 6 months."

Frederick Lampman emigrated from Holland to New Jersey early in the 18th century. His son, Frederick, born in New Jersey, was a Loyalist who came to Canada in 1784, settling in Stamford. Peter was the son of Frederick and was born in 1803. Another Peter Lampman came to Canada from Long Island, N.Y., in 1784 and settled in Thorold. When Sir John Colborne set aside four hundred acres of land to endow St. John's church, Stamford, "Peter Lampman" was named as a trustee. "Peter Lampman" also appears in the list of militiamen wounded at the taking of Fort George, May 27th, 1813.

One John Lampman, a militia officer, was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Lefferty.

"Dr. John J. Lefferty, died October 26, 1842, aged 68 years, also Mary, his wife, died May 22nd, 1850, aged 73 years."

"Dr. John W. Lefferty, M.D., died April 20th, 1850, aged 40 years, also Sarah J. Lefferty, his sister, died February 17th, 1866, aged 60 years."

John J. Lefferty was born in New Jersey, his father having been Attorney-General of that State. He came to Canada a young man and on August 17, 1800, was married in St. Mark's church, Niagara, to Mary, daughter of "Cognac" Johnson, a Grand River Indian and his white wife. Lefferty located in Lundy's Lane half a mile west of this Hill and "Lefferty's" was a land-mark for half a century. The lands are still held by his descendants. He was gazetted lieutenant of a Flank company in the 3rd Lincoln and promoted to a captaincy on January 25th, 1813. Most of his war-service was as a surgeon. His property was the location of one of Brock's system of beacon fires. In 1814 his house was burned by the invaders. The Government gave him a tract of wild land in recognition of his services. He was one of Lincoln's four representatives in the Upper Canada legislature from 1825 to 1830 (9th and 10th Parliaments) and in 1834 David Thorburn of Queenston defeated him by one vote. He was a member of "No. 9,"—an ancient Masonic lodge in Bertie,

and interested in numerous political, financial and social affairs. He was a Government-appointed member of the old Welland canal board. In 1818 he was partner with Dr. Smith in an apothecary shop in St. Catharines. In 1824 he was a surgeon in the 2nd Lincoln and saw service again in 1837. The house he built in Lundy's Lane after the war became the repository of a splendid collection of scientific and historical objects, but while the Doctor was in Toronto all was consumed in a second fire. On occasions when no "circuit rider" was at hand to preach in the old "Red Meeting house" at the "end of the Lane" on a Sunday, Dr. Lefferty would ascend the pulpit, read the lesson and lead the singing with fervor. When he passed away the whole country-side turned out to give him a grand funeral. He was a gentleman and a doctor of the old school,—bluff, hearty, sonorous-voiced, quick of temper and violent of speech, but kind and generous at heart. He was unalterably opposed to all innovation in society, government or medicine. He had four sons and three — daughters. One son, Bryan, died in Chicago in 1836; John, whose epitaph is given above, died at Brantford where he practised. One daughter married Dr. John H. Blackwell of Lundy's Lane, another married George Nelles of Palermo, Halton county.

Leggett.

"William Leggett, late of H. M. Customs, Oct. 29, 1885."

He was collector of the Port of Clifton.

Leonard.

Richard Leonard was born in England, gazetted ensign in the 54th regiment in 1796 and served during the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1801 he was assistant engineer at the siege of Alexandria. In 1805 he was captain in the New Brunswick Fencibles, which corps became the 104th in 1810. Early in 1813 he was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in Upper Canada. On May 29th he was in the assault on Sackett's Harbor and was wounded. In June he was Brigade Major, but returned to his regiment on being promoted. On the night of Lundy's Lane he came from "the Twelve" in command of the 104th Flank companies. Drummond placed them on the extreme right,—a position which they held tenaciously. Tradition says that, at great personal risk, Leonard succeeded in stopping two Bri-

tish regiments from firing upon each other in the darkness and confusion. In the siege of Fort Erie Leonard was again wounded in that disastrous fight which cost the regiment its Colonel (Drummond) and from which only twenty-six of its men escaped unhurt. He was major when the regiment was disbanded in 1817. After his retirement he erected a fine residence on this battlefield, became Colonel of the 1st Lincoln militia and sheriff of the Niagara district, dying October 31st, 1833. His residence was used as a barracks after 1837, then became the home of the old Drummondville Grammar School and is now a dwelling-house. It stands in the rear of Stamford high school. Major Leonard's name is given to a near-by street.

Inscriptions on stones in the Leonard plot include the following :—

"In memory of Major Richard Leonard, formerly of H.M. 104th Lt. Infantry, who died October, 1833."

"Frances, widow of Major R. Leonard, died April 18th, 1873, aged 77 years."

"George England Leonard, son of Major Richard Leonard, drowned in the Welland river, 8th day of July, 1826, aged 9 years."

"Georgina England Leonard, died Nov. 27th, 1829, aged 3 years."

Lowell.

The most imposing private monument in the cemetery is that to the Lowell family.

Francis Lowell was born in Massachusetts and settled at St. Davids early in the 19th century. There he married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Clement, an officer of Butler's Rangers. He served in the militia in 1812-14, was taken prisoner and confined at Greenbush, whence he escaped. During his absence the invaders burned his house and his wife and children were forced to flee to that of a settler named Collard seven miles away. Next day a party of British officers, eating in Collard's house, were surrounded by the enemy under Wilcox. Mrs. Lowell's entreaties to her renegade former neighbor prevented bloodshed, but the officers were made prisoners, the house burned and she was again a fugitive.

— William Lowell, born 1811, was one of the children carried away by his mother in her flight. His father died in 1815, and when fourteen years of age he began

to work in a store. In 1831 an uncle set him up in a small store in Drummondville, and in 1860 he retired with a fortune. He gave Drummond Hill church to the Presbyterians, erected a handsome residence on Main street, served as Justice of the Peace and died at an advanced age, much regretted.

Mary, wife of William Lowell, was born in 1814,—a daughter of Christian Zavitz, a German Loyalist from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who built mills at Sugar Loaf (Port Colborne) early in the last century. Her mother was Mary McCarty, descended from the Lancasters of London. She married Mr. Lowell in 1834.

James A. Lowell, son of William and Mary, was the last of his line, dying childless at an early age. He succeeded to his father's fortune and charitable disposition and was a member of the Dominion parliament for one term.

Lundy.

Many members of the family after whom the "Lane" was named are buried in this ground. The records of the settlement of the family in Canada are fragmentary, but some reliable and interesting details are available.

William Lundy and his brother, Samuel, were Quakers who lived in Pennsylvania prior to the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States. Refusing to live under the new flag, they abandoned their holdings and came to Upper Canada. William settled here and Samuel on Yonge street, York county.

William Lundy's good judgment of land is shown by the selection he made for himself,—the choicest spot in the garden of Canada. He brought with him a wife and five sons, and one other son was born after their arrival, thus the family was entitled to a large estate. In his petition to the Governor for a grant, he stated that he reached Canada in 1786, and an accompanying certificate says he was in the country in 1788. He got a land warrant for himself in 1791, a further grant was recommended in 1796 and issued in 1797. In all he got about 500 acres, including Lots 140, 141, 142, 150 and 151 in Stamford. His sons included Thomas, Eliezar and James Lundy. Eliezar married Mary, daughter of George Keefer, who died in New York. Her family, too, were Loyalists.

Samuel, brother of William, with his five sons, got lands on Yonge street and some of William's sons were attracted to the same locality.

James Lundy, son of William, also applied for lands on Yonge street, but he remained on the old homestead in the "Lane." He married a sister of Lanty Shannon and the full name is still preserved in successive generations of their descendants. In the war of 1812-14 he was in Capt. Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln and fought in the battle here.

Another Lundy was Azariah, who came into the country in 1787 and whose claim for land was allowed ten years later.

"Lundy's Lane" is the road that was opened by the earliest settlers from the Lundy homestead eastward towards the river.

Lyons.

"James H. Lyons, died November 27th, 1853, aged 59 years."

He was an ensign in the 2nd Lincoln in 1812-14

"Anne, wife of James H. Lyons, died April 4th, 1853, aged 45 years."

Another stone marks the graves of four children of Joel and Elizabeth Lyons.

The Lyons family was founded in Canada by Benj. Lyons.—a Loyalist

MacDonald.

A handsome monument bears the Macdonald arms and the motto, "Per mare, per terras." It is erected "In memory of the Macdonald family of Ballyshear, Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, who died in America." The head of the family in this country was Godfrey Macdonald who died in Chicago on December 31st, 1910, and is buried here. His name does not appear on the monument, but his wife is thus recorded,—

"Mary Blackwell, wife of Godfrey Macdonald, born 1831, died 1901."

She was a daughter of Dr. John H. Blackwell and grand-daughter of Dr. John J. Leferty. The old Leferty place in Lundy's Lane was the summer home of the Macdonalds.

MacKenzie.

"Donald MacKenzie, died June 11th, 1873, in his 60th year."

"Catherine Buchner, wife of Donald MacKenzie, died May 2nd, 1902, in her 83rd year."

Donald MacKenzie was born on the field of Culloeden, Scotland. He was one of the mechanical engineers at the construction of the first suspension bridge across the Niagara river. He married Catherine, daughter of Lieut. John Buchner and heiress of the Buchner estate, and through this marriage the Drummond Hill property became the MacKenzie estate. The generosity of the children of Donald and Catherine MacKenzie has done much to facilitate the restoration of the cemetery and the preservation of its landmarks

Macklem.

The Macklem family is identified with the whole history of Chippawa. James Macklem, son of William Macklem of Ardcairn, in the parish of Donaghley, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, came to Pennsylvania in 1789 and to Canada in 1791, married Lydia Smith of Bertie and soon afterwards located at Chippawa, where he and his sons established several of the industries which made that place the industrial centre of the Niagara frontier for many years. At least one member of the family lies here,—

"John Smith Macklem, departed this life November 2c, 1834, in his 25th year."

He was the third son of James Macklem and had married Susan Maria Hepburn.

Mathews.

The earliest date of the interment of a member of this family to be found here is 1834.

McGarry.

"James McGarry, M.D., born April 8th, 1835, died August 13, 1903."

Dr. McGarry was a native of Falls View and spent nearly his whole life in this vicinity. During the American Civil War he was a surgeon with the Union armies and on the restoration of peace returned to his native place. For thirty-seven years he was the loved and trusted physician of the village and surrounding coun-

try. He was the leading coroner and for thirty-one years served as school trustee. His integrity, courtesy and sympathy won for him so large a place in the esteem and affection of the people that he will long be missed and mourned.

Miller.

"Ogden Miller, born in Amsterdam, N.Y., died at Stamford, March 31, 1875, aged 87 years and 6 months."

Morse.

"To the memory of Peter Morse, who died an honest man. Born in Green Co., N.Y., Feb. 19, 1802, died at Chippawa, C.W., Jan. 27, 1851."

"Austin Morse, died June 23rd, 1874, aged 74 years, 5 months and 17 days."

The Morse family settled in Drummondville in the 'twenties and the business they founded then still flourishes and is conducted by members of the family.

Muisiner.

"Peter Muisener, Sen., who died September 5th 1835, aged 68 years."

"Rheumah, widow of Peter Muisiner, Sen., who died October 19th, 1836, aged 62 years."

The family of this name settled on the Chippawa creek in 1789 and one of their original log houses still stands. They were of "Pennsylvania Dutch" blood and were loyal to the Crown in the Revolution and the war of 1812. The spelling of the name has been altered during the elapsed century and "Miseners" are numerous in Welland county. From inscriptions on other stones we learn of the connections of this family with the Dysons and Slaters.

Nelles.

Members of this noted family were buried here in 1828.

Nevels—Nevills.

"Isaac Nevels, died July 19th, 1852, aged 70 years, 4 months, 4 days."

He served in Captain George Turney's company of militia and fought at Lundy's Lane.

"Rachel Nevills, died October 17th, 1874, aged 78 years, 9 months, 27 days."

The Nevills family had lands in Stamford at an early date. Six men of the name were in the ranks of the Lincoln militia in 1812-14, viz,— Abraham, Alrhum, Andrew, Isaac; Jacob and James.

Noise.

"In memory of William Noise, native of Wiltshire, England, who was accidentally drowned, 22nd August, 1848, aged 28 years."

Oliver

"Rev. Thomas Oliver, died Feb. 13, 1900, aged 85 years."

This venerable minister was a negro, ordained to the pulpit of the British Methodist Episcopal church, which he served faithfully during many years.

Olophant.

An old family whose epitaphs here date from 1827.

Orchard.

John A. Orchard was for many years a man of prominence in Welland county. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1815, and came to this locality in 1836. He was division court bailiff from 1859, clerk of the court from 1865 and always a general legal factotum for the country-side. In 1884-5-6-7 he was reeve of Stamford and a member of the Welland county council and in the latter year Warden. From 1876 to 1880 he was a county license commissioner. When the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park was created the Government appointed him a commissioner. He was a founder of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society and a trustee of the monument erected by the Parliament of Canada.

Parsons.

"Erastus Parsons, late of Lisle, Broome County, N. Y., died September 2nd, 1827. aged 38 years, 6 months."

This was one of the almost-forgotten pioneers of industry in Canada. He came to Canada about 1824, very poor in purse but rich in ideas and determination. From far-gathered scrap iron, in a make-shift furnace,

he cast iron ploughs of a lightness and quality that easily forced earlier designs from the market. He lived only three years to develop his business, but in that short time he had placed it on such a basis that, under the management of the trustees of his estate, it became one of Chippawa's leading industries and the product was known all over Canada.

Peer.

"Edward Peer, born July 31, 1814, died March 15, 1861, aged 46 years, 7 months and 15 days."

This was a son of Stephen Peer who owned lands in this vicinity early in the last century and after whom Peer street is named. Stephen Peer served in Capt. John Rowe's company of the 2nd Lincoln and fell with his captain on the disastrous field of Chippawa, July 5th, 1814. His body was left on the field and was probably among those burned by the United States troops. No trace of him was ever found by his family. His widow married one Barker, an early Drummondville merchant, after whom Barker street is named. Edward Peer was born just twenty-six days after his gallant father met his death. A son of Edward Peer was also named Stephen. He won notoriety by walking across the Niagara gorge on a five-eighths inch wire rope. Three days later,—June 25th, 1887,—he fell from the wire to the rocks and was fatally injured.

Pew.

"William Pew, died April 7, 1850, aged 88 years and 10 months."

"Mary Magdalene, wife of William Pew, who departed this life August 30th, 1838, aged 75 years."

"William Pew, died April 14th, 1859, aged 60 years, 11 months, 14 days."

"Edna Lundy, wife of William Pew, born Oct. 9, 1802, died March 28, 1871."

"Samuel Pew, born Nov. 14th, 1808, died February 3rd, 1896."

"Susan Miller, wife of Samuel Pew, born January 1, 1820, died November 1, 1885."

"Samuel Pew, died Dec 2, 1869, aged 77 years."

"Mary Kelly, wife of Samuel Pew, died Sept. 22, 1857, aged 62 years."

"John Pew, born Jan. 5, 1817, died Oct. 11, 1883."

"Sarah Green Pew, born April 22, 1814, died October 4, 1904."

"Mary, wife of James Pew, Sr., died April 1848, aged 69 years."

These are a few of the many records in this cemetery of an old and numerous Loyalist family. They were of Welsh origin and before the Revolution lived in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Their large property there was confiscated by the state. William Pew took Lot 137, Stamford, from the Crown on February 10th, 1797, and parts of Lot 152 were patented to one of the same name in 1799 and 1802. The roll of Capt. George Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln in 1812 included the names of James Pew, sergeant, and William, Robert and Henry Pew. One Samuel Pew died in service during the war. One William Pew was a member of the jury at the famous Gourlay trial at Niagara. The first registered Methodist baptism in Stamford was that of "Samuel, son of James and Mary Pew, born April 6, 1806."

Pidgeon.

"Emanuel Pidgeon, died September 27th, 1876, aged 74 years."

His tomb-stone bears the crest of his old regiment, the 43rd, and to the record of his days is added—"Behold the soldier's toil is done, He'll never march again." Pidgeon took his discharge when the regiment completed its term of garrison duty here and was for many years caretaker of this cemetery.

Plato.

"Burr Plato, died Sept. 27th, 1905, aged 72 years."

From the foundation of Upper Canada as a free country until the close of the American Civil War, the Niagara frontier was the Mecca of thousands of fugitive negro slaves from the plantations of the South. A branch of the "underground railway" led hither and the refugees suffered their last great peril in being conveyed across the treacherous river,—often in small boats and at night. Quite a colony of these people was formed in Drummondville and usually designated "Polly-town." Burr Plato was one of a party of seven who made their

- escape to Canada and settled here. By thrift and untiring industry he acquired education and a comfortable property and was so respected as an honest and God-fearing citizen that he was on several occasions elected to municipal office by his white neighbors.

Randall.

"In memory of Robert Randall, Esqr., M.P.P., the victim of Colonial Misrule, who died May 21st, 1831, aged 66 years."

"In memory of Lavinia Randall, wife of Isaac H. Culp, who died September 23rd, 1836, aged 33 years."

Born in Virginia, near relative to John Randolph of Roanoke, Robert Randall soon tired of the infant Republic and came to Canada, investing a large patrimony here. He lived in Chippawa and was a friend of William Lyon Mackenzie. Losses in litigation, increased by the infidelity of his lawyers, embittered his days. He represented the Fourth riding of Lincoln (all south of the Chippawa) in the Upper Canada legislature from 1821 to 1824 (8th parliament) and was re-elected as one of Lincoln's four members to the 9th (1825-1828), 10th (1829-1830) and 11th (1831-1834) parliaments, dying shortly after the latter election. Allied with the popular party, he was made to feel the weight of Family Compact displeasure, and to that he traced many of his misfortunes. In March, 1827, he was sent to England to lay before the Home Government the hard situation of many American-born residents of Canada who were denied rights of citizenship, though owning valuable properties and truly loyal to the British Crown. His plea was completely successful. In 1830 he was appointed a member of the Welland canal board. In his last days the storm-clouds which broke in 1837 were already darkening and despair of relief from the old order of things hastened his end. He left a legacy to Mackenzie.

Reaveley.

"Thomas Reaveley, died July 4th, 1837, aged 66 years, 7 months and 16 days."

"Catherine Reaveley, wife of the late Thomas Reaveley, died August 3rd, 1869, aged 81 years, 4 months and 12 days."

Thomas Reaveley was born in Northumberland, England, and came to America before or during the Revolution. He lived in a Republican neighborhood and on one occasion when, in a burst of loyalty, he sang "God Save the King," in a public place, his neighbors united to give him a severe beating. In the melee he received injuries from which he never fully recovered. Coming to Canada with the Loyalists, some time prior to 1790, he established, beside the upper rapids, the first carding mill in the district. During the war of 1812-14 he was with the militia and fought in several battles, including that of Lundy's Lane. He married Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Spink) Heaslip. Their sons, John and Joseph, were militiamen in 1837 and in 1866 Joseph and another son, William, who is buried here, saw active service against the Fenians.

Theophilus Reaveley, brother of Thomas, established one of the earliest woollen mills at St. Catharines.

Rice.

"Joseph Rice, died January 27, 1826, aged 51 years."

Rooth.

"Wm. A. Rooth, born in Quebec, July 7th, 1820, died in Port Colborne, Feb. 17, 1878."

"Anna Eliza Hepburne, wife of Wm. A. Rooth, born Jan. 18th, 1821, died May 28th, 1899."

Rooth was an early journalist in Drummondville, being the publisher of the almost forgotten "Drummondville Reporter." He was afterwards in the Customs service.

Ross

"To the memory of Alex'r. Ross, No. 2 Company, 93rd Highlanders, who died 11th October, 1840, aged 24 years. This monument is erected by his comrades as a token of their respect."

The 93rd was in garrison here for three years, shortly after the rebellion of 1837. Lonesome, discontented, restless,—the young Scots were prone to desert and some who were drowned in the Niagara river or killed by falling down its cliffs while trying to escape to the States, were buried here. None of their names are known. Young Ross's crumbling wooden "monu-

ment" is the sole reminder of the famous regiment's stay in old Drummondville.

Secord.

Amboise Secord, a Huguenot, from LaRochelle, landed in New York in 1681 and was one of the founders of New Rochelle, N.Y., (1689). Among all the United Empire Loyalists the most numerous family was that of the fourth generation of Secords in America. One of them, Lieut. James Secord of Butler's Rangers, married Madeline Badeau, also of Huguenot blood, and their fifth and youngest child was James, born in 1773. He married Laura, daughter of Thomas and Elizabetha (Dewey) Ingersoll, born 1775. Thomas Ingersoll had been a major in the Continental army, but, suffering business reverses, he removed, in 1795, from Great Barrington, Mass., to Oxford county, Ontario, and was the founder of the town of Ingersoll. James and Laura Secord lived at Queenston.

James Secord took a part in the defence of Canada in 1812 that is noteworthy, but it is so overshadowed by the wonderful exploit of his wife that it is often overlooked. Having resigned a captain's commission in the 1st Lincoln before the outbreak of the war, he volunteered and acted as sergeant. He was one of those who carried Brock's body off the field at Queenston and later in the day he too was struck by a bullet. Then it was that Laura Secord first showed her heroism. Searching on the mountain-side, she found her wounded husband, but her ministrations to him were interrupted by the approach of three United States soldiers, two of whom raised their muskets to beat the helpless Canadian to death, despite his wife's entreaties. The timely arrival of Captain (afterwards General) Wool, saved Secord's life and there commenced a life-long friendship between the rescued and his rescuer.

For many months Secord lay prostrate with his wound, tended by his wife, and unmolested save that victorious invaders were billeted in his cottage. From the careless conversation of their unwelcome guests, the Secords learned of the secret expedition to capture a British outpost. The husband being unable to move, the wife undertook to warn the imperilled party. Her journey and its consequences illuminate a page of Can-

adian history and are summarized in the inscription on the monument here :—

"To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Secord, who, on the 23rd of June, 1813, walked alone nearly twenty miles, by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route, through woods and swamps, over miry roads, to warn a British outpost at DeCew's falls of an intended attack, and thereby enabled Lieut. Fitzgibbon, on the 24th of June, 1813, with less than 50 men of H. M. 49th regiment, about 15 militiamen and a similar force of Six Nation and other Indians under Captains William Johnson Kerr and Dominique Ducharme, to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwood or Beaver Dams and, after a short engagement, to capture Col. Boerstler of the U. S. army and his entire force of 542 men with two field pieces. This monument, erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's 49th regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals, was unveiled 22nd of June, 1901."

The war being ended, Canadians were too busy restoring their ruined land to make much ado about recent doings in the field, and the exploits of the Secords were nigh forgotten. In 1823 Secord was granted a pension, being disabled for life from the wound received at Queenston. Later he was appointed collector of Customs at Chippawa, and died in that place in 1841.

Few and scanty were the honors paid the widow. A certificate secured from Col. Fitzgibbon proved her claim to recognition, and the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) during his tour of Canada in 1860 gave her fifty pounds sterling as a mark of his esteem. She lived till 1868, attaining the age of ninety-three years, and her last days were darkened by her sadly straitened means.

The two were laid to rest on this hill, two plain marble slabs marked the spot and a wooden fence surrounded the whole. Weeds and tall grass hid fence and stones and it seemed that no one remembered. In the closing years of the century Rev. Canon Bull, rector of All Saints church, started a movement to erect a suitable memorial. After a time the Ontario Historical Society took hold of the idea, Mrs. S. A. Curzon's pen roused public interest and, under the direction of Mrs. E. J. Thompson, the plan was carried to success.

The bust which surmounts the memorial is an ideal representation of the heroine at the time of her great feat. In addition to the principal inscription, quoted above, the legend from the old grave-stones is copied on the sides of the new shaft :—

— “James Secord, collector of Customs, departed this life 22nd February, 1841, in the 68th year of his age.”

— “Laura Ingersoll, beloved wife of James Secord, born Sept. 13th, 1775, died October 17th, 1868, aged 93 years.”

The old stones were removed to Chippawa and placed in Trinity church. On Queenston Heights, overlooking the slope where she saved her husband and the place from which she commenced her great journey, another stone was lately erected to the heroine's memory.

Shannon.

This was a family of prominence in early days.

“Lanty Shannon, died August 4th, 1846, aged 75 years, 9 months.”

“Agnes, wife of Lanty Shannon, born April 8th, 1775, died December 23rd, 1857.”

“Susan, wife of William Hepburn and daughter of Lanty and Agnes Shannon, died August 3rd, 1835, in her 35th year.”

“Margaret, wife of William Hepburn of Chippawa, died November 8th, 1838, aged 38 years.”

“Nancy, wife of David Lynch, and daughter of Lanty and Agnes Shannon, died October 12th, 1828, in her 27th year.”

Lanty Shannon was a leading Freemason and the historic “Lodge of Friends, No. 12” of Stamford used to meet at his house at the Muddy Run crossing on the Portage Road. He was born in Ireland in 1770, emigrated to New Jersey in 1792 and came to Canada in 1797. In 1812 he served with the Lincoln militia. He is remembered as a man of splendid physique. His sister married James Lundy, from whom the Lane took its name.

Simpson.

— “George Simpson, 1818-1853.”

“Laura V. Dalton, wife of the above, 1822-1888.”

One stone marks the resting place of both. George

Simpson was the first newspaper publisher in Drummondville, being succeeded by Wm. A. Reoth.

Skinner.

The Skinner family, so well known in this region, was founded in America by Thomas Skinner who came from Colchester, England, to Colchester, Connecticut, in the reign of Charles I. From him the line is traced through Ebenezer, Joseph (killed in the Indian war, 1755), and Haggai to a second Haggai, who is buried here. His tomb-stone bears this wording,—

"Haggai Skinner, died June 28, 1844, aged 64 years, 5 months and 7 days."

He came to Canada with the Loyalists and settled just south of this Hill on land still held by his descendants. Patent for 200 acres was issued to him in 1799. In 1812-14 he was in Capt. Kerby's company of Lincoln militia, fell into the hands of the enemy, was imprisoned at Greenbush for six months and returned to Canada by way of Lake Erie, landing at Sugar Loaf on the night of the battle of Lundy's Lane. His property had been over-run by rival armies many times during the years of war and during this fight the house was in the range of fire.

The Skinner family was notable for its loyalty and military service. A list of Loyalist refugees at Fort Niagara in 1784 includes the names of Henry, Josiah and Timothy Skinner. Timothy was a claimant for indemnity for property lost in the Revolution. One Job Skinner served in Butler's famous regiment of Rangers. During the war of 1812-14 Joel Skinner, brother to Haggai, was in the militia, as were also Benjamin, Colin, Ebenezer, Job, John, Stephen and Timothy, members of another branch of the family. Timothy was killed in the battle of Chippawa, July 5th, 1814. One Timothy Skinner had taken land in Stamford as early as 1787, and was assessor of the township in 1794. Benjamin Skinner was assessor in 1793.

Of the sons of Haggai, several are buried here beside their father, including Arad, who was out in the Rebellion of 1837, Haggai, Jr., and Conrad, who were Union soldiers in the American civil war, Abram and John.

Smeaton.

"John Smeaton, late of H. M. Customs, born in Aberdour, Fifeshire, Scotland, died at Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 22, 1889, aged 74 years."

He came to Canada in the suite of Lord Elgin and when that famous Governor returned to England, Smeaton obtained a position in the civil service and remained in Canada.

Spencer.

The earliest mention of the name Spencer in connection with the settlement of the frontier is in a list of disbanded Rangers who were located upon Crown lands as early as 1784. Among them was Robert Spencer. According to family tradition, Robert had a brother, Adam, who married a Corwin, and a sister, Sarah, who married John Fralick. The Spencers came from the Mohawk Valley, abandoning valuable property there. They made new homes in Stamford and their descendants still occupy the lands they received from the Crown. Of the three original pioneers at least one,—Sarah,—lies here. (See "Fralick.")

Here is the grave of a Spencer who was not of the old Canadian family,—

"Rev. John W. Spencer, born Feb. 3rd, 1833, died Sept. 12th, 1883. A native of Lincolnshire, England."

Spinks.

On a rude slab of common field stone is roughly scratched "Nancy Spinks, born March 1, 1829, died May 22nd, 1830." This simple statement of her name and brief life is the only legible record here of an early family and a vanished name.

Stickle.

Another pioneer name now unknown to this vicinity. Members of the family lie in the most ancient part of the cemetery, but only comparatively recent graves are marked. John Stickle, private in the 2nd Lincoln militia, died in the service, December 10th, 1812. It is not known where he was buried.

Street.

In the history of the Niagara frontier there is no name more continually prominent than "Street." The

family were Connecticut Loyalists and two branches located on the frontier,—one in Willoughby and the other at Bridgewater, between Chippawa and the Falls. Members of both branches lie in the fenced enclosure on this hill which has been the family burial-place for close upon a century.

The early genealogy of the Street family is recorded as follows,—Richard Street of Stogumber, Somerset, England, died 1592; Nicholas (eldest son), died 1610; Nicholas of Bridgewater, Somerset, (eldest son), born 1578, died 1616; Nicholas (eldest son), born 1603, a Puritan minister, came to America between 1630 and 1638, and preached at Taunton, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., died 1674; Samuel, born 1635, a minister at Wallingford, Conn., died 1717; Samuel (eldest son), born 1667, a lieutenant of militia; Nathaniel (eldest son), born 1693, lived at Norwalk, Conn., died 1748; Samuel (eldest son), born 1720, lived at Wilton, died 1753.

This Samuel Street of Wilton had four sons and four daughters. Two of the sons,—Nehemiah and Samuel,—were the founders of the two branches of the family in Canada.

Nehemiah, the eldest son, born August 16, 1745, lived at Farmington, Conn., and married on April 15th, 1772, Thankful Moody of Old Guildford, Conn. He was a trader and fled to Fort Niagara with the Loyalists. On a trip to his former home he was robbed and murdered at Cold Spring (Buffalo), September 1st, 1787.

His widow's tomb is here and is thus inscribed,—

"In memory of . . . Street, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, widow of Nehemiah Street, who died at Bridgewater, 20th September, 1813, aged 71 years."

The children of Nehemiah and Thankful (Moody) Street were Samuel, Timothy, Thaddeus, Cynthia and Anne. The younger sons removed to Charleston, S.C., but Samuel, the eldest, remained in Canada and was often called "Samuel Street, Junior," to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Street of Willoughby called "Senior." After working as a clerk in Col. Clark's store at Queenston for some years, he ac-

quired, about 1790, the mills on the shore of the rapids above the Falls, which had been built in 1785 by John Burch. He gave them the name "Bridgewater Mills," but they were more generally known as "Street's Mills." His partner was Colonel Thomas Clark, whose wife was a grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant, and a sister of William Johnson Ker. The activities of the firm covered every branch of business, — transportation, manufacturing, mercantile, banking and land-holding. Their wealth was great and their influence almost unlimited. Street lived at Bridgewater and the records show that little ones came to him and one, with his aged mother, was taken away during the war-time and laid to rest in this as yet, unfamed field. Plundering raids took toll of his stores, after the battle of Chippawa his buildings were crowded with wounded and, finally, the Americans retiring from Lundy's Lane applied the torch and left no stick standing. He lived to re-build and recoup and win additional wealth and honor. In 1823 William Hamilton Merritt wrote that Clark & Street's mill was the only one from Long Point to Dundas which could do a merchantable business. Street was allied with the Family Compact party and was nominated to oppose William Lyon Mackenzie in the York bye-election in 1832, after Mackenzie's first expulsion from the Legislature. He was always an active militia officer, being a captain in the 3rd Lincoln at the outbreak of the war, and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment in 1833. He took a leading part in the re-building of Trinity church, Chippawa, after its burning by rebel sympathizers in 1839.

On September 5th, 1811, he married Abigail Hyde Ransom, daughter of Elias Ransom and Sally Gay, who bore him a son and five daughters, viz,—

Julia Ann died in infancy.

Cynthia (born 1816, died 1892) married the Right Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller, first Anglican Bishop of Niagara.

Julia Ann married Oliver T. Macklem and was the mother of Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, provost of Trinity university, Toronto.

Caroline married first James Cummings, second Thomas C. Macklem, third Rev. W. H. C. Robertson, fourth H. C. R. Beecher, Q.C.

Elizabeth married Hon. J. B. Plumb of Niagara, some-time speaker of the Senate of Canada.

Thomas Clark Street, the second child and only son, was born but three months before two pitched battles were fought within sight of his home. He succeeded to the family wealth and influence, and, in business and politics followed the family tradition. He was educated for the law and called to the bar, but never practised. He was an incorporator of the first Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, treasurer of the Erie & Ontario Railway Company, an officer of the Niagara Ship-Building Company, banker, miller, landed proprietor, paymaster of the pensioners, and Lieutenant-Colonel of militia. "Clark Hill," his splendid residence overlooking the upper rapids, was the finest house in the district. He purchased the islands below, which long bore his name (now called the "Dufferin Islands") and turned them into a private park. He was a member of the committee which had charge of building the second Brock's monument, 1853. From 1851 to 1854 and from 1861 to 1867 he sat in the old parliament of Canada, representing Welland county. On Confederation he was elected to the new Dominion parliament and was member without portfolio of Sir John Macdonald's cabinet. In 1872 he was re-elected, but died a month later. Thomas C. Street was never married and with him the direct male line of the family ceased.

In Trinity church, Chippawa, is a memorial window to T. C. Street and his parents.

Inscriptions on the tombs of members of this line of Streets in the plot here include the following:—

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Street, Esq., of the Niagara Falls, born at Farmington, Connecticut, March 14th, 1775. He settled in this district, A.D., 1790 and died August 21st, 1844."

"Abigail Hyde, widow of the late Samuel Street, Esq., of the Niagara Falls, died September 12th, 1872, aged 78 years, 1 month and 2 days."

"Julia Ann, daughter of Samuel and Abigail H. Street, died at Bridgewater, August 21st, 1813, aged 13 months."

"Cynthia, sister of Samuel Street, Esq., died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 67 years."

Samuel, third son of Samuel Street of Wilton, and brother of the murdered Nehemiah Street, came to

Canada about 1780, was a trader at Niagara and finally located in Willoughby township. In 1788 he was one of the six Justices of the Peace appointed for the District of Nassau. This was the Samuel Street who was at Niagara in 1792 when Simcoe founded Upper Canada. Returned for the second parliament (1797-1800) and for the fifth (1809-1812) he was chosen Speaker for the latter period. His constituency was the Third riding of Lincoln,—Stamford, Thorold and Pelham townships. His home, "Grove Farm" was a notable land-mark and the history of the war is full of references to "Street's," "Street's creek," "Street's grove" &c. In military matters he was active, being Captain in the 3rd Lincoln from 1807. He was an active and efficient magistrate and was one of those persons specially charged by the Government, in February, 1812, with the enforcement of the law regarding seditious persons and practices. On October 27th, he was appointed paymaster of the Flank companies of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Lincoln and 1st Oxford militia. On January 18th, 1813, he was directed in Militia Orders, as paymaster, to "muster the militia" from Chippawa to Point Abino. On July 21th he was one of the twelve commissioners appointed to have charge of abandoned farms and their produce. In March and April, 1814, he was Acting Deputy Paymaster-General. The tide of war rolled to and fro across his property and caused him great loss. The Government rewarded him with a grant of land. He died, as his epitaph declares, at Thorold. In many documents this gentleman is called "Samuel Street, Senior," to distinguish him from Samuel Street of Bridgewater, his nephew.

He married, in 1784, Phoebe, daughter of Peter Van Camp, and had one daughter, who married John Ussher of Willoughby.

His grave-stone bears this legend,—“Samuel Street, late of the Grove Farm in the township of Willoughby, Esqr., died at Thorold, February 3rd, 1815, aged 65 years.”

The early history of Upper Canada contains many references to the Street family. When Simcoe established the Queen's Rangers at Queenston in 1792, a "Mr. Street, an inhabitant of the place," disputed the Crown's title to the land on which the huts were er-

ected. One of the Streets built mills in the Short Hills late in the 18th century. At the taking of Fort Niagara one of the prisoners released from the dungeons was "Samuel Street,"—whether "Senior" or "Junior" is not recorded. One John Street was an officer of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

Among other memorials in the Street plot are,—

"Anna S. Hosmer, born Feb. 12, 1797, died March 31, 1865."

"Harry Hosmer, late of Avon, in the County of Ontario, state of New York, son of Frederick and Ann Hosmer, who was drowned at Chippawa, aged 15 years."

"In memory of Mary Earl, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., who died April 10th, 1820, aged 20 years, 6 months." (See reference under "Earl.")

Sutton.

"John Sutton, a native of England, died December 2nd, 1844, aged 64 years."

"Rev. Wm. Sutton, died May 27th, 1879, aged 64 years, 2 months and 15 days."

"Nancy, daughter of James and Mary Lundy and wife of Rev. Wm. Sutton, died Feb. 24th, 1897, aged 87 years."

Rev. William Sutton was a Methodist preacher of the early days who settled here after his retirement from active work.

Taylor.

"Henry Taylor, Esq., a native of Sterlingshire, Scotland, died the 25th day of August, 1847, aged 57 years."

"Jean, wife of Henry Taylor, born Dec. 18, 1817, died March 20, 1898."

"William H. Taylor, M.D., 1835-1891."

Todd.

"Sacred to the memory of Duncan Elphinstone Todd, Esq., late a captain in Her Majesty's 37th regiment of Foot, who died October, 1837, aged 30 years."

Ussher.

"Here rest, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, the mortal remains of Edgeworth Ussher, Esq., whose devotion to his sovereign and exertions in the cause of his country at a critical period in the history of Canada marked him out as an object for the vengeance of the enemies of peace and good order by whom he was cruelly assassinated in the night of 16th November, 1838, in his own house near Chippawa at the early age of 34 years, leaving a wife and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss."

The story outlined in the inscription on this old white obelisk is one of the most tragic of Rebellion days. Edgeworth Ussher was gazetted ensign of the Left Flank company of the 3rd Lincoln and took rank as captain from July 6, 1831 (M.G.O. 11th July, 1833). The Rebellion found him active for the Queen and a band of assassins crossed from Navy Island one night, captured a neighbor, named Taylor, forced him to go with them to "Milford Lodge," Ussher's home, and call Ussher to the door. Mrs. Ussher urged her husband not to expose himself, but he, re-assured by his neighbor's voice, responded to the call. As he opened the front door to learn his neighbor's need he was shot through the side window of the porch. Three days later Governor Sir George Arthur by proclamation offered £500 sterling for the apprehension of the assassin. On August 1st, 1839, a further proclamation named Benjamin Lett as the murderer. He was never captured. In 1840 he earned additional abhorrence from Canadians by blowing up the original Brock's monument on Queenston Heights.

Capt. Ussher's wife was Sarah, a daughter of Cornelius and Rebecca Thompson. One of her sisters married Capt. Garrett of the 49th regiment, long a resident of Niagara, and another married Lieut. John C. Garden of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, who settled in Stamford township and is buried at Thorold.

VanWyck.

"Hiram VanWyck who died Jan. 14th, 1893, aged 82 years, 6 months, 26 days."

His father was Samuel VanWyck and his ancestors were some-time seigneurs of Wyk in Holland who lost

their high estate during the Spanish wars and fled to New York, where they were identified with the "Knickerbocker" stock. Samuel VanWyck married Sarah Bartow, of English family. They took the loyal side in the Revolution, abandoned large property in New York and settled in York county, Ontario. After a naval venture on Lake Ontario, which ended in the loss of his vessel, VanWyck came to Niagara and finally settled near the Falls. During the war of 1812-14 he was in Capt. Robert Grant's company of Lincoln militia and his son, Gilbert, served under Capt. Robert Hamilton. At home the wife and young children suffered, unprotected, the visits of roving Indians and irregulars and everything of value that they could not safely conceal was taken from them. The final pillage of the frontier during July, 1814, forced them to fly to the Short Hills. They returned home when the invaders had been finally turned back by their defeat here and the children never forgot, even in old age, the sight of the unburied dead on the slopes of this hill. Samuel VanWyck died the next year, but his widow survived till 1837.

Watson.

"Erected by the Presbyterians of Drummondville to the memory of Marion Watson, the beloved wife of Rev. William Dickson, who died 24th of April, 1859, aged 32 years. 'A woman who feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.' Prov. 31-30."

Wilson.

"Sacred to the memory of Jer. Wilson, Pte. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, who departed this life on the"

This record is carved on a wooden slab,—probably the tribute of mourning comrades who were unable to purchase a more lasting memorial. Already the lower part of the plank, with date and age, has mouldered away.

A recent and interesting grave is that of James Wilson who was the first superintendent of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls park and during his residence in Niagara Falls prominently identified with charitable and educational movements, the historical society and the Presbyterian church. Afterwards he was park

commissioner of Toronto. He died at Kamloops, B. C., on October 11th, and was buried here on Nov. 7th, 1911.

Woodruff.

Here may be seen the grave of Joseph Clement Woodruff whose ancestors of the Clement and Woodruff families were Loyalist pioneers, soldiers in the Revolution and the war of 1812-14, members of Upper Canada's first parliaments and leading men among the first settlers in the district. He was born in 1808 and fled with his mother and her other children to the Short Hills when St. Davids was burned by the invaders on July 20th, 1814, and they were left homeless. He was a partner of William Lowell in the early days of Drummondville and later was the proprietor of one of the largest businesses in the village. He died in 1889, in his 81st year. His sister, Margaret, married Samuel Zimmerman, the railway builder and founder of the town of Clifton, who was killed in the DesJardins canal wreck in 1857.

The eastern portion of the cemetery is noticeable for the lack of those stones which elsewhere crowd the ground, occupying even the scant allowances of space for foot-paths, yet here the graves are as thick as the common decency of burial will permit. Here lie the flotsam and jetsam of a century's tides in the maelstrom of life,—the unknown, the pauper, the friendless, the forgotten, the scores upon scores of unidentified bodies rescued from the Niagara river,—most of them suicides,—the victims of cholera and small-pox epidemics, the unfortunate who choked to death at a hotel table and whose name was never discovered, the slain of railway and industrial accidents,—where else is there such an assemblage of the victims of life's tragedies? From all the lands of the earth, from every station in society, young and old, men and women, far from home and friends, they were laid to rest by stranger hands and the levelled earth obliterates the last trace that they ever were.

Near these, and even among them, rest many soldiers who died here when Drummondville was a garrison post,—after 1837. Disease claimed many one, filled with despair on recovering from intoxication to

find himself under arrest, blew out his brains in the Bath house barracks cell; others, wearied to desperation by the monotony and petty tyranny of barrack life, sought a base release by desertion. The swift and treacherous waters of the Niagara were fatal to several who tried to swim across at night and others were killed in falling down the cliff in their endeavours to elude the vigilance of the guard at Ferry Road. Every regiment of the garrison left its little squad of dead on Drummond Hill. The few whose names were recorded on head-stones are mentioned elsewhere.

Many apparently vacant plots and a number of rude limestone slabs bearing no records are noticeable in that part of the cemetery lying between the soldiers' monument and the Drummond Hill church property. This was the original cemetery. Here every grave is that of a member of a pioneer family, — Buchners, Brooks, Forsyths, Laceys, Stickles, Spinks, Heaslips, and many others. On this ground two armies battled at midnight with bayonets and clubbed muskets for the possession of half a continent. Here the dead lay in piles next morning,—some to be buried and some to be burned. Blackened and mutilated,—many stripped of uniforms in the struggle or by plundering ghouls,—unrecognizable as friend or foe, they shared the trench and the pyre. No doubt many old grave-stones were destroyed that night and many others have crumbled away since, but almost every foot of this ground is a tomb and often the digging of a new grave has disclosed a sepulchre long lost and forgotten. Tradition preserves a few names and points out where a few of those dead of long ago were laid, but none may know the tales that this green grass has hid away and the wordless stone tells only that they were.

The south-western section is the new cemetery. Of tragic interest is the great grave where lie twelve Hungarians who were burned to death in their beds one night in June, 1910. Here also lie father, mother, son and daughter,—all but one member of a family named Harris,—whose deaths in their home by asphyxiation was a mystery never satisfactorily explained. Nearby is a handsome memorial erected by J. P. Bradfield, a prominent American railway man, native of this place, to the memory of those of his family who lie here.

Hundreds of other graves are worthy of notice from the visitor or student of the history of the Niagara country, but the records of the dead are scattered or lost and they rest unknown.

“And now the wild-flowers round them spring
While Niagara doth her requiem sing,
And many a heart hath sighed in vain
For those who sleep on Lundy's Lane.”



APPENDIX I.

Of great interest to the student of local history are the graves in the little old cemetery on the north side of Lundy's Lane,—just east of the Methodist church. It is said that the land for this burying-ground was given for such use to the families of the first settlers by the Spetigues, — a family long extinct. During recent years it has been sadly neglected. The late Charles Ross, during his lifetime, had the place cared for and the fence in front erected at his own expense. No one takes care of it now and the fence is much dilapidated.

A stone which marks probably one of the very oldest graves is an irregular slab of sandstone, taken from the field or the river's edge. It has been rudely inscribed and the remnant of the record appears to be as follows,—“T. F. T. Dy. 1788. Au 13 Ag 19 y.”

Cook.

Here lie Robert Cook and Martha Skinner, his wife, who came from New Jersey as Loyalists in 1776, settled in Stamford in 1781 and founded one of the very oldest frontier families. They received a grant of 300 acres of land immediately north of this Hill. They had eight sons and four daughters, also four nephews of their name, and their descendants now number many hundreds. The graves of the old Loyalist and his wife are not marked, but there are stones at the grave of one son and his wife.

“Haggai Cook, born October 27th, 1773, died November 1st, 1848, aged 75 years.”

“Sarah, wife of Haggai Cook, born April 14th, 1777, died January 7th, 1813, in her 36th year.”

Haggai Cook was in Captain Grant's company of the 2nd Lincoln militia in the war of 1812-14. The names of ten other Cooks are to be found in the old militia rolls. Haggai was an early Freemason and his grave-stone bears many emblems of that craft.

Sarah, wife of Haggai Cook, was a daughter of James and Eve Durham.

Durham.

James and Eve Durham were among the very first of the Loyalist fugitives from New Jersey who found new homes in Stamford. They arrived in 1776, and in 1782 there was born to them a daughter who was the second white child born in Western Canada. In recognition of this fact Governor Haldimand made her a special grant of land. Her grave is here,—

"Catherine Durham, died October 27, 1847, in the 65th year of her age."

Many other members of this old family are buried here but, like those of the Cooks, only a few of the graves are marked. Other inscriptions include,—

"Edward Durham, died June 14th, 1844, aged 71 years, 10 months, 8 days."

He was in Capt. Rowe's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

"Lois Durham, died March 29, 1843, aged 63 years, 9 months, 12 days."

Everingham.

"James, son of Jacob and Margaret Everingham, born February 22nd, 1818, died August 6, 1834."

Lemon.

"In memory of Jacob Lemon, Senr., who departed this life February 13th, 1816, aged 73 years."

"In memory of Mary Lemon who departed this life March 19, 1823, aged 76 years."

"Laurence Lemon, departed this life Nov. 9th, 1842, aged 71 years, 6 months and 11 days."

"Mary Willson, wife of Laurence Lemon, born September 9th, 1776, died October 20th, 1868, in her 93rd year."

"John Lemon, departed this life February 24th, 1802, aged 4 years. Son of L. and Mary Lemon."

"Thomas Lemon, son of L. and Mary Lemon, departed this life July 6th, 1820, in the 10th year of his age."

"George Lemon, died Dec. 18th, 1849, aged 26 years and 7 months."

Laurence Lemon was a Loyalist from Pennsylvania who settled in Bertie township, but removed after a short time to Stamford. He served in 1812-14 under

Capt. Robt. Grant in the 2nd Lincoln. He married Mary, daughter of John Willson of Bertie, a Loyalist from New Jersey, but a native of Ireland. They had fifteen children. One son, John, lived in Lundy's Lane for many years, was a magistrate, county councillor and prominent in many circles.

Willson.

"Thomas Willson was born the 22 of January, 1768. Died the 31st May 1845."

"Abigail Wilson was born the 8 day of May 1764. Died Aug. 15, 1854."



APPENDIX II.

All Saints Churchyard.

Within the secluded close of All Saints church are to be found a score or more of graves. From among the inscriptions on the stones a few of great interest are selected.

Ingles.

— "Charles Leycester Ingles, Priest, born at Dartmouth, N.S., Aug. 30, 1822, died at Niagara Falls South, Nov. 3, 1885. 37 years of his ministry of over 38 years were spent in the parish of Stamford of which he was 22 years the rector."

— "Jemima Ingles, wife of Rev. Chas. I. Ingles, fell asleep June 8, 1898."

— The life and work of Charles Leycester Ingles were devoted to the firm establishment of that sacred edifice beneath the walls of which he rests. In his day the Episcopal congregation at this place was a dependent branch of the old Government-endowed church of St. John in Stamford, and their place of worship was a building erected by another religious body. When he ended his ministry the church edifice stood as it is today, though the division of the old parish of Stamford came at a still later date.

Murray.

"Ellen B. Murray, who fell asleep May 5th, 1876, aged 82 years, also in memory of her husband, Lieut.-Gen. Murray, died in Paris, Sept. 16, 1841, aged 62 years."

Lieutenant-General Murray was buried in the famous cemetery of Pere la Chaise in Paris and the inscription on the monument erected there to the memory of his father as well as of himself, throws further light on the history of a line of distinguished British officers,—

"Sacred to the memory of Gen'l. John Murray of the late 96th regiment, who died May 3rd, 1824, aged 84 years; and of his son, Lieutenant-General John Murray, also of the same regiment, and late Governor

of Demerara, British Guiana, who died Sept. 16th, 1841, aged 64 years."

In addition to his high official position, Lieutenant-General Murray was largely interested in West Indian sugar plantations, in the old slave-holding days. When all slaves within the British Empire were freed, 1833, he received a hundred thousand pounds indemnity from the government. Upon his retirement from the service, Lieutenant-General Murray spent some time in Monroe, Mich., and formed a friendship with General Cass, who endeavored to induce him to invest in Detroit property. The Niagara district was, however, more attractive to him and he settled in Drummondville and became one of the promoters of the City of the Falls and a part owner of the Pavilion hotel, which was a feature of that great scheme. He left Canada again in 1837 in order to educate his family in Europe, but never returned. He was married twice, the second wife being Ellen Butler O'Connor of Newfoundland, who lies here. Seven children were born of the first marriage and fifteen of the second. Four sons entered the army, and two,—George, of the first family, and Augustus, of the second family,—rose to be general officers.

Murray street, near-by, was named in honor of Lieutenant-General Murray.

Strother.

"Anthony Strother, of Eastfield Hall, Northumberland, England, late of the 3rd King's Own Hussars and 17th Regiment, died December 17th, 1901, aged 67 years."



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Ducit Amor Patriae

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

No. 23

Fort Niagara--Col. D. MacDougal

JANET CARNOCHAN

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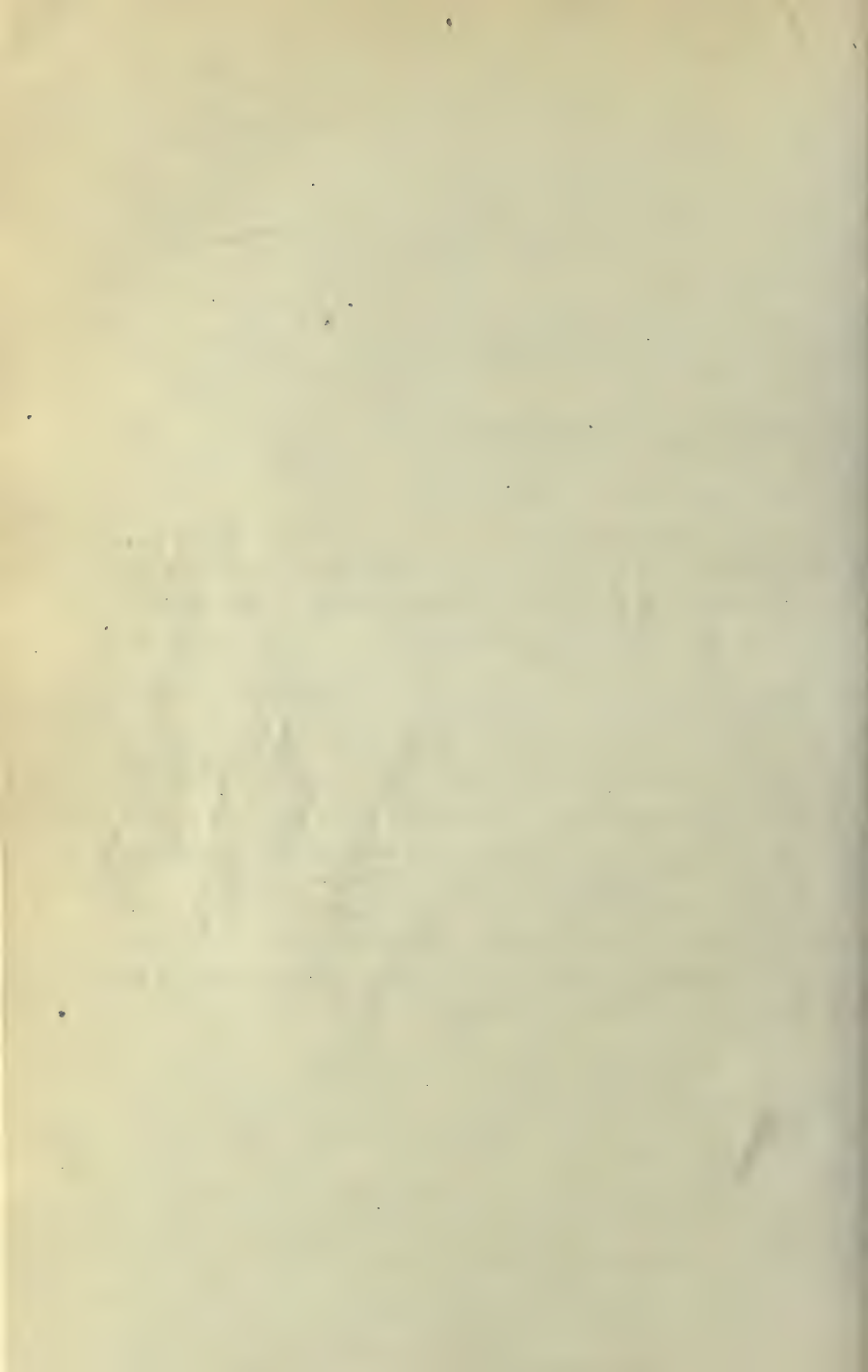
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PREFACE

In presenting the twenty-third pamphlet of the Niagara Historical Society we desire to express our thanks to the public for the favor with which our publications have been received. The contents of this number are very varied, Fort Niagara with its kaleidoscopic view of Indian, French, British or United States occupation down to the remarkable ceremony of the joint funeral by British and United States forces of remains of soldiers of the Kings 8th in 1911, Col. MacDougal and letters never before published, traces of the frightful civil war and the part taken by the (to us familiar steamer) Chicora, when a blockade runner for the Confederate States and in the Red River Rebellion and lines referring to the work of that remarkable organization the North West Mounted Police who by their heroic conduct in the performance of duty have earned a name for themselves in preserving the peace of a vast territory.

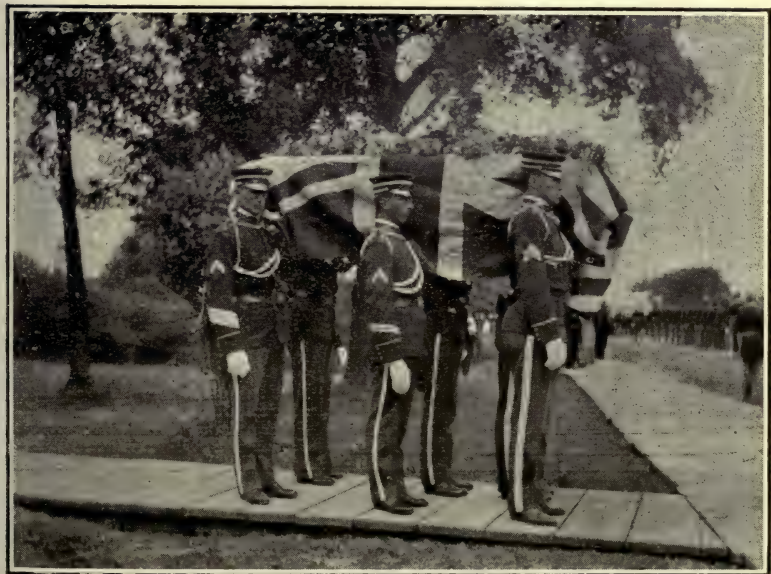
We bespeak for our last pamphlet as favorable a reception as was accorded to our other publications.



The Castle, Fort Niagara, N. Y.



Castle at Fort Niagara erected 1725 and 1749. Taken by British from French 1759



Burial of Remains of Soldiers of the King's 8th Regiment by joint action of the 29th U. S. Regiment and Volunteer Camp, Niagara, Ont., June 25th, 1911. at Fort Niagara, N. Y.



FORT NIAGARA

BY JANET CARNOCHAN

In this Niagara Peninsula there are many spots with historical associations, battlefields, conflagrations, first parliament, churches, turf clubs, etc., but certainly the most interesting spot is in our view, but not in our territory, across the beautiful boundary river is Fort Niagara, its history predating ours by a century, its many vicissitudes, its varied possessors, Indian, French, British, American, twice besieged and taken, first by the British from the French in 1759, again by the British from the United States in 1813—and twice given back by treaty. The name Niagara has different spellings Ongiara, Ouniagahara, etc., (forty different spellings) as given in the documentary History of New York. It is evident that the accent was on the penult syllable instead of the anti-penult as with us. In Goldsmith's poem "The Traveller" it is thus pronounced "And Ni-a-gar a stuns with thundering sound," but that is no rule for us as the poets are not slow in taking all kinds of poetic license, of both rhythm and rhyme. The meaning of the word was often given as Thunder of Waters, but it is now acknowledged to mean simply "The Strait." The country was occupied by the Neutrals, a fierce tribe with thirty-four villages on our side of which Niagara was one and four on the U. S. side. The name Neutral was given because they took no part in the wars between the Iroquois to the south and Hurons to the north, but when these nations were at war allowed free passage to either to reach the other's territory. They were however completely destroyed by the Senecas, and the Hurons were afterwards almost annihilated by the Iroquois as the Eries had been before. The first we know of the neighborhood being visited by the white man was in 1626 by Father Daillon, who is said to have visited the western side of the river, but we really know little of its history till fifty years after that date when the indomitable LaSalle,—that man of iron, who of noble family destined for the church he came an explorer, endured what we would think frightful hardships saw all his plans fail, tramped over hundreds of miles with a breaking heart and finally though he had once reached the mouth of the Mississippi when coming a second time to explore it by sea, sailed past its mouth unknowingly and was assassinated by his discontented followers.

On the 6th December, 1678, a ten ton craft sailed into the river with sixteen persons, the chief ones being the Sieur de la Moite and the Franciscan Father Hennepin, the historian of the party. This was the advance party followed on the 20th of January 1679, by LaSalle with a larger vessel bringing rigging and provisions intending to build a vessel above the Falls to sail the great lakes beyond. His vessel was wrecked two leagues from the mouth of the river, the anchors and cables were saved. The story of how timbers, anchors, cannon were taken up the mountain. (the ridge at Lewiston is called Three Mountains) of how the vessel was built at Cayuga Creek opposite Chippawa to the astonishment of the Indians who called it the big canoe, of how it finally sailed to lake Michigan, was loaded with furs and started on its return journey and was never heard of more we need not tell.

There is much dispute as to where the first building, a palisaded habitation was erected, at the mouth of the river or at Lewiston, later investigation calling for belief in the latter. In December, 1678, the ground was so frozen that boiling water had to be used for the post holes, so says Hennepin the historian, but he also tells us that the height of the Falls was 500 feet and the roar could be heard fifty miles off.

Ten years after in 1688, a fortress was built on the site of Fort Niagara to resist the Senecas, a garrison of one hundred men left to defend it, but from lack of food, being closely beleaguered by the savages, no fish, firewood or deer, the provisions on hand being foul as Parkman says the fort was first prison, next a hospital then a charnal house, till in April only ten or twelve men were left and these were rescued by a large party of friendly Miamis, till a French force arrived for its relief. The English governor Dongan at New York was protesting against its existence as being on English territory and against existing treaties and indeed in a letter from Montreal, Denonville gives a promise to withdraw the garrison. A minute account is given of the buildings at the time of its abandonment. On the 15th September, 1688, in the forenoon, Sieur Desbergères Captain of one of the companies of the detachment of Marines and Commandant of Fort Niagara, having assembled all the officers, the Rev. Father Millet of the Society of Jesus, Missionary, read to them the orders from the Marquis de Denonville, governor, dated 6th July, to demolish the fortification of the said fort, with the exception of the cabins and quarters found standing. A curious memorandum of the quarters left standing gives interesting particulars. Firstly—We leave in the centre of the square a large framed wooden cross, eighteen feet in height on the arms of which are inscribed in large

letters these words REGN. VINC. IMP. CHRIS. (Regnat, Vincit Imperat Christus, Christ Rules, Conquers, Governs,) which was erected last Good Friday by all the officers and solemnly blessed by the Reverend Father Millet. Then follow descriptions of eight buildings giving number of doors, windows, chimneys, hinges, fastenings, locks with number of boards as covering bedsteads, among the buildings are mentioned that of the commandant, the missionary's, the bake house, the chapel (probably storehouse,) a well with its cover, all which are inhabitable. the description which includes number of boards as covering on floor is signed by the witnesses

The settlement of the country went on and wars between French, British and Indians for possession of the fur trade, The next we hear of is the order of the king by Marquis de Vaudreuil to Joncaire to obtain permission from the Senecas to build a blockhouse. Joncaire had been a prisoner with the Indians in his youth, had become a favorite, been adopted and on assembling their chiefs obtained permission to build which seems to have been at Lewiston. In a long letter from Charlevoix in 1721 to Madame de Maintenon the following descriptive passage occurs: "Now Madame, we must acknowledge that nothing but zeal for the public good could possibly induce any officer to remain in such a wild and frightful country. On the one side you may see just under your feet and at the bottom of an abyss like a torrent in its rapidity a whirlpool formed by a thousand rocks through which it with difficulty finds a passage and by the foam of which it is always covered. On the other the river is confined by three mountains placed one over the other, a proper place for the poets to make the Titans attempt to scale the heavens. On every side you discover nothing which does not inspire a secret terror.

You have, however, but a very short way to go to behold a very different prospect, behind these uncultivated and uninhabited mountains you enjoy the sight of a rich country, magnificent forests, beautiful und fruitful hills, you breathe the purest air under the mildest and most temperate climate imaginable situated between two lakes."

To return to Fort Niagara. In 1725 the fortress at the mouth of the river was rebuilt on a scale of strength and permanence far superior to Denonville's hasty structure. The tradition is well supported by evidence that strategy was used for the erection of the New House or castle opposed by the Senecas who had only given permission for the erection of a storehouse. A large body of troops had arrived, but a still larger force of Indians surrounded

them. The strategem was used of engaging in an extensive hunt, many of the officers joining the Indians. Materials had been prepared and while the hunt was in progress the French built and the walls were found to be high enough to act as a defence on the return of the Indians who felt themselves outwitted. The fort became in time a place of considerable strength and had its ravines, ditches and pickets, its curtains and counterscarp, its covered way, draw-bridge and raking batteries, stone towers, laboratory and magazine, its messhouse, barracks, bakery and blacksmithshop, its chapel with a large ancient dial over the door to mark the progress of the sun, the whole covering a space of eight acres and the strongest place south of Montreal and west of Albany.

In 1736 the fort was well fortified with thirty guns of the largest calibre, but the trade with the Indians had fallen off as many preferred to trade with the English, the jealousy between the two countries still continuing, each striving to gain supremacy, the French to confine the English to a narrow strip on the Atlantic seaboard had built a chain of forts along the frontier, Lake Ontario, Erie, the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Fort Niagara being one of these. In 1756 war was proclaimed between England and France, this proved to be the seven years wars closed by the treaty of Paris in 1763, when the French possessions were given up to Britain. In 1755 Fort Niagara had been threatened with attack and the eminent engineer Pouchot was sent to strengthen it, but it was not till the 1st July, 1759, that a force was sent from Oswego under Brigadier John Prideaux with 2,200 regular troops and militia with 943 Iroquois warriors under Sir Wm. Johnson, who, by his remarkable powers of diplomacy, his character of integrity, his geniality had gained unparalleled influence over the Indians and held the position of Superintendent under the British government.

Capt Pouchot, the commander, gives an account of the horn work constructed by him, the garrison consisted of 486 and 39 employees, five of whom were women or children, who with two Donville ladies attended to the hospital, served up gun cartridges or made earth bags. The British force debarked at a cove some miles east of the Fort and secured themselves by entrenchment. Pouchot on the 7th sent runners to the French posts south and west asking the aid of their garrisons and all the Indians that could be rallied, the first point where warning was given being Little Niagara, the end of the portage from Lewiston, about the spot called Fort Schlosser. On the 7th the French saw seven barges distant a league and a half and sent out the armed schooner Iroquois to destroy them, but evidently failed to do so. On the 8th of July Pri-

deaux sent a message to Pouchot demanding his surrender offering reasonable terms which were refused. Of the journals kept of the siege, that of the French account was found in the fort two or three days after its capture and is translated and printed in the history of the Holland purchase, that of the British is found in the journal of Sir Wm. Johnson published in Stone's life of that general. By reference to each we find that the siege went on for eighteen days, the garrison of Little Niagara arrived to help the French, on the 10th the British digging trenches and advancing closer day by day till by the 21st the fourth parallel was made about a hundred yards from the fort, lines of circumvallation were formed around the fort, cutting off communication, trenches dug, batteries erected, sorties and fierce fights took place. On the 15th the besiegers had thrown 300 bombs and on the 19th Johnson sent men to erect a battery on the other side of the river at Point Mississagua which is the first mention of our side, the same evening Gen. Prideaux was killed by a shell which burst immediately on leaving a gun near which he was standing. On Sunday, the 22nd, red hot balls were sent into the fort which was now feeling the effects of the fire as the wadding had given out, the hay used as a substitute did not last long and the straw and even linen of the beds was next used.

While the French were being attacked from both sides of the river the British also had to sustain by the 23rd attacks both from the fort and the force from the south which came in answer to Pouchot's request for help, 1400 French and Indians met at Presque Isle, now Erie, paddled to the Niagara, rested a day at Navy Island, the river being described as black with boats, left 150 to guard them under D'Aubrey, and marched to the relief of the garrison. Sir Wm. Johnson was now in command and here the real battle was fought. The light infantry, the Grenadier, part of the 46th regiment and the 44th Battalion, 100 New Yorkers, 600 Indians were ordered out and in an hour's time the enemy was in retreat, the pursuit was carried three miles. The battle was in sight of the garrison. Seventeen officers were made prisoners. Sir Wm. sent in a list to Pouchot asking him to surrender which he did after sending an officer to see the prisoners. At ten at night on the 24th the capitulation was finished, the garrison surrendering with the honors of war. There embarked as prisoners 607 privates besides eleven officers and their ladies. The stores found in the fort were immense, 43 cannon from two pounders to fourteen pounders, musket balls, grenades, cohorns, mortars, axes, matlocks, spades, small arms, etc. The Indians were allowed the plunder in the fort—some say to the value of £300 to a man. Pouchot's force marched out drums beat-

ing with arms, baggage, laid down their arms, but retained their baggage and all were sent in British vessels to Oswego.

In D'Aubrey's attempt to raise the siege 150 of his men at least had been killed and 100 captured, while of Johnson's force there was a loss of only forty. From the journal of Sir William some extracts may be made. "At seven o'clock in the morning of 25th July the garrison surrendered grounding their arms, the military to be sent to England as prisoners, the women, children and one priest to the first French post. The French officers prisoners among the Indians I ransomed with difficulty. On the 28th buried General Prideaux and Col. Johnson in the chapel with great form. I was the chief mourner."

It is strange that while so much is made of the Capture of Quebec by Wolfe in September 1759, the capture of Fort Niagara occurring two months before is passed over as comparatively unimportant, although it was for the possession of this fortress that two nations had been contending for so many years, and it had been said it was the key to the continent.

The English took possession of the portage and built a fortification near where Fort Little Niagara had stood, called it Fort Schlosser in honor of its first commandant, a German, Capt. Joseph Schlosser, who had served in the British army at the taking of Fort Niagara.

The few lines from the diary of Sir Wm. Johnson referring to the burial of General Prideaux in the chapel have caused much discussion and I have always felt that there should be something to mark the graves of these two British officers who gave their lives for Britain's glory or let us say in the performance of duty done. The question occurred to my mind where was the chapel? were the bodies left there or taken to the Military graveyard? Several persons have helped in this investigation. Hon. P. A. Porter has found that the chapel, which of course was Roman Catholic, was taken down and the material taken to Fort Schlosser. John Ross Robertson found in England in the British Museum a picture of the fort with the chapel which would be in what is now in the middle of the parade ground; a map of the present buildings with the position of the chapel marked by a cross was published in the Buffalo Express. The next information is from Miss Quade of Ransomville, whose grandfather was the light house keeper at Niagara and whose mother was born there, the site of the light house being that where Fort Mississagua now stands. Miss Quade's friend Miss Hosmer, of Lockport, has told her frequently that when she went to school near the fort the children used to play in the

military graveyard and that she distinctly remembers a gravestone with the name of General Prideaux near that of Amasa Snow with the remarkable verse. On investigation the base on which the stone rested was found, the stone had evidently fallen down and was not to be seen. Miss Quade related this to Mr. Porter and soldiers were brought to excavate, the bones of a large man were found, but as there were no military buttons it was concluded that this could not be the grave of Gen. Prideaux. But this conclusion is without grounds as though now men and women both are buried in their clothing, in those days all were buried in shrouds, while men falling on the field of battle were often buried as they fell, this could not have been the case with Gen. Prideaux, for although he was killed on the 19th by the diary of Sir Wm. Johnson, the burial in the chapel in such form did not take place till the 28th, so there was ample time for a ceremonious burial. However, the principal point is that even if the exact spot of burial is unknown, there should be something to keep in memory the names of these two British officers. At a celebration which took place at Fort Niagara I took the liberty of sending a letter to the Frontier Society and a promise was given that an attempt would be made to place some suitable memorial.

Though Canada was now under the British and peace was made there was still war, as the great chief Pontiac formed a plan supported by French influence to retake the fort and actually of the 12 forts he had determined to gain possession of he actually took 9, three only remaining, Detroit, Pittsburg and Niagara held out. The Senecas co-operated with Pontiac and the terrible massacre of the Devil's Hole resulted. There were reasons personal to the place and the Indians for opposition to the British as the carrying place had always been a source of income to the Indians, 200 of whom had been employed, as all the furs from the west were carried on the backs of the Indians and also of the goods for the west much was conveyed the same way. The English proposed making a road for wagons and thus conveying goods by teamsters with oxen and horses at less expense and it was intended to remove the road to the west side of the river and travellers tell us of seeing in one day sixty or seventy wagons waiting at Queenston to convey goods to the other end of the Portage at Chippawa. Much discontent was simmering in the minds of the Indians and this was helped on by French traders who were losing by the change of masters, each party by the help of the other hoping to regain the country for himself. The hostility of the Senecas made it necessary to place a guard at the foot of the portage as well as the head and this guard was sent from Fort Niagara. On the 14th September, 1763, a wagon train which

had come from Lewiston with supplies for Detroit set out on its return from Schlosser with an escort of twenty five men accompanied by John Stedman who had charge of the portage. Five hundred Senecas lay in ambush awaiting the doomed escort travelling carelessly along the bank when a murderous volley greeted them and the survivors were butchered with tomahawk and scalping knife. Crazed by the din of arms and the yells of the savages some of the teams went over the rocky wall and even the men flung themselves over to escape the torture which might follow. Two persons alone survived, a drummer boy named Matthews fell into a tree top and descended without mortal injuries. John Stedman escaped a shower of bullets and on a good horse pushed through the enemy's line and reached Fort Schlosser. The guard at the lower portage heard the firing and with additional soldiers from the fort went to discover the cause, the Indians had had time to complete the destruction of the train and again place themselves in ambush and the horrid scene was repeated. A blast of bullets killed more than half of the force and the tomahawk and scalping knives completed the work of death. Only eight men escaped to tell at the Fort the terrible tale. The whole of the garrison (600) immediately marched to the scene of slaughter and the same bloody story might have been repeated had the Senecas not retired, bearing away eighty scalps, the naked and mangled bodies alone were found, men, horses, oxen, wagons piled in a confused and undistinguishable mass at the base of the cliff. The little rivulet falling into the glen was crimsoned with blood and has received the name of Bloody Run. The drummer boy Matthews long lived to tell the tale, dying at Queenston aged ninety, and we find the name of Stedman afterwards as owning a large tract of land at the Falls.

No summary punishment of the Senecas ensued, and at the collapse of Pontiac's bold schemes they were so fearful of it for their outrages that they were anxious to make terms with the British, and at a meeting at Fort Niagara in 1764, Sir Wm. Johnson whose astuteness in dealing with them never failed, succeeded in making a treaty with the Indians by which they granted all the land on each side of the river. There had been a previous meeting at Johnson Hall of 400. They had promised to give up prisoners. This meeting was a wonderful sight, on the 8th of July in answer to the call sent out there assembled over 2000 of whom 1700 were warriors. Wigwams dotted the plain. From Nova Scotia, Lake Superior, the Mississippi, Hudson Bay, different tribes in different dress and it took all the skill of Sir Wm, and it was no little, to keep the peace and preserve order among savages hostile to one another and many of

them to the English. The Senecas came late but kept their promise of bringing in prisoners, and ratified the treaty made at Johnson Hall, giving in addition the islands in the Niagara river to Johnson himself, who shortly after made them over to the crown. There must have been a large force of soldiers too as Bradstreet had joined Johnson's 550 Iroquois warriors, all had marched to Fort Niagara for this meeting.

Now comes the troublous period of the American Revolution when for a number of years this was the spot where refugees took shelter, where Indians were fed at immense expense by the British government, the spot whence expeditions went out to rescue prisoners or to execute vengeance, where Indian captives were ransomed. During part of this time there lived here Col. John Butler, Sir Wm. Johnson, Molly Brant, Col. Guy Johnson, Chief Brant or Thyengea. These names are handed down in American histories as monsters of cruelty. One says "the infamous tory Col. John Butler and his still more infamous son Walter Butler" and the poet Campbell in *Gertrude of Wycming* uses the phrase the Monster Brant, as partaking in the slaughter, while it is well known he was not present. Capt. John Brant, his son, when in England visited the poet and conclusively proved this, but no vindication was given except a few lines in fine print in a foot note and the obnoxious passage still remains in the poem. It is well known also that Col. Butler showed every kindness possible to prisoners, saved many lives and restrained all that was in his power the Indians, but in the lust of battle the passions are inflamed and men "see red." Both parties availed themselves of the aid of the Indians. In the passionate denunciation of Lord Chatham for the use of the Indians we must remember that part of his zeal was political, just as now in England, Canada and the neighboring republic the party out of power avail themselves of every weapon legitimate or otherwise to attack those in power. Col. Butler in 1777 heard of a party of fugitives, thirty one in number, consisting of women and children who had to flee from the ill treatment of the Revolutionists, had them brought to Fort Niagara for safety, and it is said there was only one pair of shoes in the whole party. The names of Secord, Nelles, Rowe and Buck are given. In the story 1782, of the Gilbert Captivity a household of eleven having been brought as captives from Pennsylvania several were purchased from the Indians, a boy visited his sister living at the home of John Secord where she was well treated. Another was ransomed by Col. Butler and sent to the Fort for safety and the whole party were eventually restored to their homes by the kindness of British officers. Mrs. Campbell was brought as a prisoner to the

fort where she stayed a year while negotiations were going on for an exchange for the wife of Col. Butler held a prisoner in Albany. Three of Mrs. Campbell's children were rescued from the Senecas and she found the fourth in Montreal where they were exchanged for the family of Col. Butler. Although the Treaty of peace was made in 1783, Fort Niagara was not given up till 1796, two reasons being given, one that the U. S. government was not ready to receive and garrison the forts, the other that the British kept them as hostages as it were for the refusal to allow U. E. Loyalists to collect the sums owing them. Jay's treaty of 1794 provided that those dispossessed of their property who had been loyal to the king and taken refuge in Canada, should be recompensed, but this part of the treaty was repudiated by the U. S. Government. However, Britain honorably gave up the forts the last but one, (Michilimackinac) surrendered being Niagara 11th August, 1796. The day fixed was the 1st June, but the U. S. Government was not ready. Compliments were paid in the American papers to the English Officers for their friendly attentions, the extensive gardens being left in full bearing. A plan of 1801 shows these extending along the lake front where the English dug their trenches and planted their batteries in 1759. The period of thirteen years is called "the hold over period," and all this will explain why Simcoe removed his capital to York. The little Canadian history used to say, this was done on account of the frontier position of Niagara. I always said, well, why did he make it his capital? But the fort on the opposite side was then a British fort and the boundaries had not been settled. At the opening of Parliament 1795, the Duke Rochefoucauld de Liancourt who spent nineteen days at Navy Hall with Governor Simcoe, waiting for permission to visit Lower Canada, states that a guard came over every morning and that he visited the fort with Simcoe, who however was an unwilling and unfrequent visitor as he knew it would eventually be given up. Among the documents of the Historical Society is an account book belonging to the fort in 1796, after it was given up, one article of which is barrels of whiskey.

The next striking event in the history of the Fort is the war of 1812, a pretty little story is told of General Brock that on the previous Sunday in bidding good bye to some American officers from the Fort who had come over to service in St. Mark's church, he kissed two little girls of Dr. West saying "good bye my little rosy cheeked girls, the next time we meet it may be as enemies." On the morning of the 13th Oct., he sent orders from Queenston to bombard Fort Niagara and this was so effectual that the garrison left

and our forces started to cross to take possession, but returned seeing the return of the forces. A story is told of the bravery of a woman, Mrs. Doyle in defence of the Fort, taking the place of her husband a prisoner. Minute guns were fired as a mark of respect at the hour of the funeral of General Brock on the 16th Oct. On the 26th May, 1813, the guns from the Fort gave assistance to the force attacking Niagara. On another occasion red hot shot set on fire the jail and courthouse in which were many prisoners. St. Andrew's Church was destroyed by fire about 10th September before the general conflagration 10th December, 1813.

After the retreat of the Americans and the burning of Niagara, our forces which had been advancing marched in and on the 18th December crossed over and took possession of the Fort, Col. Murray was the leader with him was Captain Hamilton, the guides were said to be Daniel Field and Jas. McFarland, the boats started from a few miles up the river, the struggle was a short one and the occupants of the fort awoke to find themselves prisoners. Partisan accounts tell that those in the hospital were murdered, put to death by our soldiers. One account, however, in telling of the bravery of these men says that they even rose from their beds in the hospital to fight in which case they were combatants and of course suffered as such. The commander of the fort Col. Leonard, had spent the night some miles off with his family and only returned to find the British flag flying. The fort remained on the possession of the British during the year 1814, and was given up in the conclusion of peace in March 1815. Although the treaty of Ghent was December, 1814, word did not reach this continent till January, 1815, or the British disastrous attack on New Orleans might have been avoided.

The next event of importance is the story of the abduction and disappearance of Morgan which caused great excitement and caused much ill feeling against the Free Masons. The story is that Wm. Morgan wrote a book betraying the secrets of Free Masonry, that he was arrested for some slight offence, placed in Canandaigua jail, brought from thence to Fort Niagara and disappeared, it being commonly believed that he was taken out in a boat and thrown into the lake. This was in 1826. Gidding's almanac of 1828 gives the trial of the abductors. So strong was the feeling that in some places a society was formed of women who promised not to marry Masons, but it is not probable this promise was long kept.

There are many legends told of the fort, one tradition being that in the centre of the Mess house there was a well and on the curb might sometimes be seen a headless French officer who pre-

sumbably had been murdered and thrown into the well. Another was that treasure of gold and silver had been buried at the fort. S. DeVeax says: "The dungeon of the Mess House called the Black Hole, was a strong, dark and dismal place and in one corner was fixed the apparatus for strangling victims. The walls of the dungeon from top to bottom had engraved on them French names chiseled out in good style showing that the prisoners were no common persons. These were seen as late as 1812. The dungeon is a room 6x18 feet by 10 feet high, the well of the castle was in it and was at one time poisoned so that the water could not be used."

A sad story is that at the capture of the fort in 1759, one of the Iroquois besiegers found among the captured garrison an intimate friend named Moncourt, and thinking that he would be put to death with torture, said: "Brother, I am in despair at seeing you dead, but take heart, I'll prevent you being tortured," struck the Frenchman dead with his tomahawk.

Of the interior life of the fort we have a pretty domestic picture in the biography of Mrs. Isabella Marshall Graham, born in Scotland, who became the wife of Dr. Graham of the 60th Regt., which in 1767 was ordered to Fort Niagara. She was a deeply religious woman and it is mentioned that in the four years of her residence at the Fort, she had no opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached, yet maintained a deeply spiritual life. She on the Sabbath would wander in the woods, bible in hand. In a letter written in 1771, she gives this picture of her life: "My two Indian girls come on very well indeed, the eldest milked the cows all summer, she washes and irons all the clothes of the family, scrubs the floors and does most of the kitchen work. The young one's charge is the children. I teach them to read and sew when they have any spare time. I make and mend for I have to be tailor, mantau maker and milliner. In the forenoon the Doctor makes his rounds. In the afternoon he reads when I can attend. As I am at present the only wife in the place we have a regular tea table and now and then a little frugal supper. We are easy in our circumstances and want for nothing that is necessary." She then goes on to express her fear of war, tells of the visit of the Chief of the Senecas whose daughter who was not well was brought to the Doctor and the kindness she showed them giving presents while the Doctor would take no fee, she then says "who knows but these little services may some day save our scalps." Mrs. Graham always considered the time spent here as the happiest part of her life, the officers were amiable men, the ladies united in ties of friendship. In 1772 the regiment was ordered to Antigua where in little more than a year, her hus-

band died and she was left almost destitute. She returned to Scotland, taught a ladies' boarding school in Edinburgh remarkable for the wonderful results both as regards a superior education and religious life, came to New York where she was the founder of a Widow's Society, an Orphan's Asylum, did much for the Bible and Missionary Societies and also much benevolent work among female converts and in hospitals and Sunday Schools, died in 1814 aged 72 having lived a life of usefulness and devotion, her loss being spoken of by magistrates and charitable institutions. Her letters are most spiritual and she seems to have possessed what may be called sanctified common sense. She is interesting to us as giving the only fragment of domestic life in the history of Fort Niagara which had for so many years been a coveted possession by two great nations as the ministers and statesmen of France and England aided by their armies had exerted all their powers of diplomacy and military skill to obtain possession.

The fort was originally built, not on the edge of the bluff, but at least a hundred feet away from both river and lake and it is said that an orchard of peach trees stood where now the water rolls.

The use of the name Niagara is often very confusing as frequently in early documents the word Niagara is used for Fort Niagara, just as now the word Niagara is often used when Niagara Falls is meant. Little Niagara then meant the upper end of the portage from Lewiston to Fort Schlosser. The doing away with the names Manchester, Clifton, Suspension Bridge, Drummondville and the substitution of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls South, Niagara Falls Centre, Niagara Falls, N. Y., makes at the present time confusion worse confounded.

The Masonic body record the fact that at Fort Niagara the first lodge was held in this vicinity by the King's 8th Regiment which was stationed here from 1773 to 1784. Certificates of membership in this lodge are held by descendants of Henry Nelles, H. W. Nelles in 1780 and Daniel Servos in 1784. Buttons of the King's 8th are still found at Niagara, Fort Niagara and Lundy's Lane where they fought on that dreadful night for possession of the hill on which the Presbyterian church stands, nor did the struggle end till midnight.

Another event connected with the Fort is the duel which took place there between Mr. Dickson and Mr. Weekes mentioned in the Oracle for Oct. 11th, 1806, resulting in the death of Mr. Weekes, Barrister and M. P. for York, etc. At the funeral were present Ralfe Clench, J. Swayzie, Robt. Nelles, Dr. West, Surgeon at Fort Niagara, Dr. Thomas 41st Regiment, Dr. Muirhead Niagara.

Surely we live in a better age than when men thought themselves obliged by a code of honor to lose their lives thus.

The military graveyard near the Fort is an interesting God's acre. Here no doubt lie buried French, British and American soldiers. There are no inscriptions which go back farther than the war of 1812. The present military authorities have now a new cemetery. I said "Why do you not bury in the old graveyard?" The reply was "we do not wish to disturb the dead as whenever a new grave was dug we came upon the bones of those long ago buried." The inscription on an altar stone is peculiar

"Sergeant Amasa Snow died April, 1829.

Here lies brave Snow full six feet deep

Whose heart would melt when caused to weep

Though winter's blast may freeze his frame

Yet death's cold grasp can't chill his fame."

The curious mingling of the words Snow, melt, freeze and chill is at least ingenious if not poetic. It was near this that the story runs that the stone to Gen. Prideaux was seen.

A singular trace is found here of the American occupation of Fort George and perhaps of history farther back still. A young Frenchman, perhaps a son of those of that nationality who helped the Thirteen colonies to gain their independence.

"Ici repose Marie Vincent Boisaubin Lieutenant et adjutant dans le regiment d'artillerie legere des Etats Unis decede au Fort George le 13me aout 1813 a l'age de 22 ans, Ami fidele fils tendre et sincere comment nous consoles d'une perte si severe."

A large monument bears this comprehensive inscription:

"Erected to the memory of unknown soldiers and sailors of the United States killed in action or dying of wounds in this vicinity during the war of 1812."

A cenotaph erected later is still more comprehensive as it will include French, British and U. S.:

"To the memory of unknown officers and enlisted men who fought in the early Indian wars on the frontier and also in the Revolutionary War, whose remains are interred in this cemetery."

"To the memory of John Christie (son of the late Major Jas. Christie of the Rev. Army) Colonel of the 23rd Infantry, Inspector of the Northern Division of the U. S. Army died at Lewiston, July 23rd, 1813, -aged 25 years, 6 mos, 19 days."

From the unsanitary condition of the camp many of the

troops during the American occupation of Niagara were removed to higher ground at Lewiston.

"Sacred to the memory of Adj. Thos. Poe, Penn. Vol., who nobly died for his country at Lundy's Lane, July 26th, 1814."

This burial must have taken place while Fort Niagara was in the hands of the British.

A very interesting ceremony took place in July, 1911. The remains of soldiers of the King's 8th had been found and were buried by 29th Regiment N. Y., a detachment from the Military Camp at Niagara. Gen. Cotton and many of his suite assisting, two chaplains from our camp acted with the U. S. Chaplain. Much discussion ensued as to whether the King's 8th were there in 1759 or not. It is certain they were present in 1774 and 1780 and that they came to America in 1769. It was a beautiful thought for the two countries to thus unite and was perhaps a friendly return for a similar ceremony at Lundy's Lane when U. S. troops united with the 44th Battalion in burying remains of American Soldiers found at Lundy's Lane,

Kodak views were taken, one, of the four pall bearers of 29th U. S., another of lowering into the grave the remains, another showing two chaplains of our forces in their robes, another with General Cotton with staff meeting Major Syer of the 29th Infantry, United States,

The authorities I have consulted have been the Documentary History of New York, Stone's Life of Sir. Wm. Johnson, Hon. Peter A. Porter, History of Niagara County, N. Y., Marshall of Buffalo, Parkman, Col. Cruikshank, Gilbert Family Captivity, John Ross Robertson, Dr. Scadding, Wm Kirby, Dean Harris, Dr. Coyne, S. P. G. Journal, Life of Isabella Graham by American Tract Society and other works.

The Paschal of the Great Pinch

An episode in the history of Fort Niagara; being an extract from the hitherto unknown Memoirs of the Chevalier de Tregay, Lieutenant under the Sieur de Troyes commanding at Fort Denonville (now called Niagara) in the year of Starvation, 1687, with Captain Desbergeres at that remote fortress from the joyful Easter of 1688, till its abandonment. Soldier of His Excellency the Sieur de Brissay, Marquis de Denonville, Governor and Lieut. General in New France and humble Servitor of His Serene Majesty, Louis XIV.

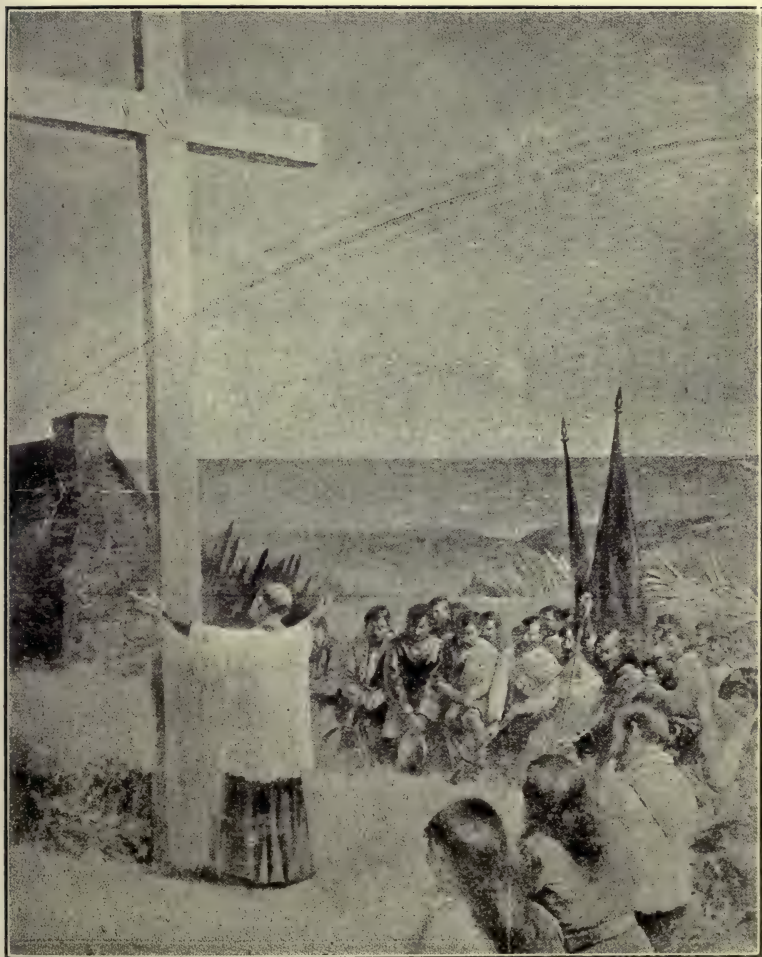
Done into inadequate English by

FRANK H. SEVERANCE.

The following vivid picture of early days in Fort Niagara was written by Mr. Frank Severance, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, and appeared in the Buffalo Express, April 18th, 1897, and by the kind permission of Mr. Severance is reprinted here. Although it owes much to the imaginative powers and the skilful pen of the writer it presents such a true picture of that sad year, the historical setting being so strictly accurate that it may find a place in an historical pamphlet.

It has been my lot to suffer in many far parts of the earth; to bleed a little and go hungry for the King, to lie freezing for fame and France—and gain nothing thereby but a destemper, but so it is to be a soldier.

And I have seen trouble in my day, I have fought in Flanders on an empty stomach and have burned my brain among the Spaniards, so that I could neither fight nor run away; but of all the heavy employment I ever knew naught can compare with what befel in the remote parts of New France, where I was with the troops that the Marquis de Denonville took through the wilderness into the cantons of the Iroquois and afterwards employed to build a stockade and cabins at the mouth of the Strait of Niagara on the east side in the way when they go a beaver hunting. "Fort Denonville" the Sieur de Brissay decreed it should be called, for he held great hopes of the service which it should do him against both the Iroquois and the English; but now that he has fallen into the dis-



Cross erected in 1688. Farewell of French Soldiers at Fort Niagara, N. Y.



favor that has ever been the reward of faithful service in this accursed land, his name is no more given even to that unhappy spot, rather it is called Fort Niagara.

There were some hundreds of us all told that reached that fair plateau after we left the river of the Senecas. It was midsummer of the year of grace, 1687, and we made at first a pleasant camp somewhat overlooking the great lake, while to the west side of the point the great river made good haven for our batteaux and canoes. There was a fine stir of air at night so that we slept wholesomely and the wounded began to mend at a great rate. And of a truth though I have adventured in many lands, I have seen no spot which in all its demesne offered a fairer prospect to a man of taste. On the north of us, like the great sea itself, lay the Lake Ontario, which on a summer morning when touched by a little wind, with the sun aslant was like the lapis lazuli I have seen in the King's palace—very blue, yet all bright with white and gold. The river behind the camp ran mightily strong, yet for the most part glassy and green—like the precious green stone the lapidaries call bird-antique. Behind us to the south lay the forest and four leagues away rose the triple mountains wherein is the great fall; but these are not such mountains as we have in Italy and Spain, being more of the nature of a great table land, making an exceeding hard portage to reach the Strait of Erie above the great fall. It was truly a most fit place for a fort and the Marquis de Denonville let none in his command rest day or night until we had made a fortification in part of earth surrounded by palisades which the soldiers cut in the woods. There was much of hazard and fatigue in this work for the whole plain about the fort had no trees so that some of us went into the forest along the shore to the eastward and some cut their sticks on the west side of the river. It was hard work getting them up the high bank; but so pressed were we somewhat by fear of an attack and even more by the zeal of our commander that in three days we had built there a pretty good fort with four bastions, where we put two great guns and some pattareras, and we had begun to build some cabins on the four sides of the square in the middle of it, and as we worked our number was constantly diminished; for the Sieur de Luth and Duranlaye with that one handed Chevalier de Tonty of whom they tell so much and our allies the Savages who had come from the Illinois to join the Governor in his assault upon the Iroquois, as soon as their wounded were able to be moved took themselves off up the Niagara and over the mountain portage I have spoken of, for they kept a post and place of trade at the Detroit and at Michilimackinac. And then presently the Marquis himself

and all whom he would let go sailed away around the great lake for Montreal. But he ordered that an hundred officers and men stay behind to hold this new fort Denonville. He had placed in command over us the *Sieur de Troyes* of whom it would not become me to speak in anywise ill.

There were sour looks and sad as the main force marched to the batteaux. But the Marquis did not choose to heed anything of that, we were put on parade for the embarkation—though we made a sorry show of it, for there were even more rags than lace or good leather—and his Excellency spoke a farewell word in the hearing of us all.

"You are to complete your quarters with all convenient expediency," he said to *De Troyes* who stood attention before us. "There will be no lack of provisions sent. You have here in these waters the finest fish in the world. There is naught to fear from these Iroquois wasps—have we not just torn to pieces their nests?"

He said this with a fine bravado though methought he lacked somewhat of sincerity, for surely scattered wasps might prove troublesome enough to those of us who stayed behind. But *De Troyes* made no reply and saluted gravely. And so with a jaunty word about the pleasant spot where we were to abide and a light promise to send fresh troops in the spring the General took himself off and we were left behind to look out for the wasps. As the boats passed the sandbar and turned to skirt the lake shore to the westward we gave them a salute of musketry; but *De Troyes* raised his hand—although the great Marquis was yet in sight and almost in hailing distance and forbade another discharge. "Save your powder," was all he said and the very brevity of it seemed to mean more than many words and put us into a low mood for that whole day.

Now for a time that followed there was work enough to keep each man busy which is best for all who are in this trade of war especially in the wilderness. It was on the third of August that *M. de Brissay* left us, he having sent off some of the militia ahead of him; and he bade *M. de Vaudreuil* stay behind for a space to help the *Sieur de Troyes* complete the fort and cabins and this he did right ably for as all Canada and the King himself knows *M. de Vaudreuil* was a man of exceeding great energy and resources in these matters. There was a vast deal of fetching and carrying, of hewing and sawing and framing. And notwithstanding that the sun of that climate was desperately hot the men worked with good hearts, so that there was soon furnished an excellent lodgement for the Commandant; with a chimney of sticks and clay and boards ar-

ranged with a sort of bedstead; and this M. de Troyes shared with M. de Vaudreuil until such time as the latter gentleman quit us. There were three other cabins built with chimneys, doors and little windows. We also constructed a baking house with a large oven and chimney, partly covered with boards and the remainder with hurdles and clay. We also built an extension framed building without chimney and a large store house with pillars eight feet high and made from time to time yet other constructions for the men and goods—though Dieu defend! we had spare room for both soon enough. In the square in the midst of the buildings we digged a well and although the water was sweet enough yet from the first for lack of proper curbing and protection it was ever much riled and impure when we drew it, a detriment alike to health and cooking.

M. de Vaudreuil seeing us at last well roofed and having directed for a little the getting of a store of firewood made his adieux. Even then in those fine August days a spirit of discontent was among us and more than one spark of a soldier who at the first camp had been hot upon staying on the Niagara, sought now to be taken in M. de Vaudreuil's escort. But that gentleman replied that he wished to make a good report of us all to the Governor and that for his part he hoped he might come to us early in the spring with the promised detachment of troops. And so we parted.

Now the spring before when we had all followed the Marquis de Denonville across Lake Ontario, to harass the cantons of the Iroquois, this establishment of a post on the Niagara was assuredly a part of that gentleman's plan. It is not for me, who am but a mere lieutenant of marines, to show how a great commander should conduct his expeditions; yet I do declare that while there was no lack of provisions made for killing such of the savages as would permit it, there was next to none for maintaining troops who were to be left penned up in the savages' country. We who were left at Fort Denonville had but few matlocks or even axes. Of ammunition there was none too much. In the Senecas' country we had destroyed thousands of minots of corn (about 3 bushels) but had brought along scarce a week's rations of it to this corner. We had none of us gone a soldiering with our pockets full of seed, and even if we had brought ample store of corn and pumpkin seed, of lentils and salad plants the season was too late to have done much in gardening. We made some feeble attempts at it; but no rain fell, the earth baked under the sun so hard that great cracks came in it; and what few shoots of corn and pumpkins thrust upward through the parched soil withered away before any strengthening juices came in them. To hunt far from the fort we durst not save in considerable parties,

so that if we made ourselves safe from the savages we also made every other living thing safe from us. To fish was well nigh our only resource, but although many of our men labored diligently at it they met with but indifferent returns. Thus it was that our most ardent hopes, our very life itself hung upon the coming of the promised supplies. There was joy at the fort when at length the sail of the little bark was seen, *Sieur de Troyes* who had grown exceedingly grave and melancholy took on again something of his wonted spirit. But we were not quite yet to be succored for it was the season of the most light and trifling airs, so that the bark for two days hung idly on the shining lake some leagues away from the mouth of the river while we idled and fretted like children impatient for her coming. When once we had her within the bar there was no time lost in unloading. It was a poor soldier indeed who could not work to secure the comfort of his own belly, and the store was so ample that we felt secure for the winter, come what might. The bark that fetched these things had been so delayed by the calms that she weighed and sailed with the first favoring breeze, and it was not until her sail had fallen below the horizon that we faintly had sight or smell of what she had brought.

From the first the stores proved bad, still we made shift to use the best eked out with what the near by forest and river afforded. For many weeks we saw no foes. There was little work to do and the men idled through the days with no word on their lips but to complain of the food and wish for spring. When the frosts began to fall we had a more vigorous spell of it, but now for the first time appeared the Iroquois wasps. One of our parties which had gone toward the great fall of the Niagara lost two men, those who returned reported that their comrades were taken all unawares by the savages. Another party seeking game to the eastward where a stream cuts through the high bank on its way to the lake never came back at all. Here we found their bodies and buried them; but their scalps after the manner of these people had been taken.

Christmas drew on, but never was a sorrier season kept by soldiers of France. *De Troyes* had fallen ill. Naught ailed him that we could see save low spirits and a thinning of the blood which made him too weak to walk. The Father *Jean de Lamberville* who had stayed with us and who would have been our hope and consolation in those days, very early fell desperate ill of a distemper so that the men had not the help of his ministrations and holy example. Others there were who either from feebleness or lack of discipline openly refused their daily duty and went unpunished.

We had fair store of brandy; and on Christmas eve those of us who still held some soul for sport essayed to lighten the hour. We brewed a comfortable draught, built the blaze high for the frosts were getting exceeding sharp, gathered as many as could be had of officers and worthy men into our cabin and made brave to sing the songs of France. And now here was a strange thing; that while the hardiest and soundest amongst us had made good show of cheer, had eaten the vile food and tried to speak lightly of our ills, no sooner did we hear our own voices in the songs that carried us back to the pleasantness of our native land than we fell a sobbing and weeping like children; which weakness I attribute to the distemper that was already in our blood.

For the days that followed I have no heart to set down much. We never went without the palisades except well guarded to fetch fire wood. This duty indeed made the burden of every day. A prodigious store of wood was needed for the cold surpassed anything I had ever known. The snow fell heavily and there were storms when for days the gale drove straight across our bleak plateau. There was no blood in us to withstand the icy blasts. Do what we would the chill of the tomb was in the cabins where the men lay. The wood choppers one day facing such a storm fell in the deep drifts just outside the gate. None durst go out to them. The second day the wolves found them—and we saw it all!

There was not a charge of powder left in the fort. There was not a mouthful of fit food. The biscuits had from the first been full of worms and weevils. The salted meat either from the admixture of sea water through leaky casks or from other cause was rotten beyond the power even of a starving man to hold.

Le Scorbut broke out. I had seen it on shipboard and knew the signs. De Troyes now seldom left his cabin and when in the way of duty I made my devoirs and he asked after the men, I made shift to hide the truth, but it could not be for long.

"My poor fellows," he sighed one day as he turned feebly on his couch of planks. "It must be with all as it is with me—see, look here de Tregay, do you know the sign? and he bared his shrunken arm and side. Indeed I knew the signs—the dry pallid skin with the purple blotches and indurations. He saw I was at a loss for words.

"Sang de Dieu!" he cried, "is this what soldiers of France must come to for the glory of —" He stopped short as if lacking spirit to go on. "Now I bethink me," he added in a melancholy voice, "it is what soldiers must come to." Than after a while he asked, "How many dead today De Tregay?"

How many dead? From a garrison of gallant men-at-arms we had become a charnal house. In six weeks we had lost 60 men. From a hundred at the beginning of autumn we were now scarce forty and February was not gone. We brought the firewood and we buried the dead—picking the frozen clods with infinite toil that we might lay the bones of our comrades beyond the reach of wolves. Sometimes it was the scurvy, sometimes it was the cold, sometimes methinks it was naught but a weak will—or as we say the broken heart; but it mattered not it was the same. More than 20 died in March and although we were now but a handful of skeletons and accustomed to death, I had no thought of sorrow or of grief, so dulled had my spirit become until one morning I found the brave De Troyes drawing with frightful pains his dying breath. With the name of a maid he loved upon his lips the light went out—and with heavy heart I buried him in that crowded ground fain I would have lain down with him.

And now with our commander under the snow what little spirit burned in the best of us seemed to die down, I too bore the signs of the distemper yet to no great extent, for of all the garrison I had labored by exercise to keep myself wholesome and in the woods I had tasted of barks and buds and roots of little herbs hoping to find something akin in its juices to the herb de scorbut which I have known to cure sick sailors. But now I gave over these last efforts for life; for thought I, spring is tardy in these latitudes. Many weeks must yet pass before the Noble Marquis at Montreal (where comforts are) will care to send the promised troop. And the western savages our allies the Illinois, the Ottawais, the Miamis, were they not coming to succor us here and to raid the Iroquois cantons? But of what account is the savage word.

So I thought and I turned myself on my pallet I listened. There was no sound in all the place save the beating of a sleet. "It is appointed," I said within me. "Let the end come." And presently being numb with the cold I thought I was on a sunny hillside in Anjou. It was the time of the grape harvest and the smell of the vines, laughter and sunshine filled the air, young lads and maids, playmates of my boyhood days came and took me by the hand. * * * * A tinge of pain made the vision pass. I opened my eyes upon a huge savage painted and bedaubed after their fashion. It was the grip of his vast fist that had brought me back from Anjou.

"The Iroquois' then I thought "have learned of our extremity and have broken in to finish all. So much the better," and I was for sinking back upon the boards when the savage took from

a little pouch a handful of the parched corn which they carry on their expeditions. "Eai" he said in the language of the Miamis, and then I knew that relief had come—and I knew no more for a space.

Now this was Michitouka himself, who had led his war party from beyond Lake Erie where the Chevalier de Tonty and De Luth were to see how we fared at Fort Denonville and to make an expedition against the Senecas—of whom we saw no more from the time the Miamis arrived. There were of all our garrison but twelve not dead and among those who threw off the distemper was Father de Lamberville. His recovery gave us the greatest joy. He lay for many weeks at the very verge of the grave and it was marvelous to all to see his skin which had been so empurpled and full of malignant humors come wholesome and fair again. I have often remarked in this hard country that of all Europeans the Fathers of the Holy Orders may be brought nearest to death and yet regain their wonted health. They have the same prejudice for life that the wildest savage has, but as for the rest of us who are neither savage nor holy, it is by a slim chance that we live at all.

Now the Father and two or three of the others who had the strength to risk it, set out with a part of Michitouka's people to Cataracouy and Montreal to carry the news of our extremity, and on a soft April day as we looked over the lake we saw a sail and we knew that we had kept the fort until the relief company was sent as had been commanded. But it had been a great pinch. * * *

Now I am come to that which after all I chiefly set out to write down, for I have ever held that great woes should be passed over with few words, but it is meet to dwell upon the hours of gladness. And this hour was now arrived when we saw approach the new commandant, the Sieur Desbergères, captain of one of the companies of the detachment of the Marines, and with him the Father Millet of the Society of Jesus. There was a goodly company whose names are well writ in the history of the New France the Sieur de la Mothe, La Rabelle and others, besides a host of fine fellows of the common rank, with fresh food that meant life to us.

Of all who came that day it was the Father Millet who did the most. The very morning that he landed we knelt about him at Mass, and scarce had he rested in his cabin than he marked a spot in the midst of the square where a cross should stand, and bade as many as could get about the hewing of it, and although I was yet feeble and might rest as I liked, I choose to share in the work for so I found my pleasure. A fair straight oak was felled and well hewn and with infinite toil the timber was taken within the pali-

sades and further dressed; and while the carpenters toiled to mortise the cross piece and fastened it with pins, Father Millet himself traced upon the arms the symbols for the legend

REGNAT. VINCIT IMPERAT CHRISTUS

and these letters were well cut into the wood, in the midst of them being the sign of the Sacred Heart. We had it well made and a place dug for it on a Thursday, and the next morning, which was Good Friday, the Rev. Father placed his little portable altar in the midst of the square where we all officers and men and even some of the Miamis who were yet with us, assembled for the mass. There we raised the great cross and planted it firmly in the midst of the little square. The service of the blessing of it lay hold of my mind mightily for my fancy was that this great sign of victory had sprung from the graves where de Troyes and four score of my comrades lay, and being in the tender mood (for I was still weak in body) the words which the Father read from his breviary seemed to rest the more clearly in my mind "Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini." Father Millet had a good voice with a sort of tenderness in it so that we were everyone disposed to such silence and attention that I could even hear the little waves lapping the shore below the fort. And when he began with the "Oramus." "Rogamus te Domine sancte Pater omnipotens," I was that moved by the joy of it and my own memories that I wept—and I a soldier! It may be believed that the Sunday which followed which was the Paschal was kept by us with such worship and rejoicing as had never yet been known in these remote parts. Holy men had been on that river before it is true, but none had abode there for long, nor had any set up so great a cross, nor had there ever such new life come to men as we knew at Fort Denonville that Easter. For a space all things went well. What with the season, for spring ever inspires men to new undertakings and the bitter lessons learned in the great pinch of the past winter we were no more an idle set, but kept all at work and well. Yet the Iroquois pestered us vastly being sent there by the English who claimed this spot. And in September there came that pilot Maheut, bringing his bark *La General* over the shoal at the river's mouth all unexpected, and she was scarce anchored in the little roadstead than Desbergères knew he was to abandon all. It was cause of chagrin to the great Marquis, I make no doubt thus to drop the prize he had so tried to hold, but some of us in the fort had no stomach for another winter on the Niagara and we made haste to execute the orders which the Marquis de Denonville had sent. We put the guns on board *La General*. We set the gate open and tore down the rows of pales on the south and east sides of the square.

Indeed the wind had long ago begun this work so that toward the lake the pales (being but little set in the earth) had fallen or leaned over so that they could readily have been scaled or broken through. But as the order was we left the cabins and quarters standing with doors ajar to welcome who might come, Iroquois or wolf, for there was naught within. But Father Millet took down from above the door of his cabin the little sun dial. "The shadaw of the great cross falls divers ways" was his saying.

Early the next morning being the 15th of September of the year 1688, being ready for the embarkation, Father Millet summoned us to the last mass he might say in the place. It was a sad morning for the clouds hung heavy, the lake was of a somber and forbidding cast, and the very touch in the air forbode autumnal gales. As we knelt around the cross for the last time the ensign brought the standards which Desbergères had kept and holding the staves knelt also. Certain Miamis too, who were about to make the Niagara Portage stayed to see what the priest might do. And at the end of the office Father Millet did an uncommon thing for he was mightily moved. He turned from us toward the cross and throwing wide his arms spoke the last word "Amen."

There was both gladness and sorrow in our hearts as we embarked. Lake and sky took on the hue of lead forboding storm. We durst carry but little sail and at the sunset hour were scarce a league off shore. As it chanced Father Millet and I stood together on the deck and gazed through the gloom toward the dark coast. While we thus stood there came a rift betwixt the banked clouds to the west so that the sun just as it slipped from sight lighted those Niagara shores and we saw but for an instant above the blackness and desolation the great cross as in fire or blood gleam red.

Col. Daniel MacDougal

And Valuable Documents.

In gathering together fragments of the history of the town it has been a disappointment that so little could be obtained of individual history, the story of the men who helped in the advancement of the town. In examining letters relating to laying the foundation stone of the cenotaph which marks the spot where General Brock fell, placed by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in 1860, it was found that many of these letters were addressed to Col. MacDougal who was one of the Committee and the one who lived nearest the spot, his opinion being much deferred to, it was thought that we should gather while we may all that could be obtained of the history of one who had fought in many battles of the war of 1812, whose commission can be seen signed by General Brock as also the permission for him to raise a company in Glengarry signed by E. MacDonell, Prescott; who held many positions of trust, who was a property owner in the town since 1819, who lived a life of honorable integrity and who died here in a good old age respected by all who knew him. Many in town remember the stately form of the old veteran who to the day of his death carried a bullet in his body from the field of Lundy's Lane.

Various letters from Sir Allan MacNab, W. Thomas the Architect, Capt. Stanton, Judge McLean, Bishop MacDonell, have been loaned by Mrs. Newton daughter of Col. MacDougal. In reading these letters, one of very great interest was found written by Archibald McLean who had taken part in the battles of Queenston Heights being one of the York Volunteers. His opinion had been asked by Sir Allan MacNab as to the exact spot where Sir Isaac Brock fell but he confessed that he could give no information as to the exact spot but instead gives an account of what he had seen of the day's fighting which to us is exceedingly interesting, written fifty years after the contest and now brought to light after another fifty years.

Daniel MacDougal, (the name was really Donuil) belonged to a family noted in the history of Scotland, descended from the MacDougals of Lorne, mentioned in a foot note in Scott's Lord of the

Isles, the grandfather having been killed at Culloden in 1746. Daniel was born in 1782 near Inverness and came with his parents to Glengarry at the age of four years. We know the county was settled almost entirely by Highlanders, the centenary of their coming was held in 1884 as recorded in the Montreal Witness at great length with many curious and interesting particulars. His wife was also of Scottish birth Helen MacNab whose mother was a MacDonell. Miles and Angus MacDonell were Captains in the King's Royal New York Regiment many of which regiment settled in Glengarry the brothers each received 2000 acres of land near Ottawa, Mrs. MacNab's will left valuable property in Ottawa to her daughter Mrs. MacDougal. The regiment to which Col. MacDougal belonged was the Glengarry Light Infantry in which he was first an ensign and afterwards a Lieutenant, but his rank as Colonel was in the First Lincoln Militia Regiment. He took part in the attack and capture of Ogdensburg in 1813 the force marching across the river on the ice after Prescott had been attacked by the U. S. troops and many of the inhabitants carried away as prisoners. A letter of Col. MacDoneli refers to this. He was not present at the battle of Queenston Heights but was at Fort George when the town was taken and was with our troops at the Twelve Mile Creek and came with the advanced guard when the town was in conflagration. The late Mrs. Rogers said to Mr. Newton, "The first time I saw your grandfather was seeing him leading the soldiers trying to put out the fire when our house was burning." This was the mother of Mr. John Rogers who carried on the extensive wholesale business in the large brick building erected in 1833, supplying goods to all the country around even Toronto at times. The families have been neighbors fifty years. At the battle of Lundy's Lane 25th July, 1814, Col. MacDougal received seven wounds and lay all night on the field of battle and in the military despatch was reported "Lt. MacDougal mortally wounded." His two brothers Angus and Kenneth were in the battle, Angus was wounded and taken prisoner. Many medical certificates show that for many years Col. MacDougal was under the care of different physicians the wound in his throat and lungs causing much suffering. A letter from Bishop MacDonell shows the interest taken in him and in the visits in after years of that dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church who did so much for his people he was always entertained at the home of Col. MacDougal.

His health being restored he took part at the time of the Rebellion, raising a separate company of veterans for the relief of Toronto and the flag used is still in possession of the family. At a much later day when an aged man he reviewed a French Company

here in 1865 when troops were called out to protect the frontier at the time of the St. Alban's Raid.

As showing the esteem in which Col. MacDougal was held he was appointed one of the Commissioners in 1840, and for many years held the honorable and responsible position of Treasurer for the united counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand. The letters and documents herewith printed show the esteem in which he was held and the confidence reposed in him, that of Bishop MacDonell as a friend, those of Sir Allan MacNab and Sir John Colborne, of the position he held in the community. The medical certificates are interesting as giving the names of the army doctors at that time and the complicated steps necessary to obtain pensions, the commissions as giving the names of officials and the super-abundant wording and tiresome tautology and repetition of such documents. The steps taken to ascertain the exact spot where Brock fell confirm to us the statements often repeated that a mistake was made and the carelessness and indifference shown in the phrase in one of the letters "we will all swear to it" makes us still more doubtful as to the selection made. The letter of Judge McLean never before printed is particularly interesting and valuable being the account of an eyewitness and participant a man of education and fitted to give an intelligent and unbiassed account of what took place on that memorable day. Although written nearly fifty years after the event described it may be relied on as the statement of a legal mind trained in giving and receiving evidence and weighing well every circumstance and we feel confident the clear active mind of the young York Volunteer would retain a vivid recollection of his own part for he is very careful to give only what he had actually witnessed or heard.

Letter authorizing Daniel MacDougal to enlist men for service in the war of 1812-14

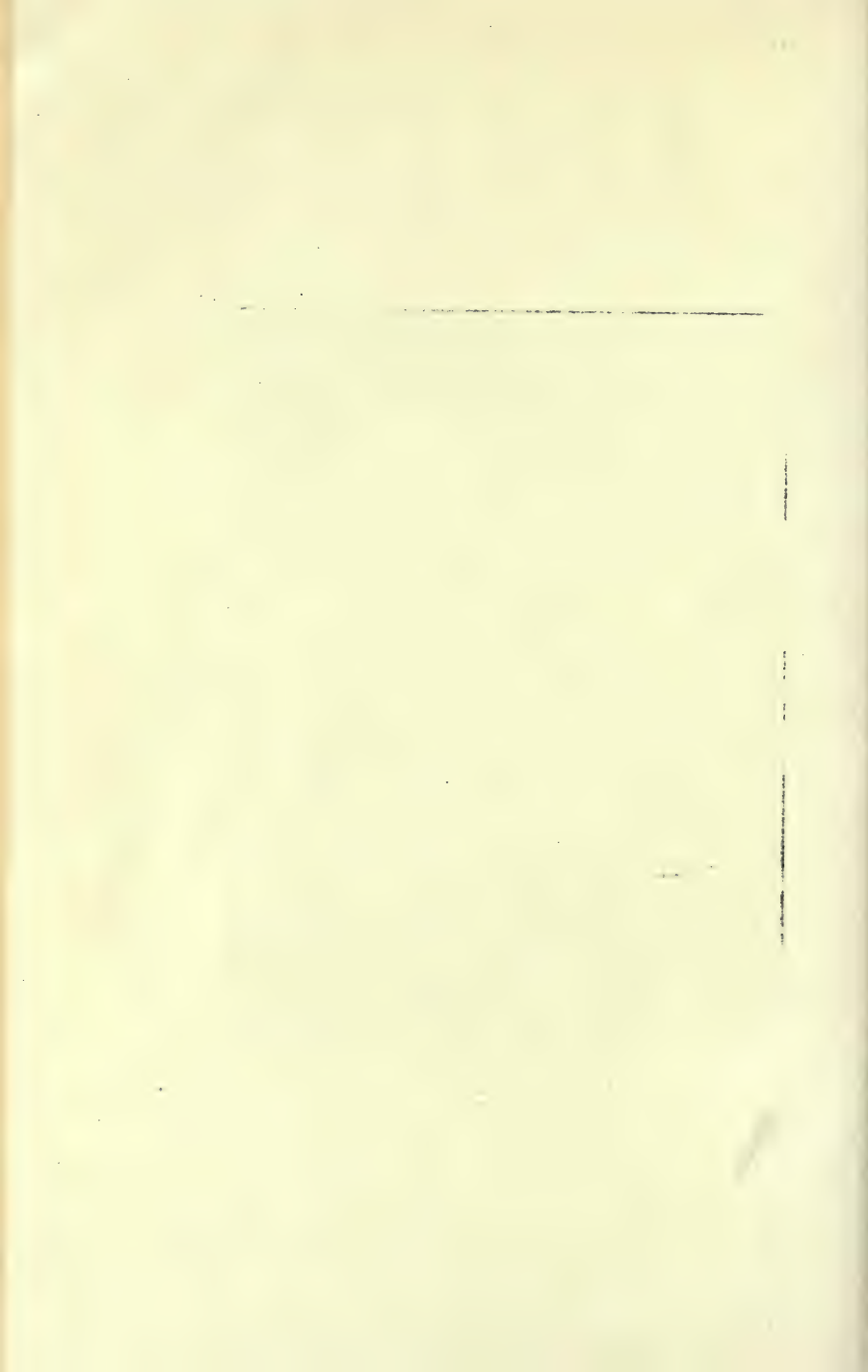
Sir:—You are hereby authorized and empowered to engage and enlist men for a Regt. of incorporated militia to serve during the present war with the United States of America and to have the same pay and allowance with His Majesty's Forces, but subject to the Militia laws.

E. MacDONELL

Prescott, 20th March 1813
To Danl. MacDougal, Gent.



COL. DANIEL MacDOUGAL



Letter of Bishop Macdonell

Glengarry, 30th Aug., 1814

Dear Sir:—

I received your letter from York some time after the arrival of your Corps at that place on their way up. I spoke to the Adjt.-Gen. Col. Harvey and to the late Col. Drummond in your behalf when I was last at Kingston and I could with little solicitation have obtained a commission for you in another corps, but as the campaign was then only beginning and likely to be a serious one I was advised to defer all further application till the close of it, as it might eventually prove of equal advantage to you to serve in your present corps in the mean time as in any other and the event has so far justified the observation

I would now wish to know from yourself whether there are hopes of a complete and perfect cure, from your wounds so as to render you fit for a close service for the time to come and if not what else you think would suit you best. It would be proper for you to have a certificate from your commanding officer both of your conduct and the nature of your wounds &c.

Your parents and the rest of your family are very well, to their prayers and to that of your friends I believe you are as much indebted for your recovery as to the skill of your Physician and the power of medicine. I remain very sincerely, Dear Sir, yours

ALEXR. MACDONELL

Lt. Donald McDougal

Col. D. McDougal's Certificates as to his wounds, at battle of Lundy's Lane.

Adjt. General's Office
Quebec, 25th Sept., 1815

General Order

No. 2. The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces directs the following letter to be published in orders for general information.

War Office, 31st July, 1815

Sir :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th Jan., last requesting to be furnished with instructions respecting the claims for compensation made to you by Officers wounded in action and to acquaint you that such applications should be

made to me accompanied by a report by a medical Board of officers and certificates from commanding officers of Regiments showing the nature and effects of wounds and occasion on which received. I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obt. servant

(Signed)

PALMERSTON

Lt. Gen. Drummond

&c. &c.

Quebec

True Copy

R P —

Major of Brigade U. C.

Certificate of Dr. Powell

I, Grant Powell, Surgeon, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined Daniel McDougal of Niagara late Lieutenant in the Incorporated Regiment of Militia and that in consequence of being wounded the said Daniel McDougal is incapable of earning a livelihood.

Given under my hand at York, this 5th day of August, 1816

GRANT POWELL, Surgeon.

Report of the Medical Board on the wounds of Lt. McDougal of the late Incorporated Militia, Fort George, 7th Mar. 1816.

Prince Regent's Pension

Proceedings of a Medical Board held by order of Lieut. Col. McDonell, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia Commanding Niagara Frontier to examine and report upon such cases as might be brought before him.

Surgeon Moore, Canadian Regt., President

Assistant Surgeon Robertson, Canadian Regt.

Hospital Assistant Member, White

The Board having duly assembled in observance of the above order to examine Lieut. Daniel McDougal of the Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada who was severely wounded in action with the enemy at Lundy's Lane near the Falls of Niagara on the 25th July, 1814.

The Board proceeded to examine minutely the wounds received by Lt. Daniel McDougal and find they are severe both in the

body and extremities and hereby his health has been so injured that it is their opinion he is rendered incapable of future active exertion and think it equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the loss of a limb.

Regimental Hospital
Fort George Canadian
Regt. 7th March, 1816

Thos. Moore Surgeon
Canadian Regt. President
I. Robertson, Asst. Sgt. Can. Regt.
M. White Hospital asst,

I hereby certify that I have examined Lt. McDougal and find that he has been severely wounded as above mentioned.

I. WRIGHT

I. H.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a certificate of J. Wright, Esq, Inspector of Army Hospitals in Canada annexed to the Proceedings and Reports of a Medical Board of which this is a Duplicate deposited in the Lieut. Governor's Office.

Lt. Governor's Office
York, 26th Nov., 1816

EDW. MacMAHON
Ast. Secty.

Statement of Sir. Peregrine Maitland
Lt. Governor of U. Canada

I do hereby certify that James Kerby, Esq., was Major and Grant Powell, Surgeon, of the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada and that due faith and credit may be given to their certificates.

Given under my hand and seal at home this thirteenth day of July, 1820.

By His Excellency's Command, Sec.

P. MAITLAND.

Grant Powell's in 1820

I do hereby certify that Daniel McDougal, Lieutenant in the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada, was severely wounded in action with the United States Army at Lundy's Lane on the 25th day of July, 1814.

York, July 18th, 1820

GRANT POWELL

Surgeon late Incorporated Militia.

J. Sampson, 104th Regt.

Kingston, Aug 20, 1821

I certify that Mr. D. McDougal, late Lieut. in the Incorporated Militia has been several times during the last four years under my care while laboring under a serious pulmonic affection the consequence of a musket shot which he received in the Thorax, at the action of Lundy's Lane on the 25th July, 1814. He first appealed to me in Sept., 1817, at which time he had a distressing cough with Hemoptysis and great constitutional disturbance.

J. SAMPSON

Asst. Surgeon, late 104th Regt.

Dr. Reid's Certificate

Fort George, 24th Aug., 1821

I certify that Lieut. McDougal of the late Provincial Militia has been under my care for several months in consequence of general indisposition resulting from several wounds received in the action at Lundy's Lane. The particular effects of those wounds which penetrated the cavity of the Thorax appear to me to become daily more alarming—the most trifling exertion brings on Hemoptysis or Epistaxis and I have found it necessary to empty large and frequent bleedings together with Digitalis Submuriat Hydrargyri and Sulphuric Acid in order to equalize the circulation and arrest the progress of a disease which has so often threatened a fatal termination.

JAMES REID

Surgeon 68th Regt.

Permission to assemble a Medical Board

Office of Government

York, 8th Sept., 1821

Having laid before the Lt Governor your petition praying an order for an extra meeting of the Medical Board to examine and report upon the state of the wounds received by you while on service during the late war, I am directed in the absence of Mr. Secretary Hillier to signify to you that under the circumstances stated by you His Excellency had no objection to such meeting of the Board, provided you can prevail with the gentlemen composing it to assemble.

Lt. Daniel McDougal

EDW MacMAHON

Certificate of Edw. MacMahon

I certify that Lt. McDougal of the late Incorporated Militia has been heretofore in the receipt of a pension agreeably to his rank

under authority of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the report of a Military Medical Board appointed by Doctor Wright, Principal Medical Officer in Canada.

York, 6th Sept, 1821

EDW. MacMAHON
Government Office

The reply of Sir John Colborne to the address of the people of Niagara which had been sent by Col. McDougal as shown by the following.

Montreal, 8th March, 1836

Sir :—

I have had the honor to receive the address from the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of Niagara which you have been deputed to forward to me

The expression of the favorable opinion of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of Niagara of my proceedings during the Administration of my Govt. of the Upper Province cannot but be highly gratifying to me, and I beg that you will have the goodness to convey to them my best thanks for their address, with the assurance that I shall ever take a lively interest in their welfare and prosperity, and with many thanks for their kind wishes for myself and family, I remain very faithfully yours

D. McDougal, Esq.,
Niagara

J. COLBORNE

The document appointing Col. McDougal to take recognizances of Bail, Affidavits, etc., is remarkable as being signed by four judges, the Honorable John Beverly Robinson, Hon. J. Buchanan Macauley, Hon. Archibald McLean, Hon. Ch. A. Hagerman signed as below, "In witness thereof we have set our hands and the Seal of the Court of Queen's Bench in and for the Province of Canada at Toronto this fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty one and on the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign.

J. B. ROBINSON J.
J. B. MACAULAY J.
A. McLEAN J.
CH. A. HAGERMAN

The commission of Robert Dickson, James Muirhead and Daniel McDougal as Commissioners of Customs for the District of Niagara is signed by J. Colborne in 1830 while that appointing Daniel McDougal, Robert Melville of Niagara, and David Thorburn of

Queenston is signed by Sir. Geo. Arthur in 1840 and the commission appointing Col. McDougal Treasurer of the District of Niagara in 1842 is signed by Sir Charles Bagot. As an example of the profuse and overflowing verbiage of such documents we may copy part of the two last.

"Now know ye therefore that Daniel McDougal of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, of our Province of Canada, Esquire, having given such good and sufficient security as is required by the said Act. We having full confidence in the Loyalty, Integrity and ability of him, the said Daniel McDougal, have constituted and appointed and do by these Presents and by virtue of the power vested in us by the said Act constitute and appoint him the said Daniel McDougal to be our District Treasurer of and for the District of Niagara of that part of our said province formerly Upper Canada to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the rights, powers and authorities by the said Act vested in the office of District Treasurer of the said District together with all the privileges, advantages and emoluments thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining unto him the said Daniel McDougal

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of Canada hereunto affixed. Witness our Right, Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward and Vice-Admiral of the same &c., &c., &c., at Kingston this twenty second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two and in the fifth year of our reign."

The Commission to the Commissioners of Customs sounds strangely to our ears now "Whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Upper Canada passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth entitled an Act to repeal an Act past in the forty-first year of His late Majesty's reign called "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and successors to and for the uses of this Province the like duties on goods and merchandize brought into this country from the United States of America as are now paid on goods imported from Great Britain and other places * * * and to provide more effectually for the collection and payment of duties on goods * and also to establish a fund for the erection and repairing of "Lighthouses" * * that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of Our said Province from time to time to

appoint in each and every district three Commissioners of Customs, any two of whom shall be a quorum to hear and determine in a summary way all informations exhibited before them for the condemnation of any goods, wares or merchandize seized or forfeited under the provisions of the said Act, when the value thereof together with the vessel, boat, raft or carriage in or upon which the same shall be found shall not exceed forty pounds, and also to determine the penalties to be recovered under the said Act.

Now, know ye, that being assured of your loyalty, integrity and ability, we have assigned, constituted and appointed and by these presents under the authority of the above recited Act, do assign, constitute and appoint you the said Daniel McDougal, Robert Melville and David Thorburn to be Commissioners of Customs in and for the District of Niagara with full power and authority to you or any two of you to do and receive all such things as are by the said Act provided and enjoined to be done and received. To have and to hold the said office together with all and singular the rights, privileges, fees and advantages thereunto belonging and appertaining. Hereby enjoining you or any two of you that at certain days and places you do meet to hear and determine all singular such matters as shall be lawfully brought before you. **AND WE DO HEREBY COMMAND** all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables and other officers within our said District of Niagara, to obey and execute all such orders and precepts as shall be sent to them or any of them by you or any two of you in the execution of the powers vested in you by the said Act."

Letter from A. McLean to Sir Allan McNab as a participant in the battle of Queenston Heights.

Toronto, July 22nd, 1860

My Dear Sir Allan:

I received your note last night too late to be answered and now in answering it, I am sorry that I can not give you any information on the point to which it relates. I saw General Brock on his way from Niagara to Queenston a little after daylight. I was in charge of a battery east of what was called Vrooman's Battery, having taken charge on the alarm being given as the officer on duty at Brown's Point and when the General came within hail he called out to me, "Why don't you fire that Gun?" I explained immediately that I had fired it repeatedly, but that the balls always fell short and that I had discontinued in consequence. He said "It can't be helped," and put spurs to his horse and galloped away for Queenston. Soon after his A. D. C's McDonell and Glegg came up as fast as

their horses could carry them, and soon after them my companions of York Militia came trotting up from Brown's Point. I asked if I should join my company and was mortified in receiving a reply "no—stay where you are." After the companies had left, the batteries at Brown's Point had opened fire at some Dragoons who were seen on the opposite side of the river and our friend (J. B. R.) now Chief Justice was sent to order the batteries to cease firing as it might induce a belief at Queenston that a landing of the enemy was to be attempted at Brown's Point. When he came running up to overtake his company, I forgot the order to "stay where I was" and throwing off the wrapper which I found useful on duty during the night we made what speed we could to overtake our companies and joined them just as they were turning into the grounds about the house in which Mr. Hamilton had resided. We were soon under fire on the bank of the river and did our best to prevent any further landing on our shore, but were not long engaged there when we were ordered up the hill with the view of trying to recover possession of the heights. The order was immediately obeyed and in marching through the main street of Queenston, Gray's Battery which really had a very formidable appearance on the edge of the Height on the American side gave us an occasional salute without doing us any mischief. In going up the road towards St. Davids for some distance to gain a place of easier ascent, two field pieces on the American side had a glorious opportunity of raking us and they tried it—but fortunately without effect—not a man was touched. We ascended the Heights and on the top found a part of the Light Company of the 49th with Captain Williams. On the way up the hill I heard it mentioned that General Brock was killed and fearing that the men might be discouraged by the sad intelligence, I told them not to believe it—the fact, however, was soon put beyond doubt by a soldier of the 41st, a servant of Lt. Crowther who was stationed in some capacity in Queenston who said, "Indeed, Sir, he is dead, for I helped to carry his body into a house myself." We formed on the top of the hill with the 49th on our right and advanced and engaged the enemy. Some one said to Lt. Col. McDonell that General Brock was killed, and I heard his reply "yes, and we must revenge his death." A short contest however in which poor McDonell received his death wound and Capt. Williams and myself and a good many men were severely though not dangerously wounded, proved that the enemy had at least four times our number of men, and our small force was obliged to retire. Gen. Sheaffe and the 41st came up from Niagara and ascended the hill near St. Davids and being joined by a company of the 41st and some Militia

from Chippewa they then advanced upon the enemy. The firing was very brief, the enemy between 8 and 900 strong fled down the hill and General Scott now Commander in Chief of the U. S. Army, then Lt. Col. Scott advanced with a flag of truce and announced their surrender. Some Indians who had pressed forward had put him in bodily fear and he begged for God's Sake that Robinson and our old friend S. P. Jarvis who were near would save him from the savages—which they had no great difficulty in doing. In the evening after the prisoners had been marched off to Niagara a wagon happened to be passing the house where I was after having my wound dressed and I asked for a passage to my quarters at Brown's Point which was readily given. It was in charge of a fine loyal old fellow Isaac Swayzie and contained the body of him whom I had seen in the morning in full health and strength hastening to the scene of Action to meet the Enemies of his country. I was not with him when he fell and I am not aware that the place was ever pointed out to me, nor can I at this distance of time name or point out any individual who is likely to know the precise spot. There is no doubt that at the time he was at the head of a party of his old Regiment the 49th advancing with a view of retaking the Battery of which the Enemy had got possession by surprise at the commencement of the attack. The position of the battery must I think be well known and he was not at any very great distance from it—advancing from Queenston when he was shot down.

I have you see given instead of a dry negative answer to your inquiry, a slight sketch of my experience on the memorable day at Queenston Heights. I fear it will be impossible to find the spot on which General Brock fell and that we must be content with coming as near as possible.

I think there were no Militia with him at the time and if there were, many of them must now be dead and there is not much chance of finding any who would recollect the particular place. I hope you will not think me tedious—In haste yours very truly

A. McLEAN

Sir Allen McNab, Bart,
Hamilton

Dundurn, 30th July, 1860

My dear MacDougal

As we are preparing the obolisk to mark the spot where Brock fell we find the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the exact spot. I hope that you will assist us in getting such information as

will direct us to the right spot. Hoping that you may be in good order for the presentation of the address of the old fellows of last war believe me ever yours most truly

ALLAN MacNAB

In a letter to Sir Allan dated 1st August Mr. W. Thomas the architect tells that he had gone to see Mr. Merritt in St. Catharines but had obtained no information from him. Mr. Street had also been written to but would not take the responsibility of marking the spot. Mr. Wadsworth of Queenston asserted that a stake had been in for years showing the spot which he could identify pretty nearly. He also asks if old Major Brown of Queenston who was at the battle would not know anything about it. In another letter dated Toronto 4th Aug to Sir Allan he says "I have been talking to Mr. Macdonell here, a cousin of the A. D. C. Macdonell who fell at Queenston and he referred me to a Mr. Wright who was at the battle and near the General when he fell, he says he can point out the spot, that it is close to the River Road, one block west of the Front Road facing the river or Wynn's Tavern. The first thing to do is to find the corner of Mr. Hamilton's property, south side of the road, the last letter is given in full,

Toronto, Aug. 9th, 1860

Sir Allan MacNab, Bart.

Dear Sir:—

I was over at Queenston yesterday with Mr. Worthington and ascertained the spot according to the best testimony we could obtain from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Brown and Mr. Wadsworth. I have made a sketch to show how they compare with the statements of Mr. Wright who places it in the spot marked X, Mr. Wynn places it at C. Mr. Brown at B and Mr. Wadsworth at A. Now these three opinions would place it in a very bad situation and in private property which is in Chancery, I feel inclined to agree with Mr. Wright and place it at X."

Letter of Col. Macdonell who commanded at Ogdensburg, written to Col. McDougal on his retirement.

Toronto, 15th Aug., 1856

My Dear Colonel

In accepting your resignation of the command of the 1st Lincoln Militia, it was due to you that I should mention to the Adjutant General your services during the late war with the U. S. and the late Rebellion, Ogdensburg with the Glengarry Militia where we

both escaped broken heads—the Incorporated Militia and Lundy's Lane where you did not escape so well—and he thanked me for the information. The general order is, what your services and loyalty merit. Wishing you many years to enjoy your retirement (although in the event of an emergency you and I might not be idle spectators still) and with kind regards to Mrs. McDougal and the family, I remain my dear Colonel yours most faithfully.

D. MACDONELL

Lieut. Col, D. Macdougall

Several letters to Sir. Allan MacNab and from him and others to Col. MacDougal refer to the proper position for the stone to mark where Brock fell and several rough sketches were made.

Toronto, 16th Aug., 1860

My dear Sir

I regret that engagements here will prevent my being with you at Queenston tomorrow morning. I saw Mr. Thomas a few days since and had some conversation with him about the sketch I had sent to Sir Allan. From what he had gathered from other sources the spot (or nearly) where Gen. Brock fell tallied so closely that I think you will have little difficulty in fixing the place for the stone to be erected. Mr. Thomas, I suppose, will be with you tomorrow and will give you the further account he had from Mr. Wright who was near the Hero when he was struck. I shall hear from Quebec soon where the address is to be presented and as this is known I will communicate with him for such arrangements as it may be necessary to make. We are having a very handsome box with inscription to put the address in, something creditable. Yours very truly

R. STANTON

D. McDougal, Esq
Niagara

Toronto 28th July, 1860

My. dear Sir Allan

I have heard that you have been making inquiry about the spot where Brock fell. The enclosed I have given with hope that it may aid in fixing the place. The sketch I have hastily made from memory and I believe you will find almost every one naming near the thorn bush as the spot. The stone tavern was near at hand and I saw the body there myself. The sketch is rough, as it is does not

pretend to give distances or exact relative position of different points. If it helps you however in anyway I shall be glad.

Yours sincerely

R. STANTON

Sir Allan MacNab

Hamilton

Dundurn, 10th Aug, 1860

My dear Colonel

I enclose you all the information I have been able to obtain and I think you had better call a meeting of all who can furnish information worth having—and determine on the spot—if you cannot hit the Bull's Eye—come as near as possible and we will all swear that's the identical spot Telegraph for Thomas the Architect to attend the meeting, I enclose you his letters. I am obliged to leave for Quebec on Monday morning and will be glad to hear from you then. Any information that I obtain there and which will be useful to you I will communicate Yours very truly

ALLAN MacNAB

A letter dated 27th July 1860 from Geo. Playter who had charge of the grounds informs Sir Allan that Mr. Robinson has taken possession of the spring called Brock's spring to take the water to his house and asks if he has any right to do it.

On the 18th September, 1860, the Steamer Peerless, commissioned by Capt. Dick, left Toronto at the early hour of five o'clock, yet with 500 passengers, a motley gathering of civil and military, volunteer rifles, a Highland company, Yorkville cavalry and many veterans of 1812, dressed many of them in the uniforms of their times. Rival pipers appeared and in the language of the newspaper account of the day the air seemed alive with the shrillest and most maddening music that ever was invented. At Port Dalhousie a company of St. Catharines Rifles joined them with a band, and at Niagara another addition was made and on nearing Queenston it was seen that the heights were dark with people. A procession was formed up the steep winding road. Hundreds of wagons were to be seen under the shade of trees. At the foot of the platform were ranged the heroes of 1812, some in their old uniforms, almost all with medals on their breasts, very jealous of their position. There were present Col. Kingsmill, Col. MacDougal, J. C. Ball, Col. Kerby, two or three had taken part in the battle, from Toronto Hon. J. B. Robinson, Judge McLean, Sir Allan MacNab, Mr R. Stanton, Hon. W. H. Merritt, R. Woodruff, Col. Clark, Col. Street, Col.

Denison, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto At 11 o'clock the Prince arrived amidst loud cheering An address was read by J. B. Robinson presented by Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of the Committee. In the reply of the Prince we see the germ even then of the qualities which gave him the well deserved title in after years of the Peace Maker. "I trust Canada will never want such volunteers as those who fought in the last war, nor volunteers without such leaders. But no less the more fervently I pray that your sons and your grandsons may never be called upon to add other laurels to those you have so gallantly won."

A procession was then formed again headed by a band to reach the spot near the foot of the mountain by a circuitous route to place the foundation stone of the cenotaph to mark the spot where Gen. Brock fell, but the great majority took a short cut down the Heights to reach the spot before the procession and men, women and children crossed fences, ditches and rough ground, some old veterans hobbling along, an irresistible human stream. The ceremony was performed with the usual forms. The Prince embarked on the Zimmerman under Capt. Milloy for Niagara where addresses were presented at the wharf, fruit and flowers were presented by a member of our society, then Miss Marjory McMullen, a tiny little girl, now Mrs. Bottomley, and in return the young Prince kissed her, the usual return for such acts of courtesy by children.

Letters of 1812 Contributed

by Col. Cruikshank, F. R. S. C.

Never before published, from the Archives, Ottawa.

Draft of letter from General Sheaffe to Major General Van Rensselaer.

Fort George, 13th October, 1812.

Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of date, and was pleased to learn at the same time that the officer commanding at Queenston had acceded to your proposal of sending surgeons to that post for the aid of the wounded prisoners, (though the attention of our surgeons might have prevented their suffering from the delay that might have been occasioned by his waiting for my sanction), without incurring the delay that would have been occasioned by a reference to me, but as our means of affording assistance to them as well to our own wounded may be inadequate, I beg leave to propose that the wounded prisoners whose cases may admit of removal should be sent over to you on condition of not serving again until regularly exchanged.

Though the proposition which I had the honor of making to you to-day did not go the extent that, by some mistake, you were led to suppose, yet I readily concur with you in agreeing to a cessation of firing for three days and I transmit orders to that effect to the officers commanding at the several posts on this line.

P. S. 14th October, 1812.

Having delayed sending the accompanying to give General Wadsworth and the other officers who are prisoners an opportunity of (sending) writing for some necessary articles, I have the honor at the same time to propose an exchange of prisoners including those who were taken some days ago in the two vessels cut out from Ft. Erie harbor. I have further to propose, Sir, that the militia taken prisoners, excluding the number that may be exchanged, shall be restored to their homes and families under an engagement not to serve against Great Britain or her allies during the war or until regularly exchanged.

(Canadian Archives, C. 688, B, Pp. 179 180)

The words in brackets have been struck out and those following substituted.

Draft of a letter from Major General Sheaffe to Brig. General Smith.

Fort George, 17th Oct., 1812.

Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note of this date and regret that I have made a proposition to you that you find it necessary to reject, especially as it was made at the particular request of B. General Wadsworth. As that has failed I presume that the prior agreement respecting the Indian in question which was entered into by Colonel Winder still retains its force, and that the Indian will be sent back to morrow. Not having yet heard of the return of the prisoners who were to have been sent over from Buffalo or Black Rock early this morning according to the assurance given by Col. Winder and for whom prisoners have been already sent as an exchange, I request that if they have been intentionally detained, that you will be pleased to inform me of the cause.

Mr. Hamilton who has been some time detained at Buffalo, has brothers and other near relations in this vicinity, who have heard some accounts of his health by which they are much alarmed. I therefore, permit one of his brothers to go over with a flag to Buffalo to obtain some information of him, and I beg leave to propose that Mr. Hamilton shall be allowed to return to his friends, an officer of a rank that may be deemed equivalent, being released from his parole in exchange for him.

(Canadian Archives, C. 688 B, Pp. 133-4.)

From Brig. General Smyth to Major General Sheaffe.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Centre
Camp near Lewiston, 18 October, 1812.

Sir:—Your letter dated yesterday, I have this moment had the honor to receive.

In the agreement respecting the exchange of prisoners signed by Colonel Winder and Major Evans there is nothing said of the Indian chief, but any verbal agreement entered into by Colonel Winder will be fulfilled.

Col. Winder addressed a note to Genl. V. Rensselaer stating that you estimated the Indian chief as equal to a militia major and requesting instructions.

I propose to exchange the Indian chief for the 24 men, 7 women, 6 children taken at Chicago or such of them as were not butchered.

The prisoners at Buffalo have not been intentionally detained. The transfer of command has prevented the order being given for their release. It shall be immediately given.

The conduct of Mr. Hamilton, particularly in attempting to cross to Canada by night alone, would perhaps justify us in treating him as a spy. But willing to proceed in a liberal manner I accept your proposition for his exchange. The delicacy of his situation and the importance of his connexion, will justify me in estimating him equal to a captain of regular troops.

For the master-commandant of the Detroit alias Adams, I expect a captain of regulars in exchange, I think he ranks so by your regulations. For Mr. Carr, Lt. of Marines and Mr. Molloy you will please to release Lieutenants Totton and Randolph.

I am very sorry that at the moment I am writing this despatch, a British prisoner is found exploring the camp, having left his quarters about a mile distant. I have placed him in close confinement.

As I am averse to taking a single life or occasioning a single calamity without an object, I propose a further continuance of the Armistice indefinitely, each party having a right to terminate it, giving thirty hours notice to the other party, the armistice to extend along the frontier from the Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

(Canadian Archives, C 688 B, Pp. 141-3)

Draft of a letter from Major General Sheaffe to Brig. General Smyth,

Fort George, 18th October, 1812.

Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication by Captain King, Assistant Inspector General.

That there was nothing said of the Indian Chief in the agreement for an exchange of prisoners signed by Colonel Winder and Major Evans was owing to a supposition on the part of the latter that the case was already provided for by a special agreement between Colonel Winder and myself; that an Indian was taken prisoner having been mentioned in a conversation before those two officers began the discussion of the subject on which they were to treat (and I was so strongly impressed with the idea that the exchange was finally settled that I gave an assurance to his friends that he was to be restored.) With regard to your proposition to exchange the Indian chief for the men, women and children, or such of them as (were not butchered) may survive, I infinitely regret, Sir, that it is not within my power to restore them all without conditions. In (the transaction to which you allude) operations against that place, neither the British Government nor the influence of its officer, nor a British force was concerned, or probably your present proposition would be needless. I must therefore disclaim any authority to make

(any) stipulations regarding them, but whatever may be in my power towards obtaining the restoration of the survivors to their friends, I shall most joyfully do, unconnected with the present subject of discussion.

(I cannot admit it as a principle though Mr. Hamilton's conduct during his detention may not have been in some respects justifiable, yet I conceive that having been provided with a passport his attempt-) There are (particular) circumstances perhaps in Mr. Hamilton's case that (make me desirous of avoiding discussion) I am not qualified to discuss and as I am anxious for his returning into the bosom of a family that has suffered so much on his account, I am willing to grant more than perhaps ought to be deemed an equivalent for him.

The late commander of the Detroit belonging to the provincial marine, ranks with us only as a Lieut. of the regular troops. Mr. Molloy's rank is inferior to that of a Lieut., but, Sir, I am desirous that the opening of a correspondence between us should be marked by a spirit of liberality, conformably with which I propose that for Mr. Hamilton, Commr. Rolette, Lt. Kerr, Mr. Molloy and the Indian chief, there should be returned to you two captains of regular troops, the the two Lieuts. you have named and Lt. Smith who took the Indian chief and the Mr. Smith already offered with him, or a major of militia as originally proposed or if you have any substitute to name I beg that you will make it known to me.

As my sentiments perfectly accord with those you express in the opening of your proposal for continuing the armistice, I assent to its being prolonged indefinitely, each party having a right to terminate it, giving thirty hours previous notice.

I am extremely sorry to hear that a British prisoner has been so indiscreet as to render himself liable to punishment. I hope that he has erred from ignorance and that an enquiry into the case will satisfy you that it was so.

(Canadian Archives, C 688 B, Pp. 137 40)

N.B.—The words enclosed in brackets have been struck out.

From Charles Askin to John Askin.

Niagara, Wednesday, October 14th, 1812

Dear Father:—

Yesterday I am happy to say a great victory was gained by us over the Americans at Queenston, but it is a dear bought victory for our ever to be lamented General was killed. The action com-

menced about one hour before daylight and continued till three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Early in the day the General received a wound and I believe never spoke a word after. When the Americans first came over there were only two companies of the 49th regiment and two or three companies of militia to oppose them. In one of the companies of the 49th Wm. Robertson went with Mr. Robt. Grant as volunteer and distinguished himself very much. The Americans opened a battery on us and we threw over shells and cannonaded them as much as we could, but not to much effect for they continued coming over. The militia and 49th being engaged so much were soon much reduced by their killed and wounded. When information was given to the General that the Americans were getting on the mountain, he immediately ordered Col. McDonell to collect what men he could find and oppose them for at this time the 49th and militia were in difft parties. About 40 men were collected. They ran up the mountain and found about two or three hundred American regulars there well formed. Wm. R. who was at the head of the 40 men ran forward and called out to the Americans "Now, we will be at you." But the Americans immediately fired at them and obliged our men to retire down the hill. We had a battery half way up the mountain which was but weakly guarded. The General was there and was obliged to leave it, and the Americans took possession of it. It was soon after this that the General got the wound which killed him. The Americans had possession of part of Queenston for some time and kept it as well as the battery and were busy bringing over their men as fast as they could, till reinforcements from this place and Chippawa of the 41st, the militia and the Indians, formed as I understand on the mountain, and attacked them so vigorously that they ran down the mountain as fast as they could and made for the river to get over and some attempted to swim when the American general on the other side seeing what a perilous situation they were in, sent over a flag of truce and they all surrendered prisoners of war. They were all marched down to this place and got here about sundown. They came over to breakfast on this side, but I believe it was a day of fasting with them. There are about six hundred men taken and nearly fifty officers. One company of riflemen had made their way into the woods and remained all night. We heard this morning that the Indians were after them and a party of the 41st and militia are sent this morning to protect them, which I must say they hardly deserve. Had they not surrendered they must have all been driven into the river for they fled before our men, the grenadiers of the 41st who were anxious to retrieve their character were very anxious to charge

them, but they ran before them so fast that they never could get up to them and went down what you might almost call precipices to get out of the way of our men. What number of our men were lost I cannot say, but there are few considering the time they were engaged. I think we have lost about sixty men and only one officer which was poor General Brock. Col. McDonell is dangerously wounded and several officers of the 49th are wounded but not badly. The Americans I think must have lost more than a hundred and I am told several of their officers were killed, at least six or seven. Among those taken are General Wadsworth, Cols. Allen, Van Rensselaer & Scott and some other Cols.

When the Americans were first coming over about 80 who were in a scow were so galled by the fire from a few of the 49th Regt that they begged for quarter and were taken prisoners. I saw a great many of the prisoners, one half of whom are militia, these were anxious to know and were in hopes of being allowed to go home as the militia taken at Detroit were, but when told they would have to go to Quebec, they were not very well pleased. Had they an idea of it there are not many of them would have put their foot on this shore. I regret much that I could not share in the honor of this victory. After my arrival at Queenston I was confined to my bed with boils and was for two days that I could not get up to my meals, nor could I hardly sit up in bed for the worst of the boils and the last broke the day before they came over. I was lying at George Hamilton's when we were first attacked and went from that to Robert's as well as I could, there I remained about an hour, but finding the Americans were gaining ground, I thought that as I could not run, that I should get out of their way if I could and went to a village about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles back and from that I came down here to get arms for some men that were there.

I have not time to write more or I would and paper is so scarce here that I can hardly get a sheet. This I had to beg.

The flank companies of the Newfoundland Fencibles are on their way to Amherstburg. I think there are nearly two hundred of them.

(Canadian Archives, Askin Papers.

Confederate Blockade Runner "The Chicora"

Now Flying the Canadian Flag, 1911,

Niagara Navigation Co.

BY A. J. CLARK

Sailing under the Canadian flag on Lake Ontario is a Steamer the history of which dates to the days when British Shipyards were turning out their speediest craft for what then constituted the most exacting service in the world namely, the running of the United States navy's blockade of the ports of the seceding Southern States. The steamer is the Chicora of the fleet of the Niagara Navigation Company of Toronto, Canada, plying between the latter place and the Canadian and American ports on the Niagara River below the Falls. She has been continuously on the route since she was purchased to found the line in 1878 and has been remarkably successful. Built at Liverpool or at Birkenhead just opposite, toward the close of the great civil struggle she yet arrived on the American side of the Atlantic in time to make several successful trips into the port of Charleston, South Carolina, despite all the vigilance of the Union men-of-war. Confirmation of this was obtained by her present owners many years ago from her war-time captain who visited Toronto to have a last look at the vessel once his pride and from the decks of which he had been able to smile scornfully at his sluggish pursuers. As a blockade runner the steamer had no upper-works and was turtle-backed to the fore mast. Everything to make her conspicuous was carefully avoided. No topmasts were used and the rakish funnels though unusually tall to secure strong draught, were of small diameter. She is shown thus in a rare old photograph now in possession of one of the officers of the company. It was taken while she was coaling at a West India port for one of her dashes into Charleston harbor.

The close of the war between the States putting an end to the career for which she was built the low-lying craft was brought to Halifax where it may be that she received her present musical Spanish name meaning "Land of Flowers." Sold for service on the Great Lakes she was cut in two to pass the canals and after being rebuilt to fit her for her new duties was put in commission between Collingwood on Georgian Bay, and Thunder Bay on the north

shore of Lake Superior. On this route during the summer of 1870, came the next event in the Chicora's history, for during that season she did yeoman service in forwarding Lord Wolseley's (then Col. Garnet Wolseley) famous Red River Expedition for the suppression of the first Riel rebellion in the Canadian North West.

As soon as it became known that Canada proposed to use the great lakes as part of the route over which to send her soldiers to the scene of the rebellion the American authorities issued strict orders forbidding the passage of Canadian troops or their supplies through the canal located on United States territory around the rapids of the St. Mary's River. So zealous were the officials at the "Soo" intrusted with the enforcement of these orders that they even stopped the Chicora on her regular trip, though she had neither troops nor contraband of war on board. Not to be deprived of 500 and odd miles of water travel Col. Wolseley formed the plan of shipping his supplies to the foot of the rapids, having them portaged over Canadian territory and re-shipped for the passage across Lake Superior. This scheme was carried into effect, but fortunately for the better relations of the two countries the annoying restriction was removed by the Washington authorities before the final departure of the expedition. Consequently to the Chicora fell the honor of taking Col. Wolseley and staff and the advance guard of the Red River forces through to Port William, then but a Hudson Bay Company's post.

The Chicora has an iron hull 210 feet in length and is of the side wheel type. Her engines are those originally placed in her though they have been in great part rebuilt. What might be termed the only relic of her early career now preserved aboard the steamer hangs on the rail in front of the pilot house in the form of a small ship's bell. This in its own way tells practically all that is known as to when and where the vessel was built and her original name. On the bell is engraved:—"Let Her B, 1864, W. C. MILLER, Shipbuilder, Liverpool."

The accompanying illustration is made from a copy of the old photograph mentioned above and shows the historic steamer lying at her West India coaling station. The masts of the sailing ships, outside which she lies, make a rather confusing background, but otherwise the outlines are quite clear. The awnings amidships and aft were for the protection of the crew while cruising in tropical waters.

The Riders of The Plains

By T. A. Boys, D. Division, N. W. M. P., 1876

Ho! wake the Prairie Echo's with
The ever welcome sound,
Ring out "The Boot and Saddle" 'till
Its stiring notes resound,
Our Horses toss their bridled heads
And chafe against the rein,
Ring out, ring out the trumpet call
For the Riders of the Plain.

O'er many a league of prairie wild
Our trackless path must be
And round it roam the fiercest tribes
Of Blackfoot and of Cree
But danger from their Savage bands,
A dauntless heart disdains,
The heart that bears the helmet up
Of the Riders of the Plains.

The prairie storm sweeps o'er our way,
But onward still we go
To scale the rugged mountain side,
Descend the valleys low
We face the broad Saskatchewan,
Made fierce by heavy rains
With all its might, it cannot check
The Riders of the plains.

We tread the dreaded Cactus land,
Where lost to white-man's ken;
We startle there the creatures wild
With the sight of armed men:
For whereso'er our leaders bid,
The trumpet sound its strain,
Forward in marching sections go
The Riders of the Plain

The fire ring stalks the Prairie,
And fearful 'tis to see
The rushing walls of flame and fire
Girdling around us rapidly,
'Tis then we shout defiance
And mock his fiery chains,
For safe the cleared circle guards,
The Riders of the Plains.

For us no cheerful hostelry
 Their welcome gates unfold,
 No generous board or downy couch
 Awaits our troopers bold.
 Beneath the starlit canopy,
 At eve when daylight wanes;
 There live the hardy slumberers,
 The Riders of the Plains

In want of rest, in want of food,
 Our courage does not fail;
 As day and night we follow hard,
 The desperado's trail.
 His threatened rifle stays us not,
 He finds no hope remains,
 And yields at last a captive to
 The Riders of the Plains.

But that which tries the courage sore,
 Of Horseman and of Steed,
 Is want of water, blessed water,
 Blessed water in our need
 We'll face like men what ere befalls
 Of perils, hardships, pains,
 Oh God, deny not water to
 The Riders of the Plains

We've taken the haughty feathered chief,
 Whose hands were red with blood,
 E'en in the very Council Lodge,
 We seized him as he stood,
 Three fearless hearts faced forty braves,
 And bore their chief in chains,
 Full sixty miles to where lay camped
 The Riders of the Plains.

And death, who comes alike to all,
 Hath stricken us out here;
 Filling our hearts with bitter woe,
 Our eyes with many a tear,
 Five times he drew his fatal bow,
 His hand no prayer restrains,
 Five times his arrow sped among
 The Riders of the Plains.

Hard by the "Old Man's River,"
 Where freshest breezes blow
 Five grassy mounds lay side by side
 *Five Riders sleep below
 Neat palings close the sacred ground
 No stranger's step profanes
 Their deep repose, and they sleep well
 Those Riders of the Plains.

Sleep on, sleep on young slumberers
 Who died in the far west
 No prancing steed will feel your hand
 No trumpet break your rest
 Sleep on until the great Archangel
 Shall burst death's icy chains,
 And you hear the great Reveille
 Ye Riders of the Plains.

We bear no lifted banner,
 The soldier's care and pride,
 No waving flag waves onward,
 Our horsemen as they ride,
 Our only flag is duty's call;
 And well its strength sustains,
 The dauntless spirits of our men,
 Bold Riders of the Plains.

We muster but three hundred,
 In all this great lone land,
 Which stretches o'er this Continent
 To where the Rockies stand.
 But not one heart doth falter,
 No coward lip complains.
 That few, too few in number are
 The Riders of the Plains;

In England's mighty Empire,
 Each man must take his stand,
 Some guard her honored flag at sea;
 Some bear it well by land
 'Tis not our part to bear that flag,
 Then what to us remains?
 What duty does our sovereign give
 Her Riders of the Plains.

Our mission is to plant the flag
 Of British freedom here:
 Restrain the lawless Savage,
 And protect the Pioneer,
 And 'tis a proud and daring trust,
 To hold these vast domains,
 With but three hundred mounted men,
 The Riders of the Plains

And though we win not praise or fame,
 In the struggle here alone.
 To carry out good British Law
 And plant "old England's Throne."
 Yet when our task has been performed,
 And law with order reigns;
 The peaceful Settler long will bless
 The Riders of the Plains.

*One of these Mr. Charles Paxter was from Niagara.

DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

CATALOGUE

OF ARTICLES IN

MEMORIAL HALL

THE HISTORICAL BUILDING

OF THE

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1895

COLLECTED SINCE MAY, 1896.

BUILDING ERECTED 1906

FORMALLY OPENED JUNE 4th, 1907

1911

TORONTO, CANADA

PREFACE

It has long been felt that there should be a catalogue of the articles in the Historical Building, and many requests for such a publication have been made. It is true a catalogue was printed in 1899, but the many additions made since, particularly in 1907, at the time of the opening of the new building, and the numerous additions since that again, necessitate another, and it has frequently been asked that some description should be given of the most interesting articles so that the public may be able to refer to it for information of the many valuable documents, as well as rare books and pamphlets. The catalogue will not be sent to members, as the regular publications are, but is to be purchased, as it is a gift to the Society by one who has always been a good friend to the Society, and is intended to be of pecuniary benefit to us.

The Society was organized in December, 1895, and since that time we have printed twenty pamphlets, issued fifteen reports, placed eight historical markers, over five thousand articles of historical interest have been collected, and an historical building erected, with furnishing at an expense of over \$5,000. There are 170 members scattered over the broad Dominion, some in the United States, and even in England. The undertaking of making a catalogue has proved a much more onerous task than was expected, but it is believed it will be a great benefit for reference to the Society and the public at large.

JANET CARNOCHAN, Editor, His. So.

This Catalogue is printed and presented to the Society by the courtesy of J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto.



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Case XXXIV.—Laura Secord Articles have been transferred to Case XXXIV.	

CATALOGUE

CASE I.

MILITARY FLAGS.

- 1 **Banner**, made for the inauguration of Brock's Monument, 13th Oct., 1853, by the Loyal Canadian Society of Grimsby; loaned to the Lundy's Lane His. So.; by them to the Niagara His. So., and finally by the Loyal C. S. G.
Through the Nelles family, Grimsby
- 2 **Flag of 2nd Lincoln Regt., G. R. IV.,** Lundy's Lane His. So. and Grimsby Loyal Can. So.
Through Jas. Nelles, Grimsby
- 3-4 **Silk Flags** presented to 3rd Lincoln Regt. by the Misses Nelles in 1818.
Loaned as above
- 5 **Flag of 2nd Lincoln Regt.,** similar to No. 2, hanging from gallery.
George Simpson, Niagara Falls
- 6 **Old flag**, found under roof of house of Henry Woodruff, St. David's, supposed to be of 1812. Purchase
- 7 **Silk Union Jack**, very old, which belonged to Thomas Sewell.
Mrs. Wm. Bishop

CASE II.

GENERAL BROCK RELICS.

- 8 **Cocked Hat** of General Brock, used at the funerals of 1824, 1853, and again at the ceremony of 1860. In the life of General Brock one of his letters refers to the non-arrival of the hat. It came just after his death.
Mrs. G. W. H. Ball, Galt
- 9 **Bust of Sir Isaac Brock**, by H. McCarthy, sculptor.
Mrs. J. D. Larkin, Buffalo
- 10 **Small Picture** in frame of monument to Sir Isaac Brock in St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 11 **Ticket 394**, to Brock dinner, 30th July, 1840, at the indignation meeting at Queenston; price 7s. 6d.
Miss A. I. G. Gilkison, Brantford
- 12 **Statement** signed by the late John W. Ball and Miss Margaret Ball, re cocked hat of Sir Isaac Brock, sign-

ed Sept., 1857. The hat had been in the hands of the family since 1812, being given by a relative of Gen. Brock.

- 13 **Photo of old picture** of battle of Queenston Heights. Purchase
- 14 **Photo of inscription on boulder** at the spot wher Col. Macdonell fell.
J. McGeachie, Queenston

CASE III.

MILITARY.

- 15 **Sash and Epaulettes** of Col. W. D. Miller, ensign in 1812.
Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 16 **Powder Horn**, presented by Chief Jos. Brant (Thyendanega) to Jean Baptiste Rousseaux, interpreter, 1794. Alexander Servos
- 17 **Bayonet of 1812.** Jas. Hartley
- 12 **Dress Spurs** worn by Fort Major Campbell, who was buried at Fort George, 1812.
Miss Campbell, Toronto
- 19 **Pocket-book** of Capt. M. McLellan, killed at the battle of Fort George.
M. McLellan, Font Hill
- 20 **Powder Horn** made by Jas. Caughill, 1850. Peter Whitmore
- 21 **Part of Pipe** found near the grave of Gen. Brock by H. A. Garrett when a boy at the school of Sergt. Oakes about 1823. Miss M. Garrett
- 22-23 **Spurs and Dress Spurs** of Chas. Currie, who was with the party who sent the Caroline over the Falls in 1838. Miss Currie
- 24 **Vise** of Samuel Cox, artificer in Butler's Rangers in Revolutionary War.
Quartermaster Sergt. Cox, of G. G. B. G., his great-grandson
- 25 **Wooden Peg** from old French barracks, of 1758, at Fort Niagara. Key found at Fort Mississauga.
Miss Quade, Ransomville, N. Y.
- 26 **Key of Tower Magazine**, Fort Mississauga, sent through post office from Wisconsin.
Wm. Monroe, Esdaile, Wis.

- 28 **Long Service and Good Conduct Medal** of Sergt. Goodwin, Royal Canadian Rifles. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 28 **Button of 79th Cameron Highlanders**, now Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Major Elmslie, Alta.
- 29 **Button of 76th Hindostan Regt.** Major Hiscott
- 30 **Button of Royal Engineers**, stationed at Niagara. R. J. Wright, Detroit
- 31 **Buttons** found in grave, St. Mark's, of U. S. officer, 8th Inf., 1813, and Royal Canadian Volunteers, 1813. Jos. Houghton
- 33-34 **Three Flints and Button of King's 8th**, found in 1898 in St. Andrew's Cemetery, relic of 27th May, 1813. Jno. Elliot
- 35 **Spurs**, found at Fort Mississagua. F. Clark
- 36 **Lock of Gun**, found on site of old jail and court house, of 1803. P. Librock
- 37-41 **Spur, Cartridge Box, Copper Nails, Iron Hammer and Wrench**, from Butler's Barracks. Account book of 1796 from Fort Niagara. Jno. Carnochan
- 42 **Cloak Buckle** of Capt. M. McLellan, 1813. Wm. Thompson
- 43 **Button Cleaner** of 100th Regt., 1858. Miss Creed
- 44 **Flints**, for flint-lock guns. Alfred Ball
- 45 **Musket Barrel**, from Queenston. H. C. Sheppard, Queenston
- 46 **Buttons** of different regiments stationed here. Jno. Bolton
- 47 **Part of Flint-lock Gun.** Miss Carnochan
- 48 **Regimental Orderly Book, R. C. Rifles**, 1851. Capt. Geale
- 49 **Fragment of Vrooman's Battery**, 1813. J. Kerr, Queenston
- 50 **Solid Drawn Tube**, 1850, present type. T. Houghton
- 51 **Martingale Badge**, now obsolete, of Royal Canadian Dragoons. R. Duncan, Toronto
- 52 **Mould**, for making military shells (epaulettes). R. Taylor
- 53 **Standing Order for York Regiment**, England, 1813. Capt. Wilkinson
- 54 **Cartridges**, used in 1860 by Niagara Volunteer Co. J. H. Burns
55. **Old Knife Blade**, found at Butler's graveyard. Jos. F. Greene
- 56 **Buckle of King's Dragoon Guards**, given to Col. Gilkison by Lt. Grant, K. D. G., 1838, at Niagara. Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 57 **Bayonet**, from Fort Erie. B. Simpson, Chicago
- 58 **Bayonet**, of 1812. Wm. Lee
- 59 **Spur**, found in trench at Queenston Heights. Miss J. E. Wood
- 60-61 **Cannon Ball, Lock of Musket, Part of Bayonet**, found at Fort Erie. Col. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C.
- 62 **Old Sword.** H. Walsh
- 63 **Old Pistol.** Ralph J. Clench, St. Catharines
- 64 **Cannon Ball**, with broad arrow mark. W. McCue
- 65 **Discharge and Good Conduct Certificate**, for 25 years in 52nd Regt. and R. C. Rifles, at Chelsea Hospital, of Robert Smith. Mrs. Doran
- 66 **Key**, found at Fort Mississagua. Miss Quade, Ransomville

CASE IV.

MILITARY CLOTHING, ETC.

- 67 **Coat** worn by Fort Major Campbell, who was with Cornwallis at the surrender at Yorktown, 1781. Major Campbell was buried at Fort George, December, 1812. He was at different times in Nova Scotia Regt., Royal Fusiliers and 5th Regt. of Foot. Miss Campbell, Toronto
- 68-69 **Military Coat and Sash** worn by Capt. John McMicking, of Stamford, at the battle of Queenston Heights. Mrs. Jas. Ker, Vancouver, B.C.
- 70 **Coat** worn by Major Shaw, 1812-1814. Jos. Shaw, Virgil
- 71 **Coat** worn by Col. D. McDougal, then an ensign at the battle of Lundy's Lane, 25th July, 1814, when he was wounded severely and reported as mortally wounded. Mrs. Newton
- 72 **Sash** worn by Col. D. McDougal, then an ensign at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mrs. Newton
- 73 **Pewter Platter**, part of the camp equipage of Col. Johnson, killed at the siege of Fort Niagara, which was taken from the French 25th July, 1759. Wm. Kirby, F.R.S.C.

74 **Cocked Hat** of Col. Bullock, who was at the capture of Fort Niagara, Dec. 19th, 1813.
Ralfe Johnson Clench, St. Catharines.

75 **Water Bottle** of wood used in 1812, marked with the broad arrow.

C. A. F. Ball

76-77 **Two Cartridge Pouches**, marked G.R. III., with bullet and powder of that period, found in house of Wm. Long when taken down.

Wm. Lockwood

78-79 **Cavalry Sword and Belt** of Frederick Wood.

F. Wood, Virgil

80-121 **Military Buttons** in frame, 42 in number.

Miss Carnochan

122-156 **Military Buttons** in frame, 35 in number, found in Niagara (British, U.S., Canadian).

W. S. Lansing

157 **Military Shells** of Capt. Nelles, very old.

Alfred Ball

158-160 **Belt and Bayonet** of 1812, Stirrup.

St. Davids

CASE V.

MILITARY CLOTHING, ETC.

161-165 **Mess Jacket, Powder Horn, Sash, Epaulettes, Belt, Belt Buckle**, of Sergt.-Maj. Flanigan, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, 1838.

Miss Flanigan

166 **Coat of Capt. Daniel Servos**, of Butler's Rangers.

Mrs. D. Servos

167 **Shell Jacket** worn by the late John Swinton, of Leith Yeomanry, 1822, when George IV. inspected the troops at Edinburgh.

Mrs. A. Swinton

168 **Tunic** worn by Capt. A. Swinton, worn in rebellion 1838, and at interment of Gen. Brock 1853, also Fenian Raid 1866.

Mrs. A. Swinton

169 **Mess Jacket** of Capt. Minnett, Royal Canadian Rifles, 1850.

Miss Alma

171-172 **Tunic** worn in Fenian Raid. **Shako and Belt.**

Jas. Hartley

173 **Sword** of Royal Canadian Rifles.

Jas. Hartley

174 **Bugle**, presented to No. 1 Company, 19th Battalion, by the ladies of Niagara, 1863, on their return from Philipsburg, Que.

Remaining members of Company.

175 **Table Cover**, made from 1,200 pieces of cloth for soldiers' coats done by a Crimean veteran (Riches) who was at the siege of Sebastopol.

Mrs. Walter Reid

176-7 **Sword and Belt** of Capt. Buchner, 1837.

Wm. Allam

178 **Pistol**, used by Col. Hepburne, of Chippewa.

Mrs. Senior

179 **Holster Pistol**, of 1837, same as used by troop of Dragoons raised by Capt. Dickson.

Mrs. Walsh

180-1 **Spurs and Belt** worn by John Hall, of King's Dragoon Guards.

Miss M. Hall

182 **Belt and Cartridge Pouch** of 1812.

Exchange

183 **Old Flint-lock Gun.** Mrs. F. Walker.

CASE IV. AND V.—Outside.

184 **Fenian Raid Musket and Bayonet**, used in the Civil War. Picked up at Bridgeburg.

Thos. Newbigging through Dr. Anderson.

185 **Tower of London Gun** and old bayonet 44th Regiment.

Richard Taylor

186 **U. S. Springfield Gun**, 1832

Richard Taylor

187 **Boer Gun** (Mauser), with name G. A. Neipage. Captured by Canadian troops, 1901.

Kindness of General Otter

CASE VI.

MILITARY WEAPONS.

188 **Sword** delivered to Gen. Murray at capture of Fort Niagara, Dec. 19, 1813, and by him handed to Lieut. D. K. Servos; has been in possession of the family ever since.

A. D. K. Servos, Township

189 **Sword** of Capt. Warner used in 1812.

Mrs. John Warner

190 **Military Shells** of Capt. Warner.

Mrs. John Warner

191 **Cavalry Sword** of 1812, found on bank of Niagara river by the donor.

Capt. R. Wilkinson

192 **Sword** of Lieut. W. B. Servos, 1842, 1st Lincoln Militia.

193-4 **Sword and Pistol** of late Charles Currie, who was one of those who helped to send the Caroline over the Falls, 1838.

Miss Currie

- 195 **Dress Sword of Cornelius Cheney**, used in the Revolutionary War.
Mrs Cheney
- 196 **Sword of Warner Nelles**. ———
- 197 **Old Flint-lock Gun** of 1812.
Miss Mary Garrett
- 198 **Gun**, called Indian Chief, 100 years old.
D. S. Waters
- 199 **Sword of Royal Canadian Rifles**.
James Hartley
- 200 **Cavalry Carbine**, used in Civil War, with date 1858.
Albert Brown, California
- 201 **Indian Chief Gun**, originally flint-lock.
Albert Brown, California
- 202 **Colts' Revolver and Bayonet**.
Mrs. Charles Brown
- 203 **Saddle** used in 1866.
Horace Clement

CASE VII.

MILITARY—NOT CANADIAN.

- 204 **Waterloo Sword** (cavalry), used in battle 18th June, 1815. Miss M. Hall
- 205 **Sepoy Sword**, captured by Capt. Beale in Indian Mutiny from a Sepoy
F. Winthrop
- 206 **Haft of Cutlass**, used in the mutiny of the Nore, 1797, by Lt. Pugh, who was killed by footpads in London, 1801.
F. H. Grainger
- 207 **Poisoned Bullets**, found on a dead Boer in South African war, 1901.
Thos. Dick McGaw, Toronto
- 208 **Roman Battle Axe**, found in an Ayrshire bog.
Dr. A. Milroy, Kilwinning, Scotland
- 209-10 **Flint Arrowheads, Scrapers**, used by the Britons before the Saxons came to England.
Dr. A. Milroy, Kilwinning, Scotland
- 211 **Greased Cartridges of Indian Mutiny**, 1857. Capt. Ponton, Belleville
- 212 **Cartridge of George III.**, before 1812. Capt. Ponton, Belleville
- 213 **Cavalry Bit**, U. S., 1813, found on farm near town. W. H. Harrison
- 214 **Cuban Machete**, used for warlike and also agricultural purposes.
J. Gordon
- 215-217 **Three Medals**, to commemorate Crimean war, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman.
Miss Alma
- 218 **Canteen**, found in St. Mark's graveyard, marked Philadelphia, U. S.
Hamilton Garrett
- 219 **Bandolier** of a Boer bugler, J. T. Brook, in South African war, made for fifty cartridges. (Transferred).
Edw. Shepherd, North Bay
- 220-222 **Anklet and Bead Necklace** of Kaffir girl, Boer pass sent from Vryberg, S. A., 1897.
J. Weir Anderson, S. A.
- 223 **Head-piece** worn over ears when firing cannon. Alfred Ball
- 224 **Breast-plate** of officer's horse of Malta Fencibles in India. Geo. Reid
- 225 **Badge of Wiltshire Regt.**
Wm. Richardson
- 226 **Cigarette Holder**, Cuba.
Wm. Richardson
- 227 **Bowl of Pipe**, with 13 stars, found 1908 under the jail and court house, built 1817. Miss Bayley
- 228-233 **Buttons and Badges** of officers and privates of Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, 1858 to 1881, then called Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt., formed from 100th and 109th Bombay Regt.
Capt. Dickinson, Halifax
- 234-5 **Shrapnel and Cartridge** from Cuba, late war with U. S. and Spain.
Miss A. Paffard
- 236 **Priming Case** used by a veteran of the Peninsular War.
Wm. Allam, Virgil
- 237 **Military Coat**, used by colonel in U. S. army in civil war, 1861-4.
W. S. Lansing
- 238 **Button**, made from Roman coin, said to have been found in Wales.
Miss M. Hall

MILITARY ON THE WALL.

- 239 **Steel Engraving** (about 1832), Brock's Monument of 1824, shattered 1840. Alfred Ball
- 240 **Poster**, arrangement for second funeral of Gen. Brock, printed at Queenston, 1824, by Wm. Lyon McKenzie. Alfred Ball
- 241 **Photo** from pencil sketch of Miss McDonell, from original of 1810, loaned by Mrs. Small, given to her by Judge Small in 1858.
- 242 **Photograph of Sir Isaac Brock**, from oil painting made in Isle of Guernsey, by J. W. Forster.
J. W. Forster, Toronto
- 243 **Photo of Sir Isaac Brock**, from picture originally owned by Major Duncan McFarland. H. A. Garrett

- 244 **The Photo** which belonged to Major McFarland, supposed to have been copied from a painting by an amateur. Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 245 **Photo of Brock's Monument** of 1853, with group at a picnic in 1871. Miss W. B. Servos
- 246 **Commission of Daniel McDougal**, as ensign, signed by Gen. Isaac Brock and his secretary, James Brock, 18th April, 1812.
Loaned by Mrs. Newton
- 247 **Commission of Lt. Col. Daniel McDougal**, in militia 1847, signed by Elgin and Kincardine. D. McDougal was in Glengary Light Infantry.
Loaned by Mrs. Newton
- 248 **Poster** with arrangements for third funeral of Gen. Brock in 1853.
Mrs. J. C. Secord
- 249 **Steel Engraving of Queenston** in 1832. Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 250 **Resolutions** passed at Kingston in 1842 re contributions to Brock's Monument. Miss Gonder, Black Creek
- 251 **Poster** with inscription on first monument. Chas. A. F. Ball
- 252 **Regimental Order**, 1840, and subscription list to monument.
R. M. Gonder, Niagara Falls
- 253 **Photo of Sampler** worked by Mrs. Denison, nee Lippencott, in memory of Brock in 1812. R. F. Denison
- 254 **Order** relating to re-burial of Gen. Brock. M. G. Scherck, Toronto
- 255 **Piece of Military Coat Sleeve**, with Union Jack and crown sewn on, belonged to Lachlan Currie, 68th Regt., in Peninsular War.
Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines
- 256 **Photo of Sir Allan McNab**.
Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 257-261 **Commissions of Robert Nelles**, Grimsby, as Lieutenant, Captain, Lt.-Colonel, Colonel, Deputy Lieut. of 1st Riding of Lincoln, signed by different Governors. Dorchester, 1788, 1794; Gore, 1815; Maitland, 1822; Colborne, 1831, and by Robert Hamilton, Lt. of County, and by John Butler. Mrs. Alfred Ball
- 262 **Commission of Jas. Clement** as ensign, signed by Dorchester, 1780.
Joseph Clement, Virgil
- 263 **Commission of Philip Van Cortlandt Secord**, served as captain, 1825, signed by Peregrine Maitland.
Mrs. J. C. Secord
- 264 **Commission of Jno. McLellan** as ensign, signed by Lord Sydenham, 1841. M. McLellan, Fonthill
- 265 **Freedom of Burgh of Dumbarton**, and also of Paisley, 1748, to John Hamilton, for "good deeds done and to be done." Mrs. Senior
- 266 **Proclamation of Governor Arthur**, for capture of Jas. Morreau, who was hanged in Niagara, 1838, for his share in rebellion.
Dr. Dee, Stamford, through Canon Bull.
- 267 **Proclamation of Wm. Lyon McKenzie**, from Navy Island, 1838.
T. P. Blain, St. Catharines
- 268 **Scene in 1838**, King's Dragoon Guards conveying prisoners to Chambly. Purchase
- 269-71 **Poster of Sleigh Club Ball**, with rosette worn at Harrington's Hotel, 1840. **Invitation to Subscription Ball** at Stamford Park, 1838. **Poster of Races** of 1840, with names of officers. Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 272 **Oil Painting of Lt. Garrett**, of the Grenadiers, who was with Brock when he fell.
Loaned by Miss M. Garrett
- 273 **Water Color** of foot of King street, from the water. Purchase
- 274 **Water Color** of foot of King street, from the land, by F. H. Grainger, from his pencil sketches in 1864, showing the guard house. Purchase
- 275 **Water Color** of Fort Niagara, and part of Fort Mississagua, copied by F. H. Grainger, from drawing by Mrs. J. D. Servos. Purchase
- 276-326 **Case**, with collection of 25 pistols, 3 bayonets, 10 knives, buttons, old weapons, flint-lock encrusted with shells, stock of rifle, trowel, steel knuckles, lock of gun 1811, pistol from Waterloo, mostly found at Fort George (bullets, etc., not numbered.) Richard Taylor
- 327 **Mezzo-tint of Bishop McDonell**, Glengarry, 1825. Mrs. Newton
- 328 **Mouth of River**, copy of Mrs Simcoe's picture executed in 1794.
F. H. Grainger
- 329 **Pencil Sketch** on wrapping paper, by Mrs. Quade, of battle of Fort George, 27th May, 1813, made for children when she was an old lady.
Miss Quade, Ransomville, N. Y.

- 330 Oil Painting of Col. Butler, copied from original by Henry Oakley, in Niagara, 1834. Mrs. Oakley, Bronte
- 331 Pen and Ink Sketch from Heriot's picture of fort and river in 1806.
Miss Semple, Toronto
- 332 Military Hospital, built 1822, water color from pencil sketch of F. H. Grainger, 1864.
- 333 Navy Hall, by same, in 1854.
Purchase
- 334 Fine Water Color of Fort Niagara and river, with Gleaner Printing Office, by a lady friend of Dr. Mack.
Mrs. Mack, Toronto
- 335 Battle of Fort George, from portfolio, Philadelphia, 1817.
- 336 Sketch of the course of Laura Ingersoll Secord from Queenston to Beaver Dams, June 23rd, 1813; made for Mrs. Curzon. (Photo of Laura Secord given by Miss Smith, Guelph).
Miss Curzon, Toronto
- 337 Picture of Chief Brant (Thyendagea). Supt. Cameron, Brantford
- 338 Photo of Laura Ingersoll Secord.
Purchase
- 339 Engraving of Home of Laura I. Secord at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.
Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines.
- 340 Muster Roll of a company of Butler's Rangers, signed by Lt. Jacob Ball, 1782-3.
C. A. F. Ball
- 341-2 Water Color of Butler's Barracks and of the colonel's residence, 1854, made by Capt. Taylor.
Capt. Geale
- 343 Pencil Sketch of buildings at Fort Mississagua in 1824, by General Seaton Gordon, sent by his son to Mr. Winnett, of Queen's Hotel, in 1899.
H. Winnett, Toronto
- 344 Photo of Original Oil Painting of Col. Jno. Butler, in the possession of W. Richards, Ottawa, his great-grandson. Mrs. W. Richards, Ottawa
- 345 Photo of Queen's Own in front of Butler's Barracks, taken in 1863, the time of the St. Alban's raid.
Albert Davey
- 346 Pencil Sketch of Fort Niagara, by Miss McCormick, Niagara, about 1845.
Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 347 Wood Cut of the Burning of the Caroline, Dec. 31st, 1838..
F. H. Grainger
- 348-50 Documents framed relating to Red River expedition, 1870, re medal and Col. Wolseley.
Capt. Bruce Harmon, Toronto
- 351 Model of Graves of British officers in the Crimea (Cathcart Hill).
Miss Carnochan
- 352 Photo of 130 Badges, British army.
Qur.-Mr. Gander, St. Catharines
- 353 Photo of Old Mill at La Colle, blockhouse used in 1812. Cannon presented to Col. March for bravery at La Colle Mill. Kept in grounds of his granddaughter.
G. M. Van Vliet, La Colle
- 354 Photo of R. Smith, of 52nd Regt. and R. C. Rifles.
Mrs. Doran
- 355-374 Collection of 20 Cannon Balls and Grape Shot.
Richard Taylor
- 375-393 Collection of 19 Cannon Balls, given by A. Servos, H. Paffard, C. Brown, J. Carnochan, F. Clark, R. Wilkinson, Miss Healey, H. C. Sheppard, Miss Elliot, Miss Robinson.
- 394-471 Collection of Buttons, Buckles, Badges, framed, showing the military history of Niagara, being buttons, British, United States, Canadian, of regiments stationed here. Among them the cross belt buckle of 89th (Sphinx, Egypt, Java, Niagara), buckle of 93rd Highlanders, Butler's Rangers, 21st Regiment. Given by David Boyle, Alexander Servos, Mrs. Bottomley, M. A. McComb, Albert Davey, Leslie Hilborn, Lee Servos, F. Masters, Jno. Bolton, Mrs. Mason, Miss Carnochan. There are 80 varieties, but many are not counted.
Arranged by Miss Carnochan
- 472 Fragment of Shell from war of 1812.
Hugh Watt
- 473 Piece of Sycamore Tree, with bullet sawn through which pierced the tree in 1812.
J. P. Clement, Virgil
- 474 Photo of Tablet to Gen. Braddock, died 1755, erected 1908.
E. Rowe, Cleveland, Ohio
- 475 Fragment of Shell from war of 1812.
Jas. Bishop
- 476 Scales, weighing up to 600 lbs., used at Fort Mississagua.
R. Taylor
- 477 Old Flint-lock Gun. Mrs. F. Walker
- ABOVE MANTEL.**
- 478 Steel Engraving of Queen Victoria, in coronation robes (Albion issue 1842).
Purchase

- 479 King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, coronation.
Miss Carnochan
- 480 Paying Homage, Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9th, 1902.
Miss Carnochan
- 481 Photograph, framed, of Sir Mortimer Clark, Lt.-Governor, 1907.
Sir Mortimer Clark
- 482 Pencil Drawing of Niagara, in 1846, showing spires of three churches and shipping, by D. C. O'Brien.
Mrs. Radcliff, Toronto
- 483-484 Two Tall Lamps of Early Days (bronze), before coal oil was used.
Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 485 Two Small Marble Candlesticks.
Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 486 King George V. and Queen Mary. Rev. P. W. Mosher, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
- 487 Large Bouquet in glass case, made in Turk's Island, West Indies, by negroes from small shells.
Loaned by Miss Dreger
- 488 Plan of Town, used by Charles L. Hall, barrister for many years, made about 1830.
Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Montreal
- 489 Saucer with golden Dog, inscription, Quebec from Le Chien D'Or, by Wm. Kirby.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 490 Brass Fender. A. F. Walsh
- 491 Andirons. W. Richardson
- 492-505 Maps, copied from maps in Archives, Ottawa, some of which were lately sent from War Office, England.
- 492 Fort Niagara, 1740, entrance to river. Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 493 Military Buildings in 1799, showing Navy Hall, Fort George, Indian Dept.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 494 Niagara and Forts George and Mississagua, in 1817, by H. H. Wilson, R.E.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 495 Survey of Niagara River.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 496-498 Two Maps of lots in township Nos. 1 and 2, with names of owners, in 1784, 1787. Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 498 Lighthouse in 1804. Purchase
- 499 Military Hospital, 1822, formerly Indian Department. Purchase
- 500 Map showing Fort George as defended by Americans in 1813, and American entrenchments thrown up across the common; map made in 1816. Purchase
- 501 Plan of Water Front in 1790. Purchase
- 502 Military Buildings, 1835, with small map of 1819 to settle the dispute with John Grier (G. Nicolls, R. E.) Purchase
- 503 Map of Fort at York.
Ontario His. Society
- 504 Map of Town Lots, 1795.
M. G. Scherck, Toronto
- 505 Portrait C. L. Hall and Mrs. C. L. Hall. Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Montreal

EAST WALL—PORTRAITS.

- 506 King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. Miss Carnochan
- 507-509 Photographs copied from original oil paintings in possession of Aemilius Jarvis. Chief Justice Wm. Dummer Powell, Mrs. Wm. Dummer, nee Murray, Mrs. Wm. Jarvis and two children.
Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto
- 510 Water Color of Miss Mary Wagstaff, who died in 1836.
Miss Lockwood
- 511 Mrs. Ralfe Clench, granddaughter of Sir William Johnson and Mary Brant. C. A. F. Ball
- 512 Isaac H. Johnson, town clerk for many years.
Loaned by Mrs. E. Patterson
- 513 Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, 1793-1862.
Jedediah Merritt, St. Catharines
- 514 Hon. John Hamilton, 1800-1872.
Judge Hamilton, Kingston
- 515 Water Color of Mrs. Jno. Clement, by Hoppner Meyer.
Loaned by Mrs. H. Clement
- 516 Water Color of Hon. Wm. Dickson, by Hoppner Meyer.
Rev. J. S. Clarke
- 517 Photograph of Mrs. McMurray, Charlotte Johnson (Ogeneboquah, the Wild Rose), daughter of John Johnson and O-shah-gush-ko-dun-aqua, daughter of Wabegoon, an Indian chief. Miss Baxter

- 518 **Portrait of Samuel Zimmerman.**
John M. Clement
- 519 **Portrait of Wm. A. Thomson.**
T. Kennard Thomson, C.E., New York
- 520 **Water Color of W. D. Miller, by Hoppner Meyer.**
Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 521 **Photo of Mrs. Quade, daughter of Dominick Henry, the lighthouse keeper, 1803-1814.**
Copied by permission of Mrs. Hutchinson, Youngstown.
- 522 **Old Painting of Joseph Clement, U. E. L.** Mrs. H. Clement
- 523 **Photograph of M. D. Gonder and Mrs. Gonder of Black Creek.**
M. G. Scherck, Toronto
- 524 **Oil Painting of Mrs. Pauling, nee Butler.** Mrs. Jos. Clement, Virgil
- 525 **Photo of Count de Puisaye, from steel engraving.** G. S. Griffin
- 526 **Countess de Puisaye, from oil painting.** G. S. Griffin, Toronto
- 527 **Portrait of Capt. Jas. Matthew Hamilton, who was married 24th August 1792, at St. Mark's church, Niagara.**
Basil G. Hamilton, Wilmer, B. C.
- 528 **Portrait of Mrs. Hamilton (Louisa Mitchell.)**
Basil G. Hamilton, Wilmer, B. C.
- 529 **Large Crayon of late R. N. Ball, the first to send apples to Britain.**
Loaned by Mrs. R. N. Ball
- 530 **Portrait of Mrs. Jameson, the celebrated authoress, who visited Niagara, 1837-8.** Miss Alma
- 531 **Portrait of Judge Campbell, president of Mechanics' Institute, 1850-1860. Exchange with Public Library**
- 532 **Photograph, framed of F. A. B. Clench.** Miss Wesley
- 533 **Photos of two pencil sketches by Mrs. Jameson, copied by permission of Mrs. James Bain, Toronto, viz. The mouth of the river from two miles out, and Pine Grove in winter.**
- 534 **Photograph of Hamilton House, Queenston, built 1834, with two views of interior.**
Miss Durand, Queenston
- ON EAST WALL, CHURCHES.**
- 535 **Petition on Parchment to the Queen, 1842, complaining that Pres-**
- byterians had not their share of the clergy reserves by census of 1839. There are 538 represented.**
T. P. Blain, St. Catharines
- 536 **Address of High School Pupils to Rev. Charles Campbell of St. Andrew's, 1878.**
Mrs. C. Campbell, Toronto
- 537 **Tin Candle Bracket used in St. Andrew's Church, built 1831.**
The Managers of St. Andrew's
- 538 **First Oil Lamp used in church.**
The Managers of St. Andrew's
- 539 **Collecting Bag used in St. Andrew's Church.**
The Managers of St. Andrew's
- 540 **Candle Sconce used in Presbyterian Church, Virgil, built by Wm. Servos, 1846.** John D. Servos
- 541 **Candle Sconce used in Virgil Methodist Church, built in 1840.**
Wm. Crouch, Virgil
- 542 **Tin Frames for Candles used in Methodist Church, built in 1823.**
The Stewards of Church
- 543 **Collecting Box used in gallery of St. Mark's Church, built in 1807.**
Henry Paffard
- 544 **Steel Engraving of Rev. R. McGill, St. Andrew's, 1829-1845, and St. Paul's, Montreal, 1845-1856.**
Miss Currie
- 545 **Water Color of St. Mark's in 1834, by D'Almaine, owned by F. H. Comer, given to Rev. W. McMurray.**
F. H. Grainger
- 546 **Pencil Sketch of St. Mark's, by Miss D. Muirhead.**
Mrs. Ratcliffe, Toronto
- 547 **Deed of Pew No. 34 to W. H. Charles, St. Mark's.** Mrs. Follett
- 548 **Marriage Certificate of 1822 of John Whitten and Jane Cassaday.**
Mrs. Follett
- 549 **Deed of Pew 35 to Jas. Whitten.**
Mrs. Follett
- 550 **Photo of Tablet to Mrs. McMurray, nee Baxter. Mrs. J. C. Garrett**
- 551 **Census Enumerator's Roll, St. Mark's, 1848, number represented 1,062.** Miss Green
- 552 **Present Interior and Exterior of St. Mark's.** Miss Curtis, Hamilton
- 553 **Statement of Chippewa Bible Society.** Mrs. R. G. Scherck, Toronto

- 554 **Pencil Sketch of Stamford Church** (St. John's), 1825, taken by P. A. Paterson, when a lad, about 1860.
Mrs. Jas. Ker, B.C.
- 555 **Ruins of Sir Perigrine Maitland's Mansion, 1860**, by P. A. Peterson.
Mrs. Jas. Ker, B.C.
- 556 **Water Color, Roses**, done by Mrs. Susannah Moodie, in 1870, with her autograph. Chas. Hunter, Toronto
- 557 **Address**, presented to Rev. Chas. Campbell in 1878, by inhabitants of the town. C. J. Campbell, Toronto
- 558 **Address**, presented to same by pupils of Public School.
C. J. Campbell, Toronto
- 559 **Sampler**, done by Ann Jackson, afterwards Mrs. C. Camidge, in England, 1823.
Albert Davey
- 560 **Pencil Sketch of Log House of Wm. Riley**, in 1816. Mrs. Guillen
- 561-62 **Samplers** done by Margaret Stewart, 1812; Katherine Ball, Thorold, 1812; Augusta Stewart, 1834, and Elizabeth Johnson, wife of Ralfe Clench, and granddaughter of Sir William Johnson and Mary Brant.
Miss Stewart, Toronto, and Mrs. Radcliff, Toronto.
- 563 **Whirlpool Tavern**, by E. Mickle.
Purchase
- 564 **Sampler done in Scotland, 1819**.
Mrs. Curtis
- 565 **Landscape in Satin Stitch on White Satin**, done by Mrs. M. McCormick, nee Arnoldi, when a girl in a convent, Montreal, about 1778.
Purchase
- 566 **English Valentine, 1845**; Dance programme, 1846; painting by Miss F. McCormick, Niagara, 1853.
Miss Alma
- 567 **Scrip for Two Dollars**, Quebec, 1814. C. A. F. Ball
- 568 **Scrip for Four Shillings**, colonial, Pennsylvania, 1773. C. A. F. Ball
- 569 **Certificate given to John Penner** by Thos. Barnett at the Museum in 1849, that he had gone 230 feet under the Falls.
Mrs. W. Cotton, Ottawa
- 570 **Masonic Apron** from Scotland, of Robert Kay, hand-painted on silk.
Mrs. Burke, Toronto
- 571 **Collection of Cards, Invitations, Tickets, etc.**, from 1829 to 1871, collected from various sources.
Miss Carnochan
- 572 **Collection of Envelopes** before stamps were used, showing different rates of postage, 1857-1865.
Alfred Ball
- 573 **Photo of House of Peter Ball**, built in 1816. It has been moved, and is now used as a packing house for fruit. The house of late R. N. Ball is near this site.
Miss Julia Rankin, Detroit
- 574 **Water Color of Old Mill at Chipawa**, of Thos. Cummings. Made and given by Mrs. Harvey.
- 575 **Sconce Used in Servos Mill**, Wood from Servos Mill, 1784. J. D. Servos
- 576 **Crayon of Dr. Anderson**, in frame. Given by Mrs. and Miss Billings.
- 577 **Large Portrait of Hugh J. Chisholm**. H. J. Chisholm, New York
- 578 **Photograph of J. Ross Robertson**. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

- 579 **Mantel**, with crane, which belonged to Angel Inn, next called Mansion House, kept by Richard Howard, then John Fraser. The Freemasons at one time met in the building.
Wm. Richardson
- 580 **English Copper Warming Pan**, said to be 200 years old.
James Dorritty
- 581 **Foot Warmer to carry to Church**, 100 years old. Miss Dreger
- 582 **Stocking Stretcher of Dr. Lowe**.
Mrs. J. D. Servos
- 583 **Small Iron Tea Kettle**.
Miss Cronch, Virgil
- 584 **Brass Kettle, 1824**.
Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 585 **Wafer Iron**. Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 586 **Copper Kettle from Ireland**.
Mrs. Taylor
- 587 **Reflector or Dutch Oven**.
Exchange
- 588 **Bake Kettle for Bread**. Exchange
- 589 **Waffle Irons**. Mrs. H. Clement
- 590 **Old Fire Bellows from Ireland**.
Joseph Johnson, Toronto
- 591 **Old Oaken Bucket from near Kennedy's Hollow**.
Chas. Addison

- 592-605 **Two Long-handled Frying Pans**, three-legged frying pans, toasting rack, iron skillet, old pepper mill, basket for raising bread, sausage filler, pan rest, large tea tray, fire box for hot coals, scales.
C. A. F. Ball
- 606 -7 **Lanthorn**, toasting rack.
P. Whitmore
- 608 **Mortar and Pestle**, for pounding spice, etc., over 100 years old, used by Daniel Field. Murray Field
- 609 **Candle Moulds** for 48 candles, used by John McCarthy. Murray Field
- 610-614 **Butter Ladle**, 1820, pancake turn-over, scoop, home-made cowbell, heavy andirons, all in use in Fonthill in early part of last century. J. de W. Randall
- 615 **Roaster for Small Game**, over 100 years old, originally the property of Daniel Servos. Alex. Servos
- 616 **Old Clock**, 1840. Robert Reid
- 617 **Beam Scales**. F. K. Walsh
- 618-625 **Dinner Horn**, lantern (perforated), potato, graip, wooden scoop shovel, apple paring machine, fire tongs, fire shovel, potato grater. Exchange with Archaeological Museum.
- 627 **Large Tea Tray**. Mrs. Follett
- 628 **Tongs**, from Berwickshire.
D. Goodall
- 629 **Box Stove**, used in Mechanics' Institute. Public Library
- 630 **Castellated Stove**, 1853.
Mrs. Sampson, Toronto
- 631 **Candle Moulds for 12 Candles**, of C. Goring. F. P. Clement
- 632 **Door Latch from Hudson Bay Fort**, Temiskaming.
Miss Munro, North Bay
- 633 **Candle Moulds for 12 Candles**.
Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 634 **Ox Bit and Snuffers**.
Mrs. C. Brown
- 635 **Foot Warmer**. Mrs. Currie
- 636 **Ox-yoke used in Early Times**.
Joseph Clement, Virgil
- 637 **Yoke used for Carrying Pails of Water**, milk, sap. J. de W. Randall
- 638 **Bell of Earthenware**, curiously painted by Mrs. Gilkison.
Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 639 **Heavy Old Andirons**. Miss Painter
- 640 **Iron Frame in the Chimney**, for weather-vane, of perhaps the oldest house in town. Miss Painter
- 641 **Historic Copper Kettle**, which belonged to Laura Ingersoll Secord, in which she placed the gold doubloons for safety in the war of 1812-14. Given by her granddaughter.
Miss Augusta Smith, Guelph
- NAVAL: ANCHORS, PICTURES OF BOATS, ETC.**
- 642 **Anchor** found on lake shore, supposed to be that of schooner Ontario, lost in 1780.
J. Griffith, Virgil
- 643 **Grapple Anchor**, found near Niagara, on shore of Lake Ontario.
Charles Ball
- 644 **Sailor's Knot**, made by a shipwrecked sailor. Mrs. Follett
- 645 **Model of Hull** of first City of Toronto, built at Niagara, 1840, used as a clock shelf once.
Miss S. J. Dickson, Toronto
- 646 **Poster of Temperance Excursion** on City of Toronto, 1846, with names of committee. Bert Andrews
- 647 **Water Color Pictures** of two yachts, 1856, by Armstrong.
Colin Milloy
- 648 **Photograph of Dr. Hodder**, commodore of the Yacht Club.
Miss Hodder, Toronto
- 649 **Photograph of Capt. Oates**, of Richmond packet, 1820-26.
Miss M. Oates, Toronto
- 650 **Sextant** used on steamer J. Colby, the first whaleback steamer taken to Atlantic Ocean.
C. D. Secord, Buffalo
- 651 **Photo of Chicora**, as a Confederate blockade runner, built at Birkenhead, 1864. Cut in two to pass through canals to Lake Superior, was Lord Wolseley's transport, 1870; Niagara Navigation Co., 1878-1911.
J. Clark, Toronto
- 652 **Photo of Capt. D. Milloy**, commander of Zimmerman and City of Toronto II. Mrs. D. Milloy
- 653 **Oil Painting of Steamer Queenston**, built at Queenston, 1824, for R. Hamilton, 350 tons.
Judge Hamilton, Kingston

654 **Painting of Steamer Great Britain**, 700 tons, built at Prescott, 1830, for John Hamilton. Both sailed from Niagara to Prescott.

Judge Hamilton, Kingston

655 **Oil Painting of Steamer Peerless**, built at Dumbarton-on-the-Clyde, finished at Niagara, 400 tons, commanded by Capt. Dick, wrecked.

Mrs. McGaw, Toronto

656 **Oil Painting of First Steamer City of Toronto**, built at Niagara, 1840, commanded by Capt. Dick, 500 tons.

Miss Gordon, Toronto

657 **Portrait of Capt. Dick.**

Miss Gordon, Toronto

658 **Water Color of Chief Justice Robinson**, 400 tons, which sailed during the winters from Niagara to Toronto, built at Niagara, 1842. Copied by permission of Mrs. Milloy, by F. H. Grainger.

659 **Photograph of Canada**, built at Niagara, 1854, 700 tons.

Huron Institute

660 **Cabin Window of Steamer Chief Justice Robinson**, afterwards used in cottage of C. Milloy.

Jas. Dorritty

661 **Plan of Harbor and Dock Co.**, 1831.

John A. Blake

662 **Plan of Car Factory Buildings at Dock** (blue print).

W. B. Allan, St. Catharines

663 **Document presented to John Bolton**, by Royal Humane Society for saving the lives of nine persons near the mouth of Niagara River, 24th May, 1892.

Mrs. John Bolton

664 **Mantel Bought from J. A. Blake.** Is believed to date back to 1812. The centre part was missing and was made later. The centre panel was chip carved by a friend in Toronto.

Purchase

665 **Judge's Chair**, used in jail and courthouse of 1817.

Town Council

666 **Prisoners' Dock**, used in courthouse of 1847.

Mayor Randall

667 **Poster**, with charges of police court, 1848.

R. Reid

668 **Old Piano**, made by Frederick Priestley, Oxford street, London, England.

Mrs. Silverthorn

669 **Old Sun Dial.**

Mrs. Bottomley

670 **Large Framed Picture of Steamer Canada**, built at Niagara, 1854, with flags flying, and two curious little flags with Canadian beaver and American eagle.

Miss Kennedy

671 **Piano**, one of two in York, now Toronto, nearly 100 years ago, made by Mortimer & Anderson, Edinburgh.

CASE VIII.

MEDALS AND FAMILY RELICS.

674 **Silhouette of Com. Gen. J. McNab**, on duty at Fort Niagara, when under the British.

Mrs. Newton

675 **Daguerreotype of Chief Johnson**, near Brantford, with feathers and war medals.

Mrs. Newton

676 **Clasp for Valise**, left by fugitive after battle of Culloden.

Miss J. E. Wood

677 **Lord's Prayer**, in a space of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square, by Mr. Keefer, 1820.

Mrs. Radcliffe

678 **Daguerreotype of Mrs. Prickett**, a nurse in Niagara for many years.

Miss Crouch, Virgil

679 **Semi-Centennial Souvenir**, Toronto, 1834-1884.

Mrs. Jas. Carnochan

680 **Communion Token**, 1800. Silver Brooch, of East Indian workmanship, from hand of a victim in Indian Mutiny.

Miss J. E. Wood

681 **Brass Ladle** (round), found at St. Davids.

Walter Slack, St. Davids

682 **Silver Table Spoon**, with letter N. for Nancy Dockstadter, wife of J. B. Muirhead.

Mrs. Richards, Pittsburg

683 **Silver Spoon of Mrs. T. McCormick**, nee Jarvis.

Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto

684-688 **Hair Bracelet**, with gold and amethyst clasp, gold sugar tongs and spoon, also two small bottles for smelling salts, which belonged to Mrs. G. E. McMullen.

Mrs. Bottomley

689 **Pocket Compass and Sun Dial**, from China.

Sergt. Torry, 31st Regt., Durham

690 **Silver Spoon**, found at Butler's Farm; has the crest of the Gordons, "Dum Vigilo Tutos." Nelson Bissell

691 **Silver Toddy Muddler**, found at Fort George.

Lawrence Servos

- 692-97 **Daguerreotype**, of Charles, George and Samuel McCormick, pencil sketch of Charles McCormick, 1827; silver buttons worn on boy's coat, 1820; daguerreotype of Miss Agnes Blake, a Niagara belle, 1850; daguerreotype of Mrs. Jacobs, daughter of Commodore A. Grant, 1789-1861. Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 698 **Small Model of Aztec Head**, terra cotta. Exchange
- 699 **Medals**, commemorating Queen's Diamond Jubilee and Brant Monument. P. Librock
- 700-703 **Medal for Industrial Exhibition, 1900**; South African medal, Edward VII.; Ter-Centenary medal, Quebec, 1608-1908; card counters brought from India by a British officer. Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 704-705 **Daguerreotype of Joseph Barr**, killed at the Desjardins Canal bridge R. R. accident, 1857; Semi-Centennial medal of Toronto, 1834-1884. Mrs. H. Rogers
- 706 **Gold Watch bought in Paris**, used in Ireland over a century ago by Mrs. Peter Alma. Miss Alma
- 707-709 **Two Communion Tokens**, one of St. Andrew's church, 1831. Talbot Centennial badge, 1803-1903. Miss Carnochan
- 710 **Large Pewter Medal**, commemorating Queen Victoria's visit to London on Lord Mayor's Day, 9th Nov., 1837. Found at Fort Mississagua. Hamilton Garrett
- 711 **Bi-Centenary Medal of Chateau de Ramezay**, built 1705; India Co., 1745; Continental Army, 1775; Government House, 1837. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal
- 712 **Corner of Mirror of Steamer Arabia**, built at Niagara. Miss E. Campbell, Toronto
- 713 **Temperance Medal**, found in Niagara, with inscription "We abstain from all intoxicating liquors except for medical purposes and religious observances." George Goff
- 714 **Simcoe Medal**, centenary of Upper Canada, 1792-1892. Mrs. Charles Hunter, Toronto
- 715 **Two Chinese Cash**, picked up in Pekin by Sergt. Haden, of the Embassies' Relief Force. Sergt. Haden, Hamilton
- 716 **Piece of Royal George**, made into seal, was in the water 57 years, from 1782, when 800 lives were lost. Miss Paffard
- 717 **Medal Struck at Coronation of Edward VII.**, in 1902; on the reverse Queen Victoria, giving birth, death, marriage, ascension to throne. J. E. Carswell, London
- 718 **Medal Struck at Opening of City Hall**, Toronto, 1899. Miss Carnochan
- 719-20 **Two Brant Medals**, Chief Joseph Brant (Thyendanegea), 1742-1807. Monument unveiled at Brantford, 1886. Mrs. J. G. Thompson, P. Librock
- 721 **Large Bronze Medal**, struck by the medalist Kenning, with Masonic coat-of-arms, to commemorate the jubilee, 1887. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto
- 722 **Medal from copper of Nelson's ship Victory**. Purchase
- 723 **Centenary Medal of Onondaga Historical Society**, with long house and inscription, 1794-1894. Canoe, Hiawatha, Indians. Onondaga Historical Society, Syracuse.
- 724 **Two German Silver Spoons**, very old. Mrs. Deveau

CASE IX.

RARE PAMPHLETS.

- 725 **Trial of R. Lowick**, for attempt to assassinate King William III., 1696. Thos. Dick McGaw, Toronto
- 726-7 **Thanksgiving Sermons**, preached in Boston by Dr. Mayhew, 1760-1, for victories in Canada and India. Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 728 **Edinburgh Almanac**, 1771. Mrs. H. Rogers
- 729-31 **Arithmetic Exercise Book in German**, 1775. Two German pamphlets, 1783. Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 732-34 **Report of Education Committee**, 1790. Letter from Philadelphia, printed 1795. Late Negotiations at Lisle, 1797. C. A. F. Ball
- 735 **Part of Diary**, supposed to be that of Rev. R. Addison as chaplain on British man-of-war, 1791, found in wall of old home of Rev. R. Addison (Lake Lodge). A. Onslow

- 736-40 **Five New York Missionary Magazines**, 1800-1.
Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Toronto
- 741-43 **Statutes of Upper Canada**, 1803, 1810, 1821.
C. A. F. Ball
- 744 **Account Book**, 1806 to 1827, of Jas. Cooper.
Mrs. McCarthy, St. Catharines
- 745 **Adviser**, Vermont, 1812.
Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 746 **Solemn Protest Against War of 1812**, sermon preached by D. Osgood.
Jas. Bain, Toronto
- 747 **Form of Prayer**, ordered by Bishop of Quebec in war of 1812-14. One prayer is for the enemy.
Rev. R. Ker, St. Catharines
- 748-9 **Statutes of Upper Canada**, 1813.
Miss Claus
- 750 **Sermon**, preached in Falkirk, 1813.
Mrs. Coleman
- 751 **Case of Leonard Wilcox**, 1815.
John Carnochan
- 752 **Sermon on Battle of Waterloo**, Dublin, 1815, by Rev. P. Roe.
A. Onslow
- 753 **Conversation Cards**, 1818, Albany.
Miss Keating, St. Catharines
- 754-56 **Register of Births, Deaths, Marriages**, kept by Rev. W. Sampson at Grimsby, 1817-1822.
Alfred Ball
- 757 **Poem**, given by M. Burwell, 1818.
Miss A. Paffard
- 758 **American Cook Book**, 1819.
Mrs. J. C. Garrett
- 759 **Report of Select Committee**, 1821.
C. A. F. Ball
- 760 **Christian Recorder**, York, 1821.
C. A. F. Ball
- 761 **Rules of Chartered Banks**, 1822.
John Carnochan
- 762 **Copy of Funeral Sermon**, preached 1822, of Rev. W. Sampson.
Miss Minnie Ball
- 763 **Niagara Almanac**, printed at Lewiston, 1824.
Thos. P. Blain, St. Catharines
- 764 **Canadian Magazine**, 1825, Montreal.
- 765 **Culver's Hymn Book**, printed at St. Catharines, 1826.
John Carnochan
- 766 **Gidden's Anti-Masonic Almanac**, 1828.
Mrs. S. Walker, Winnipeg
- 767 **Pamphlet on York Harbour**, by Hugh Richardson.
Jno. A. Blake
- 768 **Christian Sentinel**, 1827.
C. A. F. Ball
- 769 **Speech of Rev. John Strachan**, 1828.
Miss Claus
- 770 **Curious Little Book**, American Toilet. Date ?
Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 771 **Gidden's Almanac**, 1831, trial re abduction of Morgan.
Mrs. Radcliffe, Toronto
- 772 **Caroline Almanac**, 1840, by W. L. McKenzie while in Rochester jail.
Mrs. Radcliffe, Toronto
- 773 **Report of Select Committee re Protestant Clergy**, 1835.
C. A. F. Ball
- 774 **Report of Presbyterian Missions**, 1835.
Jno. Carnochan
- 775-81 **Speech of Sir Francis Bond Head**, 1836. Despatch of Lord Glenelg. Report of Select Committee and Answer, 1836. Proceeding of House of Assembly re Clergy Reserves, 1836. Debate in House of Assembly, 1836. Report re Government Grants to Clergy, 1836. Important Debate, 1836.
C. A. F. Ball
- 782 **German Pamphlet**, printed at Berlin, U. C., 1836.
Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 783-5 **Speech of Hon. John Rolph**, 1837. Report re Welland Canal to Niagara River, 1837. Resolutions of House of Assembly, 1838, re breach of neutrality.
C. A. F. Ball
- 786 **Reply of Wm. Morris** to six letters to him by Rev. Jno. Strachan, 1838.
Jas. Bain, Toronto
- 787-8 **Gazette**, printed at Rochester, 1841, by W. L. McKenzie; some pages of McLeod's trial.
Jno. Carnochan
- 789-91 **Sermons of Rev. T. Green** on different special occasions, 1833, 1837, 1846; Cholera, Victoria, W. Dickson.
Mrs. Radcliffe and Miss Green
- 792 **Manuscript of F. Goring**, 1839.
J. P. Clement, Virgil
- 793 **Account Book of John Fraser**, 1839-1851, for mending sails of boats named as Princess, Sovereign, Canada, Gore, Transit, Princess Royal, America, City of Toronto, Chief Justice, Admiral, Arabian, etc.
Mrs. Follett

- 794 *The Volunteer*, by W. Lyon Mc-847 *Rebellion Losses Bill*, 1849.
Kenzie at Rochester, N. Y. C. A. F. Ball
Miss Gonder, Black Creek
- 795 *Dissent and Protest of Presbyterians*, 1844. Jno. Carnochan
- 796 *Address of Hon. Francis Hincks*, 1844. Jas. Bain, Toronto
- 797 *Franklin Almanac*, 1846. —
- 798-823 *Punch in Canada*, 1849-1850, 26 copies. Miss Claus
- 824 *Plan of Colonization*, by J. Fitzgerald, 1850. Jno. Carnochan
- 825 *In Memoriam of Miss Catherine Brown*, 1857. C. A. F. Ball
- 826 *Battle of Queenston Heights*, 1859, by Symons. Mrs. J. G. Currie
- 827 *Sermon by Bishop Fuller at Thorold*, 1842. Miss Guineard
- 828 *Address to Workingmen*, 1853. David Boyle, Toronto
- 829 *Story of Abigail Becker*, who saved nine lives, 1854, poem and signature. Mrs. Rohrer, Walsingham
- 830 *Address at Jubilee of Marriage of Jno. C. Ball*, 1812-1862. Miss M. Ball
- 831 *Journal of War of 1812*, by Wm. Hamilton Merriitt, 1863. Miss Carnochan
- 832 *Bank Book of John McCulloch*, 1864, wholesale merchant in Niagara. Clarence Lyall
- 833 *Fenian Raid*, 1866. Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines
- 834 *Literary Garland*, Montreal. —
- 835-6 *Two Sermons by Rev. W. McMurray*. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 837 *Urbana Gazette*, 1800 (death of Geo. Washington). Jno. Simpson
- 838 *Watch Tower*, Urbana, 1812. Dr. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
- 839 *Travels of J. Goldie*, 1819, printed 1889. Dr. Caven, Toronto
- 840-842 *Sentinel*, 1830, Three Rivers; *Garland of 1832*; *Ladies' Garland*, 1841; *Peabody's Magazine*, 1834. Mrs. P. Roe
- 843 *Housekeepers' Almanac*, 1842. J. A. Blake
- 844 *Toronto Almanac*, 1841-2.
- 845 *Advertisement of Caledonia Springs*, 1846. R. Wilkinson
- 846 *Extra of Montreal Pilot*, 1849, rebellion losses. Jno. Carnochan
- 848 *Catalogue of Engravings at exhibition in Parliament Buildings*, 1852. Mrs. O'Brien, Barrie
- 849-50 *Funeral Cards of R. Cummings*, 1848, and of T. C. Street, 1872. Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 851 *Sermon at Death of Duke of Wellington at Elora*, 1852. A. Onslow
- 852-3 *American Cook Book*, 1867, and *Travellers' Guide*; sermon of Henry Ward Beecher, 1872, Plymouth church. Mrs. J. C. Garrett
- 854 *Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral of Rev. W. McMurray*, 1864. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 855 *Napoleon's Oraculum, or Book of Fate*, 1844. J. A. Blake
- 856 *Judgment Book in school of O. F. Miller*, Classical Academy. J. A. Blake
- 857 *Cariboo Rhymes*, 1864-8. A. R. Carnochan, St. Catharines
- 858 *Cariboo Sentinel*, 1862. A. R. Carnochan, St. Catharines
- 859 *Aberdeen Journal*, original copy, Dec. 29th, 1747. Also re-printed copy. Mrs. Duthie
- 860 *Constitution of Japan*. Com. Barber, U. S. Navy, Paris, France.
- 861 *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, 12 x 16 inches, 10 shillings per annum, Aug. 20th, 1773. Miss Dreger
- 862 *Trial of Eliza Dawson*, Halifax, N. S. J. A. Blake
- 863 *Confession of Sophia Hamilton*, Fredericton, N. B. J. A. Blake
- 864 *List of Names of children who contributed five or ten cents each for Canadian contingent in South Africa under General Otter*, 1901, amounting to \$12. There were 206 names. Mrs. J. H. Lewis

CASE X.

- 865-6 *Books and Pamphlets*, printed in Niagara. Upper Canada Gazette, Aug. 14th, 1794; Dec. 10th, 1794. C. A. F. Ball
- 867 *Proclamation of John Graves Simcoe*, 1795. Thomas Talbot, acting secretary. Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto

- 868 **Bill to Improve Communication Between Lake Erie and Ontario.** Printed by G. & S. Tiffany, 1799.
C. A. F. Ball
- 869 **Confession of Mennonites, Amsterdam.** Re-printed at Niagara, 1811.
C. A. F. Ball
- 870 **Bound Volume of Gleaner, Dec., 1817, to June, 1818, first six months.**
Mrs. T. Elliott
- 871 **Mavor's Spelling Book, re-printed 1824 by Andrew Heron.**
Mrs. T. Elliott
- 872 **Introduction to English Reader, re-printed at Niagara, 1821.**
W. V. Havens, Aldboro
- 873-5 **Reports 1st, 2nd, 3rd Committee of Niagara District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for 1827-8-9. Printed at Herald and Gleaner office, Niagara, and Leavenworth's, St. Catharines, respectively.**
C. A. F. Ball
- 876 **Rules and Regulations of Niagara Fire Company No. 1, printed by A. Heron, 1830.**
Jno. Carnochan
- 877 **Reprint of Lives of Lord Byron, Lord Nelson, Alexander the Great, and Mohammed. First Canadian edition, S. Heron, 1831.**
Walter Reid
- 878 **Second Copy of Above.**
J. Stark, Grand Haven, Mich.
- 879 **History of the War of 1812, by David Thompson, late Royal Scots, printed by Thos. Sewell, 1832.**
Miss Curzon, Toronto
- 880 **Copy of Gleaner, 1833.**
Canon Bull, Niagara Falls
- 881-3 **Rules of Young Men's Society, John Rogers, sec., 1834. Catalogue of St. Andrew's Congregational Library, 1834. First Annual Report of Tract Society, 1834.**
Miss Carnochan
- 884 **Rules and Regulations of Niagara Literary Society, printed by T. Sewell, 1835.**
Jno. Carnochan
- 885 **Canadian Fortget-me-not, 1837, published by John Simpson.**
Miss Carnochan
- 886 **Second Copy of Above, given by A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D., Toronto**
- 887 **Sermon by Rev. Thos. Creen, during Rebellion, 1838.**
Mrs. Radcliffe, Toronto
- 888-9 **Love of Country, sermon by Rev. R. McGill, 1838. Two copies.**
C. A. F. Ball, Miss Carnochan
- 890-6 **Christian Examiner and Presbyterian Review, published by W. D. Miller, printed by T. Sewell, 1838-9. Seven numbers.**
Miss Claus
- 897-902 **Six Numbers of Above, 1836-8.**
Herbert Blake
- 903 **Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac, 1838, Sewell.**
Mrs. Radcliffe
- 904 **Canadian Spelling Book, by A. Davidson, 1840.**
Jno. Carnochan
- 905-6 **Two Copies of Same, later editions, 1841-2, but incomplete. Printed and published by Alexander Davidson.**
Miss Carnochan
- 907 **Prayers and Meditations of Rev. R. McGill, printed by John Simpson, 1842.**
Miss Carnochan
- 908 **Second Copy of Rev. R. McGill's Prayers and Meditations.**
R. Wynn
- 909 **Report of Church Society, Niagara District branch, Chronicle office, 1844.**
C. A. F. Ball
- 910 **Agricultural Reader, by vice-president of the society, supposed to be Bishop Fuller, printed by Jno. Simpson, 1845.**
Mrs. Elliott
- 911-6 **Canadian Mercantile Almanac, 1844-9, by John Simpson.**
Mrs. Elliott
- 917 **Cookery Book, by a Niagara lady (Miss Davidson, afterwards Mrs. Sanderson), 1846.**
Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 918 **Trial of S. Barnes, 1848, in Niagara.**
Wm. Forbes, Grimsby
- 919 **Constitution Niagara Mechanics' Institute, 1848.**
Miss Carnochan
- 920 **Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 1849.**
- 921 **Horticultural and Mechanical Society Circular.**
Mrs. Whitelaw, Kansas City, Mo.
- 922-6 **Municipal Council Proceedings, County of Lincoln, 1849, 1852, 1858. Minutes of Niagara District Council, 1849, 1853.**
Mrs. D. Servos
- 927-8 **Mercantile Almanac, Report of Niagara District Permanent Building Society, 1852.**
J. A. Blake
- 929 **Constitution of St. Mark's Sunday School, printed by John Simpson, 1852.**
C. A. F. Ball

- 930 **The U. E.**, a poem in twelve cantos, printed and published by Wm. Kirby, the author, at the Mail office, 1859. Dr. Avery
- 931-2 **Catalogue of Books in Public Library**, 1895. Constitution of Mechanics' Institute. Miss Carnochan
- 933-42 **Funeral Invitations from 1839 to 1868**, nine in number. Miss Follett
- 943-62 **Funeral Invitations**, 21 in number, from 1821 to 1860, among them Col. Nicholl, 1824; Thos. Dickson, 1825; Hon. W. Claus, 1826, etc. Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 963-1013 **Funeral Invitations**, 41 in number, printed in Niagara. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1014 **Catalogue of Books in Mechanics' Institute**, 1861. Printed by F. M. Whitelaw. F. H. Grainger
- 1015 **Package of Funeral Cards**, over 100 in number, town and township. Miss Crouch, Virgil

CASE XI.

RARE BOOKS, CANADIAN, MANY REFERRING TO NIAGARA.

- 1016 **Town and Township Record**, 1793-1837. Loaned by Township Council
- 1017 **Record Book of First Library in Upper Canada**, at Niagara, 1800-1820. By purchase
- 1018 **Matthew Henry's Communicant's Companion**, 1799, which belonged to above library, marked Niagara Library, 1801, No. 81. Mrs. W. Meneilley, Warkworth
- 1019 **Heriot's Travels**, 1807, containing many engravings. T. F. Norris, Bay City, Mich.
- 1020 **Report of Loyal and Patriotic Society**, printed at Montreal, 1817. Miss McKim, Toronto
- 1021 **Abstract of Society for Propagating the Gospel**, 1819. Colin Milloy
- 1022 **Falls of Niagara**, by J. Maude, travels in 1800, printed in 1826. Miss Gordon, Toronto
- 1023 **Montreal Directory**, 1819. Herbert Blake
- 1024 **First Novel Printed in Upper Canada**, Kingston, 1824. St. Ursula's Convent, by Julia C. Beckwith, aged 17. Miss Winterbottom
- 1025 **Book with Label of Niagara Library**, 1825. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1026 **First Poem Published in Upper Canada**, York, 1825, by J. L. Alexander, "Wonders of the West," first pages lacking; copied from his copy in his own hand by Dr. Bain, Chief Librarian, Toronto. Miss Carnochan
- 1027 **York Almanac**, Fothergill, 1825. T. P. Blain, St. Catharines
- 1028 **Tecumseh, a Poem**, by an "English Officer" (Major Richardson), 1828. Miss Carnochan
- 1029 **History of Nova Scotia**, 1829, by Haliburton. Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 1030 **Huron Chief, a Poem**, by Adam Kidd, Montreal, 1830. Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 1031 **Travels in Upper Canada**, by Rev. J. Fidler, 1833. A. W. Wright, Toronto
- 1032 **History of Ojibway Indians**, 1861, by Rev. Peter Jones. Purchase
- 1033 **Book with Label of Junior Religious Library**, Niagara. H. Blake
- 1034 **Letters from Van Dieman's Land**, by Benj. Waite, 1843. Miss Quade, Ransomville, N. Y.
- 1035 **Indian Researches**, by Jas. Beavan, 1844. Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 1036 **Life of Rev. Peter Jones**, 1860. Miss Quade, Ransomville, N. Y.
- 1037 **War of 1812-14**, by G. Auchinlech, 1855. Colin Milloy
- 1038 **War of 1812**, W. W. Coffin, 1864. Miss Curzon
- 1039 **Roughing It in the Bush**, by Susannah Moodie, 1852. Miss Dreger
- 1040 **Life in the Clearings**, by S. Moodie. Miss Carnochan
- 1041 **Hymns Translated Into Indian** by Rev. Peter Jones. Rev. N. Smith
- 1042 **History of Galt**, by Hon. James Young, 1880. Hon. J. Young, Galt
- 1043 **Journal of Hon. W. H. Merritt**, 1875. Mrs. D. Servos
- 1044 **St. Mark's Centennial**, 1892, by Janet Carnochan. Miss Carnochan
- 1045 **St. Andrew's Centennial**, 1894, by Janet Carnochan. Miss Carnochan
- 1046 **Centennial of St. Mark's**, a poem by Rev. J. C. Garrett. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 1047 **Pensioner** (commuted). Mrs. S. Campbell

CASE XII.

RARE BOOKS.

- 1048 *Civil and Ecclesiastical Law*, Oxford, 1662. Colin Milloy
- 1049-52 *Poetae Minores*, Graeci, Cambridge, 1652; P. Virgilii, Maronis Opera, Paris, 1699; Homer's Iliad, 1706; Ecclesiastical History, London, 1722. Mrs. Camidge
- 1053-54 *Vertue's Plates of Seals*, etc., 1675; *Whole Duty of Woman*, Philadelphia, 1812. Miss Dreger
- 1055-56 *Art of Wheedling*, 1675; *Travels in Ireland*, 1805. W. T. Gray
- 1057-59 *Tableau du Sacrament*, 1664, and tracts, printed in Berlin, Amsterdam, Cologne, Bremen, etc.; *Letters of Charlotte*, New York, 1797; *Heart of Midlothian*, 1830, Edinburgh. Miss Carnochan
- 1060 *Discourse on Death*, 1723. Miss M. Ball
- 1061 *Dionysii Longinus*, 1718, 1730. Miss Creen
- 1062 *Plays of Oliver Goldsmith*, Edinburgh, 1791. Wm. McDougal Newton
- 1063 *Rasselas*, by Samuel Johnson, 1795. Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 1064 *Voyages of Alexander McKenzie*, 1781-1793. Jno. Simpson
- 1065-67 *Treaty of Amity and Commerce*, 1795, Philadelphia; *Pamela*, by S. Richardson, 1812, Philadelphia; *Seven Wise Masters of Rome*, 1815. C. A. F. Ball
- 1068-70 *Thompson's Seasons*, with copperplate engravings. *Gray's Poems*, 1801. *Narrative of Lt. Haywood re Mutiny of the Bounty*, 1835. Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 1071-72 *French Grammar*, 1809, with board covers. *Cook Book*, 1830. Miss Keating, St. Catharines
- 1073-74 *Bloomfield's Wild Flowers*, 1816, Cook's Edition. *Vicar of Wakefield*. Miss C. Rye, England
- 1075 *Narrative of North-West Company re Lord Selkirk*, Montreal, 1817. Miss Minnie Ball
- 1076 *Exiles of Siberia*, 1825. Mrs. C. Brown
- 1077 *Ladies' Magazine*, 1829. Mrs. Parsons

- 1078 *Mysteries of Udolpho*, 1834. Mrs. Helliwell, St. Catharines
- 1079 *Report of Grievances*, 1835, Duncomb. Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines
- 1080 *Magistrate's Manual*, Toronto, 1835. Mrs. F. Walker
- 1081 *Itinerarium Novi Testamenti*, with copperplate engravings. Jonathan Niven
- 1082 *History of Madeira*, with 27 odd illustrations. Colin Milloy
- 1083-84 *Sullivan's Campaign*, Rochester, with account of re-interments. *Illustrated History of Niagara County, N.Y.*, with much relating to Fort George. Miss Quade, Ransomville
- 1085 *Church Service of Steamship Virginia State Line*, saved from wreck on Sable Island, 1879, given by Miss Carnochan to Commander Barber, now sent by him after travelling twice round the world, being in China, Japan, Egypt, Java, Rome, Berlin, etc. Commander F. Barber, U.S. Navy, Paris, France.

CASE XIII.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE BALL FAMILY.

- 1086-1104 *Large Tortoise Shell Comb*, two Dress Caps, Leghorn Bonnet of 1837, Housewife, Long White Kid Gloves, White Silk Stockings, Hand-worked Embroidered Collar, Neck Shawl, Handkerchief, Silk Waist, Silk Embroidered Cape, Green Silk Veil, Scarf woven by French-Canadians for lumberman, Black Bonnet of 1837, Flax Spun, Ball of Linen Thread spun in Niagara Township in early years, Chenille Shawl, Silk Bandanna, Hand-bag, Box of Wafers. Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 1105-14 *Work Box of 1820*, Waist of India Muslin from wedding dress of Mrs. J. W. Ball, 1841; Malachite Brooch, Fans painted by Mrs. J. W. Ball, Neck Shawl, Hand-worked Collar, Silk Stockings, Handkerchiefs. Miss Emma Ball
- 1115-29 *Dress Coat of Rev. W. Sampson*, of Grimsby, 1817-25, two Fire Screens, painted by Mrs. J. W. Ball, Silk Embroidery, Fans, Collar, Rib-

bon of 1796, Knitting Case, Knitted Stockings (leaf pattern), Knitted Socks, Feather Flowers, Fire Screen of silk embroidery, Black Lace Veil, Needle Book of 1817.

Miss Minnie Ball

- 1130-6 **White Linen Dress Coat of Geo. Ball**, and also knee breeches, eyeglasses, steel boot hooks, compass, dental instruments, Ball coat-of-arms, baggage check of E. and O. R. R., 1856. Alfred Ball

- 1137 **Bible of 1789.**

Heirs of Sampson Estate

CASE XIV.

WOMAN'S CLOTHING.

- 1138 **Empire Dress of 1806-12**, of shot silk, worn by a friend of Mrs. McDougal. Mrs. Newton

- 1139-41 **Quaker's Dress, Shawl, Bonnet.** Mrs. Redhead

- 1142 **White Satin Boots**, worn by Mrs. Plumb. Mrs. O. Jones, Toronto

- 1143-6 **Silk Shawl, Frilled Cap, White Kid Gloves**, brought from Paris in a walnut shell, 1853. Prize chain of 1,000 buttons, made by Miss Wilson, Collar (modern), made by Mrs. Moore, nee Wagstaff.

Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto

- 1147 **Silk Crepe Shoulder Shawl.**

Mrs. McClive, St. Catharines

- 1148-52 **Silk Shoulder Shawl, Black Lace Veil, Calash or Sunshade** used in England, Hand-worked Collar, Belt Ribbon, Grandmother's Pocket.

Miss Crouch, Virgil

- 1153 **Lace Cap** worn by Mrs. W. McCormick, nee Arnoldi, who was 70 years a widow (1765-1855).

Mrs. Jas. Geddes, Toronto

- 1154 **Bead Purse**, from Montreal, 1850.

Miss Carnochan

- 1155 **Back Comb**, worn by Mrs. McKee.

Miss M. Secord

- 1156-7 **Bonnet** made by Miss Wagstaff for Mrs. Lowe, 1853. Muslin Cape, Pattens. Mrs. J. D. Servos

- 1158-9 **Two Silk Waists.**

Miss J. B. S. Aikins

- 1160-2 **Beige Shawl, Baby's Clothing**, Basket 90 years old.

Mrs. W. Richardson

- 1163-5 **Three Silk Waists**, Empire style.

Miss Currie

- 1166-7 **Child's Slippers and Stockings**, of McCormick, 1852.

Miss Gilkison, Brantford

- 1168 **Belt Ribbon**, old.

Miss S. Stewart, Toronto

- 1169 **Pattens.**

Miss Creen

- 1170 **Corset-busk**, old.

Mrs. J. de W. Randall

CASE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS, MOSTLY MEN'S WEAR.

- 1171 **Hat Worn by Ralfe Clench** at the opening of Parliament, 17th Sept., 1792, at Newark, now Niagara.

Johnson Clench, St. Catharines

- 1172 **White Kid Gloves**, given to Judge Campbell in 1850, when there were no criminal cases.

Miss E. Campbell, Toronto

- 1173 **Panama Hat Brought from Chili** in 1825 by J. L. Alma. Miss Alma

- 1174 **White Silk Embroidered Vest** of Senator Plumb. Mrs. Miles

- 1175 **Regalia of Wm. Davidson, I. O. O. F.**, 1848, in Niagara.

Miss M. Carnochan, Niagara Falls

- 1176 **Masonic Apron**, 1820, of the late S. Sheppard, of H. M. Coastguard, England.

Jas. H. Sheppard, Queenston

- 1177-80 **Hat Stretcher**, two linen night-caps, eyeglasses.

Mrs. W. Richardson

- 1181-83 **White Muslin Bands** worn by Rev. T. Creen; sermon case and sermon preached by Rev. T. Creen on the death of Rev. R. Addison, 1829.

Miss Creen

- 1184 **Shield Made from Copper of Nelson's Ship**, the Victory.

Rev. H. Hall, for B. and F. Sailors' Society.

- 1185 **Scarf Brought from England**, 1830, by Joseph Crouch.

Miss Crouch, Virgil

- 1186 **White Satin Vest Worn by Capt. Dick** at St. Andrew's dinner, Toronto. Miss Dick, Toronto

- 1187 **Masonic Apron Worn by Late R. Currie.**

Miss Currie

- 1188 **Curious Bootjack with Hooks**, used by late Archdeacon McMurray.

Rev. J. C. Garrett

- 1189 **Carpet Bag of Hon. Jno. Simpson.**

Miss Simpson, Ottawa

- 1190 **Snuff Box** used by F. H. Grainer. R. Taylor at the Brock dinner, 1840; small Crown Derby jug.
Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1191-94 **Scales and Weights for Test in Foreign Gold**, compass, eyeglasses with pearl frame, silver pencil case, all used by late Wm. Duff Miller.
Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 1195 **Pitch Pipe or Tuning Box**, made for precentor of St. Andrew's church in 1847. Mrs. Radcliffe
- 1196 **Silver Snuff Box**, 130 years old. Wm. Acton
- 1197 **Watch Bought in England** in 1810 by Col. T. Butler for W. Servos, at cost of £14 sterling (\$70).
Alexander Servos
- 1198 **Ancient Seal**, said to be 200 years old. Mrs. Dickson, Youngstown
- 1199 **Weaver's Shuttle**, with letters R. N. Jonathan Niven
- 1200-1202 **Spectacles**, brooch and necktie catch, from England, brought by Edw. Bolton.
Chas. Bolton, his grandson
- 1203 **Spectacle Case**, 100 years old. Mrs. Mills, Toronto
- 1204 **Spectacles of Thos. McCormick**, manager Bank of Upper Canada, and churchwarden of St. Mark's.
Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 1205 **Badge Commemorating Success of Sir Oliver Mowat** in defending Provincial Rights.
Mrs. Jas. Carnochan
- 1206 **Spectacles of John Barker**, who planted the fine elms at his home, 1827. Mrs. D. Servos
- 1207 **Streamer** used when Judge Campbell ran for M.P., has the words "The Sovereign's Privileges, the People's Rights."
Mrs. W. Bishop
- 1208 **Part of Frame Used for Weighing Gold.** Mrs. W. Bishop
- 1209 **Cotton Woven by an Old Man Over 80** in 1860.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto

CASE XVI.

CHINA—MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1210-12 **Three Wine Glasses**, one of them cut glass. Mrs. J. Niven
- 1213-15 **Cut Glass Decanter** which belonged to Charles Richardson, M.P.P.; cut glass preserve dish used at the Brock dinner, 1840; small Crown Derby jug.
Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1216 **Crown Derby Egg Cup**, which belonged to Rev. R. Addison.
Mrs. J. D. Servos
- 1217 **Small Platter** which belonged to Mrs. Lawe, 1813 (red flowers).
Mrs. P. Roe
- 1218 **Cover of Sugar Bowl** which belonged to Laura Ingersoll Secord.
Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines
- 1219 **Punch Bowl** brought from Scotland, 1834. Miss Carnochan
- 1220 **Saucer** from Stamford.
Miss Carnochan
- 1221 **Fruit Dish** which belonged to Sir Perigrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor, 1820. Mrs. D. Servos
- 1222-23 **Two Lustre Jugs** which belonged to Dr. Lowe.
Mrs. J. D. Servos
- 1224-25 **Sugar Bowl**, Oriental pattern; glass dish from England.
Mrs. Jas. Hartley
- 1226-27 **Old China Cup and Saucer**, Phaeton driving the chariot of the sun. Mrs. Hood
- 1228 **Sugar Bowl** which belonged to the Disher family, believed to be the first china made in New Jersey.
Mrs. McCollum, St. Catharines
- 1229 **Old Flower Vase.** Miss Creen
- 1230 **China Sugar Bowl** which belonged to Ralfe Clench, of Butler's Rangers, afterwards judge, M.P., etc.
Mrs. Bixby, St. Catharines, his granddaughter.
- 1231 **China Saucer** which belonged to Governor Simcoe, 1792.
Miss Dick, Toronto
- 1232 **Saucer** which belonged to Daniel Secord, the first white child born in Niagara township, about 1780.
Mrs. Mills, Toronto
- 1233 **Hexagon Shaped Sugar Bowl.**
Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 1234-35 **Large Plate** bought at the Clench sale; lustre ware jug.
Miss Minnie Ball
- 1236-37 **Davenport, Gravy Boat and Platter**, used in Moffat House in early years, afterwards at Doyle's Hotel.
J. J. Doyle

- 1238 **Lustre Ware Jug** which belonged to Mrs. Quade, daughter of Dominick Henry, the lighthouse keeper, 1803-1814. Miss Quade, Ransomville
- 1239 **Lustre Ware Jug** brought from Scotland. Miss Creed
- 1240 **Large Ewer** used by the Rev. P. Roe. Miss Roe
- 1241 **China Bread Plate.** Mrs. Bolton
- 1242 **Flower Vase.** Miss Westman
- 1243 **Large Platter.** Miss Dreger
- 1244 **Bowl of Mrs. S. McKerlie,** Stamford. Mrs. Jas. Depew, Stamford
- 1254-7 **China Sugar Bowl, Cup, Saucer.** Mrs. J. Niven
- 1248-9 **China Tray, Oriental Vase.** Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 1250-2 **Plate, Cup, Saucer,** 120 years old. Miss Carnochan
- 1253 **Bowl,** very old. Mrs. Goff
- 1254 **Cake Plate,** used by a Waterloo veteran at Fort George (T. Fletcher). Mrs. S. Campbell
- 1269 **Sugar Bowl,** Davenport, dark blue, 1793. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1270 **Large Plate of Judge Clench.** Mrs. Bixby, St. Catharines
- 1271 **Large Platter.** Miss Currie
- 1272 **Old Sugar Bowl,** which belonged to Mrs. McKerlie, Stamford, in early years. Mrs. Jas. Depew, Stamford
- 1273 **Large Willow Pattern Platter.** M. J. Scherck, Toronto
- 1274-81 **Teapot and Saucer,** Chinese scroll pattern. Soup Tureen, Gravy Boat, Egg Cups, Davenport Ewer of Miss M. Ball. Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 1282-88 **Willow Pattern Fish Platter,** two jugs, large plate, gravy boat, small platter, pepper castor, willow pattern. Miss Carnochan
- 1289 **Small Plate,** willow pattern, which belonged to Capt. Van Clive, R. N., and was buried for safety in war of 1812. Miss Gordon, Toronto
- 1290-92 **Two Gravy Boat Covers,** willow pattern; part of fish platter. Miss Currie

CASE XVII.

CHINA, BLUE.

- 1255 **Small Teapot,** used by Mrs. Prickett, a nurse, for many years in Niagara. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1256 **Wedgwood Jug, 1775.** Miss Flanigan
- 1257-8 **Ewer and Basin,** used by King Edward VII. when visiting Canada in 1860 as Prince of Wales. Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 1259 **Plate** used at Fort George by officer of Royal Canadian Rifles. Mrs. Jas. Hartley
- 1260 **Old Sugar Bowl.** Miss Cathline
- 1261 **Small Bedroom Soap Dish.** Miss Simpson, Ottawa
- 1262 **Large Platter.** Mrs. J. Niven
- 1263 **Crown Derby Plate.** Mrs. Miles
- 1264 **Sugar Bowl 120 Years Old,** of 1790, which belonged to Mrs. Lawrence, left to her daughter, Mrs. Bellenger, half-sister to Mrs. Caughill. Mrs. Jas. Caughill
- 1265-7 **Derby Plate used by Mrs. W. D. Miller.** Sugar Bowl and Cream Jug. Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 1268 **Large Coffee Pot,** which belonged to Elizabeth Powell Servos, wife of Daniel Servos, of Butler's Rangers. Mrs. D. Servos

CASE XVIII.

WOMAN'S WORK IN EARLY TIMES, HAND-MADE.

- 1293 **Infant's Cloak,** made by Mrs. W. D. Miller for her eldest son, afterwards Judge Miller, of Galt, born 1810 at Niagara. Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 1294-1303 **Baby's Dress,** embroidered in 1825; bead cuffs, made by Mrs. Wynn; hair net, long purse, six book-marks, 1837. Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
- 1304-6 **Embroidered Cap** done by Mrs. Oakley, nee Henry, in 1815; sprigged net cap, by Mrs. Quade, 1818; scissors bought in Niagara 1828. Miss Quade, Ransomville, N. Y.
- 1307-8 **Cradle Quilt** of silk hexagons, done by Mrs. W. McCormick in 1845, when 80 years of age; lead-weighted pin cushion. Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 1309 **Patchwork of 1760,** done by Mrs. Overend in England. Mrs. Jno. Carnochan
- 1310 **Patchwork** done by Mrs. W. Riley in Niagara in 1837 during the slave rescue. Mrs. Guillen
- 1311 **Model of Bonnet** sent from Paris in 1837, given to Mrs. J. G. Currie when a child for her doll, and now given by her in 1907. Mrs. J. G. Currie St. Catharines

- 1312 **Sampler** done by Honoria Jarvis, in London, 1796, afterwards Mrs. T. McCormick.
Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 1313 **Sampler** done by Isabella Overend, in England. Mrs. Richardson
- 1314 to 1325 **Specimens** of embroidery, reticule, worked in wool, eyelet work, wool work framed, 1846; doll's dress of 1840. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1326 to 1335 **Specimens** of linen woven from flax grown, hackled, spun, woven, near Welland, by Miller family. Linen pillow slip. Specimens of wool, carded spun, woven, near Welland; knitted stockings, cuffs knitted from dog's hair, fullered cloth. Miss Miller Newbury
- 1336 to 1346 **Spool Stand**, collar, eyelet work, specimens of lace embroidery, handkerchief embroidered, six book marks. Miss Carnochan
- 1347 **Eyelet** embroidery done in Kingston, 1850. Miss Gray, Toronto
- 1348 **Bead Work Purse** which belonged to Laura Ingersoll Secord, given by Miss Smith, her granddaughter to Miss Sharpe, and by her to Mrs. J. G. Currie.
- 1349 **Wooden Doll**, of 1835 with the same dress as made for it then.
Mrs. Philipps, Virgil
- 1350 **Infants' Cap** from China, 1909 (modern). Mrs. E. Robertson, Hung Chow, Hunen, China.
- 1351 **Knitted Lace** of 1854.
Miss Hutchinson, Lockport N. Y.
- 1352-3 **Two Card Racks**, painted by Mrs. Fenwick, a teacher in Niagara, 1830, with cards of that period.
Mrs. Ratcliffe
- 1354 **Pink Saucer** used to color white silk stockings in early times.
Miss E. Campbell, Toronto
- 1355 **Sampler** done by G. A. Pockett, aged 8, in England, 1833.
Miss Davey
- 1358-9 **Seal of Clerk of Peace**, district of Niagara; seal of Division Court, united counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand.
J. H. Burns, Town Clerk
- 1360-61 **Mustard Pot and Salt Cellar**, brought from England by Wm. Scott, the master tailor of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1362-66 **Sugar Nippers**, snuffers and tray, save-all for short ends of candles, bed key, early lamp.
Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 1367-68 **Pewter Mug**, lined with porcelain; English tea caddy, which belonged to Dr. Lowe. L. Servos
- 1369 **Pewter Teapot**, brought from the south by escaped slaves.
Jno. D. Servos
- 1370 **Pewter Sugar Bowl**, brought from the south by escaped slaves.
Jno. D. Servos
- 1371 **Silver Teapot** of Mrs. S. McKerlie, 1850. Mrs. Jas. Depew, Stamford
- 1372-73 **Pewter Pint Mug, Silver Teapot** to hold half a pint.
Mrs. Bottomley
- 1374 **Pewter Candlestick**, which belonged to the Butler family.
Mrs. Jos. Clement, Virgil
- 1375-77 **Three Brass Candlesticks**, brought from England, 1822.
Mrs. W. Richardson
- 1378 **Brass Bedroom Candlestick and Extinguisher**. Jno. Knox, Virgil
- 1379 **Brass Candlestick**, very old.
Jno. O. Konkle, Smithville
- 1380 **Tinder Box with Flints**.
C. A. F. Ball
- 1381 **Snuffers**, which belonged to Mrs. Noble Keith. Mrs. Ascher
- 1382 **Small Tin Candlestick**, which belonged to Wm. Riley, an escaped slave. Mrs. Guillen
- 1383 **Pewter Inkstand**, used by Ralfe Clench in his office of clerk of the peace, district of Niagara, with inscription. Jas. B. Secord
- 1384 **Pewter Beer Mug** found in old jail yard. Murray Field
- 1385 **Pewter Ink Stand** of Miss M. Ball. Mrs. H. Arnold, Queenston
- 1386 **Snuffers**. Mrs. Jas. Bishop
- 1387 **Tinder Box for Flints and Steel**. Wm. Crouch, Virgil

CASE XIX.

BRASS, PEWTER, ETC.

- 1356 **Seal of Niagara Mechanics' Institute**, 1848.
Board of Managers, Public Library
- 1357 **Seal of Niagara High School**, established 1808, incorporated 1853.
High School Board

- 1388 **Piece of Punk**, for tinder box.
Edw. Bissell
- 1389 **Italian Iron**. Miss Carnochan
- 1390 **Italian Iron**, used by Mrs. Robertson for frills. Mrs. Creech
- 1391 **Goffering Iron** of late Mrs. W. Sampson. Mrs. Alfred Ball
- 1392 **Hollow Smoothing Iron and Iron Stand**. Exchange
- 1393 **One of the Nine Bells** in the house of Hon. Jno. Hamilton, built 1832. Mrs. J. D. Larkin, River Road
- 1394 **Large Key of Rogers'** brick building, 1832. Jno. Carnochan
- 1395-96 **Stamp for Marking Barrels B**, early lamp. Alfred Ball
- 1397-1400 **Spoons and Fork**, plated, from Stephenson House, St. Catharines; sugar bowl, plated, from Welland House.
R. Walker, St. Catharines
- 1401 **Corkscrew** brought from Ireland in 1798 by Dominick Henry, the light-house keeper.
Miss Quade, Ransomville
- 1402 **Ink Horn of Wood**, found under roof of former house of Jas. Carnochan, built 1845. J. de W. Randall
- 1403 **Benzine Lamp** brought from England, 1875. Mrs. Coles
- 1404 **First Lucifer Matches**. Mrs. Cheney
- 1405 **Early Benzine Lamp**. Mrs. C. E. Brown
- 1406 **Jar** in which the money was placed contributed by the children of Niagara in five and ten-cent pieces for the Canadian contingent in South Africa, 1901, \$12. Mrs. W. H. Lewis
- 1407 **Photo of Guy Fawkes' Lantern**, 1641. Mrs. Bottomley
- ABOVE THE CASE.**
- 1408 **Ear Trumpet** used by Miss M. Ball. Miss Minnie Ball
- 1409 **Large Ewer**. Miss Samson
- 1410 **First Lamp Used in St. Mark's**. Mrs. Lydon, Toronto

CASE XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1411 **Gourd Drinking Cup** used for 40 years at a well in Norfolk Co.
Exchange
- 1412-13 **Two Rice Bowls** brought from India by Capt. Howlett.
Mrs. Jno. Bolton

- 1414 **Part of Communion Rail** of the old Lutheran or German church at Thorold, said to have been built in 1795, Geo. Keefer being the chief mover. Rescued by Mrs. James Munro when the church was taken down. Mrs. J. Munro, Thorold
- 1415 **Knife** used by Italian workman in fight at Power Works. Taken by the constables.
Col. Cruikshank, Niagara Falls
- 1416 **Curious Butter Dish** used by Mrs. Jno. Wilson, River Road, 1830.
Mrs. Livingstone
- 1417 **Rolling Pin** of lignum vitae, given to Mrs. Oakley on her wedding day, June 4th, 1815; returned to Niagara 92 years after, June 4th, 1907. Miss Quade
- 1418 to 1420 **Cup, Saucer, Plate**, 1845.
Miss M. Ball
- 1421-22 **Cup and Saucer**, very old (blue). Mrs. Goff
- 1423 **Plate** from steamer City of Toronto, with coat of arms and name.
Mrs. A. Harvey
- 1424 **Fragments** of bolts from old jail, 1802. F. Hindle
- 1425 to 1428 **Large plate**, two sugar bowls, cream jug. Mrs. C. A. F. Ball
- 1429 **Piece** cut in 1908 from white oak timbers, quite sound, placed in 1817 in old jail and court house.
Miss Bayley
- 1430 **Fragment** from foundation of jail and court house of 1802, while excavating. Jno. Ellison
- 1431-32 **Sauce boat**, sugar bowl, cup and saucer. Miss Alma
- 1433 **Basin**, blue, (birds).
Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Toronto
- 1434 **Vegetable Dish**. Mrs. Lynch
- 1435 **Bonnet** shape used in store of J. Rogers, 1833. Dr. Cryslar
- REVOLVING CASE XXI.**
- Copied chiefly from oil paintings, miniatures, silhouettes, daguerreotypes, etc., in possession of the owners. Others have been given or purchased. There are 24 panels, filled, in twelve cases.
- 1436-1787
- Panel 1—Clergy: Rev. T. Creen, Rev. W. McMurray, D.D., Rev. J. C. Garrett, Rev. E. S. Jones, Rev. Jas. B. Meade, Rev. R. McGill, D.D., Rev.

J. Cruikshank, D.D., Rev. C. Campbell, Rev. W. Cleland, Rev. J. W. Bell, M.A., Rev. N. Smith, Elders of St. Andrew's, Elders of St. Andrew's, Rev. Father Gordon, Rev. Father Lynch, St. Mark's exterior, St. Mark's interior, St. Andrew's, Pulpit of St. Andrew's, St. Vincent de Paul, John W. Ball, a church officer for 50 years.

Panel 2—Mayors and Members of Parliament for Niagara: A. Davidson, Geo. Boomer, F. A. B. Clench, S. H. Follett, H. Paffard, Capt. Milloy, H. A. Garrett, John Bishop, T. F. Best, J. de W. Randall, Hon. R. Hamilton, Hon. W. Dickson, Hon. S. Richards, Hon. A. Morrison, Hon. John Simpson, Hon. W. H. Dickson, Hon. J. G. Currie, Hon. J. B. Plumb, Major Hiscott, M.P.P.

Panel 3—Doctors, Judges, Lawyers: Dr. Lowe, Dr. Rolls, Dr. Miller, Dr. Hodder, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Watt, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Morson, Dr. Anderson, Judge Campbell, Judge Lawder, Judge Butler, Judge Miller, R. Miller, Q.C., A. Stewart, W. B. Winterbottom, Col. W. D. Miller, Mrs. Miller.

Panel 4—Teachers: Rev. T. Creen, J. M. Dunn, LL.D., Mrs. Eedson Burns, Rev. A. G. L. Trew, P. McGregor, LL.D., Rev. John Connor, J. R. Thompson, Miss Dillon, Geo. Cook, J. W. Connor, M.A., C. Camidge, A. Andrews, W. Seymour, Mrs. Eedson Burns, Miss Clement, Miss Carnochan, W. W. Ireland, M.A., W. J. Wright, M.A., A. Montmorenci, Miss Vigivena.

Panel 5—Old Residents: Thos. Powis, Mrs. Powis, Mrs. T. Creen, Mrs. Jacob Ball, Miss M. Ball, Lewis Clement, Mrs. Crooks, Mrs. Pawling, Mrs. W. M. Ball, W. M. Ball, John and Miss Tenyck, Joseph Clement, Capt. J. C. Ball, Mrs. J. C. Ball, George Ball, Mrs. G. Ball, Mrs. Jos. Clement, Laura Secord, D. K. and Mrs. Servos, Mrs. M. Cook, Hon. A. Nelles, Mrs. Electy Secord.

Panel 6—Mrs. Hartney, Ralfe Clench, Mrs. R. Clench, Alex. McKee, Mrs. A. McKee, John McLellan, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. R. Nelles, Miss E. Hixon, Jas. Cooper, Mrs. J. Cooper, Mrs. McE. Watt, A. Kemp, Mrs. E. Quade, Daniel Field,

John Whitmore, Mrs. McArdle, R. Clench, Mrs. Bullock, J. McCarthy, Sir W. Johnson.

Panel 7—Mrs. A. Hamilton, Miss Gourlay, Col. R. Hamilton, Capt. D. Milloy, Princess Louise, Mrs. John Hamilton, mantel in Hamilton house, sideboard in Hamilton house, Gen. Williams, cup given to R.C.R. Band, Count de Puisaye, Wm. Kirby, F.R. S.C., Melville family, house of Count de Puisaye, Mr. Kirby's house, Garret Home, P.E. Co., 1792, where Mrs. Simcoe slept; house of W. D. Miller.

Panel 8—Sir Wm. Johnson, Col. J. Butler, Maj. Gen. Shank, Lt. A. Garrett, Fort Maj. Taylor, Col. McDougal; soldiers 46th Foot, 1777; Grenadier 67th Regt., 1769; Chief Justice Powell, Mrs. W. D. Powell; Wm. Jarvis, Mrs. W. Jarvis, F. E. Gilkison, Miss Gilkison, Miss O. Reilly, C. Fellows, five generations; Thos. McCormick, Mrs. Fraser, Col. Gilkison, Capt. W. Gilkison, Mrs. Gilkison, tomb of A. Grant, Gov. Simcoe.

Panel 9—Father Carrol, aged 90; Rev. John Oakley, Mrs. Oakley, Canon Bull, Rev. John McEwan, R. M. Warren, I. H. Johnson, Sheriff Kingsmill, John L. Alma, Mrs. Coxwell, Miss Rye, G. D. McCormick, Birdseye Peters, Rev. S. Peters, LL.D., F. H. Grainger, Mrs. Tench, F. A. B. Clench, G. G. Ridout, Dr. Nelles, Mrs. Powell, Hon. G. McMicking, Bishop Bethune, George A. Clement, Capt. H. Munro, R.C.R., Geo. McCormick, Rev. W. McMurray, Prince of Wales and Princess Royal.

Panel 10—Andrew Heron, Mrs. Dugdale, Robt. Cassaday, T. C. Street, Mrs. Prickett, John Whitten, Miss McDonell, Queen Victoria, Indian Sarcee Maid, Martin Beam, Sir John Bourinot, P. Van C. Secord, Mrs. Long, nee Ball; T. C. Street, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Fraser, W. M. Jarvis, Mrs. S. P. Jarvis, Robert Land, Mrs. Heward, Sir A. McNab, W. B. Robinson, J. B. Robinson, Rev. T. Creen, Capt. Baxter, Bishop Strachan, Miss Shaw.

Panel 11—Two Gilkison children, Mrs. W. McCormick, Thos. McCormick, Capt. Lampman and Mrs. Secord Lampman, J. H. Coyne, Mrs. J. G. Currie, Mrs. Curzon, Lady Ed-

gar, Sir Jas. Edgar, Rev. M. Punshon, Carlotta and Maximilian, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Dufferin, Marquis of Lorne, Suspension Bridge, Lighthouse, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Prince of Prussia and Princess Royal, W. G. F. Downs, Miss Clench, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Wynn, Dr. D. Miller, Jno. Miller.

Panel 12—Places, etc.: Old Powder Magazine, Queenston and River, Butler's Barracks, Navy Hall 1810, Niagara Camp 1872, Cottage at Fort George, Duke of Cornwall on Chippawa, foot of King street, Govt. Party at Brock's Monument, Arch in honor of Duke of Cornwall, 1901.

Panel 13—Lonely Sycamore, Historic Tree, Rosedale; Thorn Trees, Balm of Gilead tree, First Group, Western Home, 1869; St. Andrew's Centennial 1894, Butler's Graveyard, Jno. Crooks' house, Band of R. C. Rifles.

Panel 14—Re-interment at Lundy's Lane, Queenston and River, Laura Secord's Monument, Doyle's Hotel, First Pres. Church, Cornwall; Blockhouse, Fort Niagara; tomb of Hon. Wm. Dickson, Galt; Volunteers at Fort Erie, ruins of powder magazine, ruins of McKenzie's house, Queenston, stone house where Brock's body was carried, Scene of battle at Chippawa, First buggy in Waterloo Co., Pioneer Exhibit, 1900; First Reaping Machine, Pioneer Exhibit, First Threshing Machine, Spinning Exhibit.

Panel 15—Quebec House, home of Wolfe; Pres. Church, Williamstown; Gen. Brock's Cocked Hat, Fort Garry, Arch for Duke of Cornwall, Jail and Court House, 1860; Stone Barracks, Steamship Beaver, Parliament Oak, Geo. Young's house, 1816; Mrs. Servos' house, Western Home, Toronto Bay, Historical Tree.

Panel 16—House of Assembly, Halifax; Legislative Council, Halifax; Ferry House Tavern, Navy Hall; Manitoba Govt. Bldgs.; Public Offices, Fredericton; Remains of earthwork in cemetery, Hamilton, 1813; Dundurn Castle; Monument, Lundy's Lane; View of Niagara; View of Niagara.

Panel 17—Six oldest Indian Chiefs, Chiefs in Council, Sun Dance, Mohawk Church, 1786; Brant

Monument, Council House at Oshwekin, 1898.

Panel 18—Pulpit, St. Andrew's, N. B.; Ont. Historical So., Oshwekin, 1898; Vault, Chateau de Ramezay; Vault No. 4, Chateau de Ramezay; Habitant Room, Chateau de Ramezay; Elgin Gallery, Chateau de Ramezay.

Panel 20—Notice of co-partnership, 1830; Will of Dorothy Hamilton, 1806, signed by Archbishop of Armagh; Robt. Wells, 1850, by himself; Speech of Gov. Simcoe, 1792; Ball, Washington Centennial, 1832; Ball at Miller's Hotel, 1832; Auction Sale, 1840, of J. T. Gilkison.

Panel 20—Deed of 1649 in England, Execution of Burke and Hare, 1829; Last Lamentations, 1825, of girl executed, aged 11; Ballad, 1794.

Panel 21—Deed of Pew 77, St. Mark's; Certificate of H. Clement, U. E. L.; Ten views of ice jam, Apr., 1909.

Panel 22—Plan of streets laid out in 1822 by Capt. Vavasour, the plains between Fort George and Niagara; Photograph of shore, river and fort, H. Askith. Given by R. Reid.

Panel 23—Old Magazine at Port Royal (Annapolis), 1605; Brock's Monument and Cenotaph; Fort Niagara; Ruins of Fort Erie; Eight Veterans of 1812 in 1869 at Brock's Monument, whose united ages were 609; Brock's Monument, 1871, with picnic party of His. Gathering.

Panel 24—Five views of surveying party of Alex. Niven, P. L. S., in Hudson Bay Co.; Indian Life; Moose Factory; Episcopal Church, Moosonee; Indian Half-breed; See House, Indian Camp.

IN THE PORTICO.

1788 **Tablet** with list of benefactors as contributors to the contents, also of contributors to the building fund. Purchase

1789 **King Edward VII.**

Mrs. E. J. Thompson

1798 **Photograph** taken at opening, 4th June, 1907. Purchase

1791 **Strong Box** for military documents. Mrs. J. D. Servos

1792 **Poster**, framed, proclamation of half holiday at opening, 4th June, 1907; ordered by the Mayor, J. de W. Randall. Mrs. Bottomley

- 1793 Photo of Memorial Hall.
Purchase
1794 Water Color, Sunset at Fort Mississagua, by G. A. Meaghar, August, 1908.
Purchase
1795 Photo of Trees in Niagara Park.
Mrs. Quinn
1796 Xmas Card of Military Tattoo, 1899, by E. Wyly Grier.
Charles Hunter

TABLETS OF REGIMENTS ON DUTY AT NIAGARA, AND DATES.

- 1797 The Fusiliers, 1793-1795.
1798 1st Royal Scots, 1813.
1799 Surrey Regt., 70th, 1817-1819.
1800 Royal Canadian Rifles, 1842-1857.
1801 Prince of Wales, 100th, 1809-1818, and Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian, 1868.
1802 Queen's Own, 2nd, 1863.
1803 1st King's Dragoon Guards, 1838-1842.
1804 No. 1 Co., 19th Regt., 1862-1890.
1805 41st Regt., Welsh.
1806 49th Regt., 1804, 1809-1813.
1807 79th Cameron Highlanders, 1831.
1808 93rd Highlanders, 1840.

EARLY SETTLERS, DATE OF BIRTH, DEATH AND SETTLEMENT.

- 1809 Jacob Ball, U. E. L., 1733, 1780, 1810.
1810 Laura Ingersoll Secord, 1775, 1868.
1811 Ralfe Clench, U. E. L., 1762, 1780, 1828.
1812 Peter Ball, U. E. L., 1755, 1780, 1836.
1813 Daniel Servos, U. E. L., 1738, 1780, 1803.
1814 Gilbert Field, U. E. L., 1765, 1783, 1815.
1815 John Clement, U. E. L., 1758, 1783, 1845.
1816 Martin McLellan, U. E. L., 1771, 1783, 1813.
1817 John Secord, U. E. L., 1750, 1778, 1830.
1818 James Cooper, U. E. L., 1770, 1783, 1856.
1819 Peter McMicking, U. E. L., 1740, 1782, 1823.

- 1820 Hon. Jas. Crooks, 1778, 1791, 1860.
1821 Alexander Stewart, 1763, 1794, 1813.
1822 George Ball, U. E. L., 1765, 1784, 1854.
1823 John Wilson, U. E. L., 1763, 1783, 1837.
1824 Joseph Brown, U. E. L., 1756, 1782, 1821.
1825 Dominick Henry, 1750, 1795, 1829.
Mary Madden Henry, 1770, 1798, 1823.

STAIRWAY AND OVER DOOR.

- 1839 Old Picture of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Mrs. H. Clement
1840 Picture of Prince Albert, 1840.
Miss Carnochan
1841 King Edward VII, 1910.
Purchase
1842-3 Duke of Cornwall, 1901. Duchess of Cornwall, 1901.
Miss Carnochan

CASE XXII.

COINS.

- 1844-2218 374 Coins, given by: Miss Carnochan, 267; J. P. Clement, 31; Charles Hunter, 27; T. F. Norris, 19; Mrs. ritus, 14; Mrs. Alma 11; others 6. An almost complete set of old U. S. cents, 1793 to 1856. Miscellaneous, as Coventry half-penny, 1782; Wellington and Brock half-pennies, two-pence, 1797, bank tokens, farthings, 3d., 6d., 2 cts., 3 cts., half cents, ads., Geo. III, and coins of France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, etc.

CASE XXIII.

COINS.

- 2219-2474 256 Coins, miscellaneous, U. S. cents, half-cents, 2 cts., 3 cts., 5 cts., ads., bank tokens, Geo. III., Geo. III. farthings, and coins of France, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Isle of Man, etc.
Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines

CASE XXIV.

COINS.

- 2475-2539 28 Roman Coins, from B.C. 27 to A.D. 408, and 37 United States cents, from 1793 to 1830.
E. H. Shepherd, North Bay

STAIRWAY AND HALL, WEST AND NORTH.

- 2540 Engraving of Suspension Bridge, from Queenston to Lewiston, 1850.
H. Winnett, Toronto
- 2541 Telegram and Letter from Col. Otter, South Africa, re children's contribution from Niagara.
Mrs. J. W. Lewis
- 2542 Old Key, found in jail yard.
J. Houghton
- 2543 Map of Sable Island, showing wrecks from 1802, as known, 162 in number.
Miss Carnochan
- 2544 Sling Shot, taken from Brennan, the last man hanged at Niagara jail.
R. Reid
- 2545 Iron Grating of Cell, for those condemned to death in jail of 1817.
Alphaeus Cox
- 2546 Marker from Car Works of Brainard and Pearson, in 1856.
John Redhead
- 2547 Optical Puzzle, used for lecture in Mechanics' Institute, 1850. Made by Thomas Eedson.
Public Library
- 2548 Panel of Door in early postoffice.
W. Crouch, Virgil

GALLERY HALL, WEST, NORTH.

- 2549 Old Oil Painting of 1824, lion and cubs, done at the Moffatt house.
R. Taylor
- 2550 Piece of Cotton Quilt, framed with funeral of Lord Nelson, 1806.
F. Curtis
- 2551 Diamond Jubilee, showing the might of the British Empire, 1897.
Miss Carnochan
- 2552 Picture of Ship Victory, showing interior.
Rev. A. Hall, England
- 2553 Gen. Brock at Fort George, by Kelly.
Miss Carnochan
- 2554 Meeting of Wellington and Blucher.
Miss Addison
- 2555-6 Napoleon, a prisoner on the Bellerophon. Wellington at Waterloo.
Mrs. R. Dickson
- 2557 Panorama in London, showing battle of Waterloo.
Unknown Giver
- 2558 Miner's Certificate, British Columbia, 1862.
A. R. Carnochan, St. Catharines
- 2559 Lord Wellington, in crayon, done by Miss M. Servos.
Mrs. H. Clement
- 2560 Army and Navy, Wellington and Nelson.
Mrs. H. Clement
- 2561 Steel Engraving (Albion), 1841, of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Miss Currie
- 2562 Moose Horn from Colorado.
J. A. Blake
- 2563 Miner's Ten Commandments and Sacramento views, Crossing the Plains, 1853.
Miss B. Miller
- 2564 Canadian Militia, 1898.
Miss Carnochan
- 2565 Battle of Queenston Heights, by Kelly.
Miss Carnochan
- 2566 The Roll Call After Battle of Alma, 1854.
Miss Carnochan
- 2567 Wheel Head and Spindle of Mrs. Friesman.
J. P. Clement, Virgil
- 2568 Lord Dundonald and the horse on which he rode into Ladysmith. The horse was at Niagara twice at military camp.
Lord Dundonald, Ottawa
- 2569 Nelson's Farewell to His Mother.
H. Paffard
- 2570-71 Indenture and Deed of Canada Company.
F. H. Grainger, Miss Gilkison
- 2572 Steel Engraving of Lord Metcalfe.
Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 2573 Deeds of John McFarland for 500 acres, 600 acres to Alexander Stewart.
Jas. McFarland
- 2574 Steel Engraving of Francis Bond Head.
R. Wilkinson
- 2575 Cast Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 1836. Exchange
- 2576 Twelve Copper Plate Engravings from Smollett's Works, bought by Wm. Kirby at the sale of Captain Usher after his assassination, 1825.
Mrs. J. G. Currie
- 2577 Old Horse Shoe made by early settlers.
- 2578 Bear Trap, home-made, in early times.
Alfred Ball
- 2579 Heckle brought from Mohawk Valley by the U. E. Loyalists.
A. Servos
- 2580 Flax Break.
Mrs. H. Clement
- 2581 Model of Axe made in steel factory.
Mrs. Ascher

- 2582 Old Picture of Chesapeake and Shannon, done in Niagara in 1820.
Mrs. B. Garrett
- 2583 Wood Cut of Buffalo, 1815.
Mrs. Ascher
- 2584 Lottery Tickets, Rhode Island, 1761-1790, Lafayette's headquarters, 1780.
Col. D. Stevens, Bristol, R. Island
- 2585 Hat Box brought from England.
C. A. F. Ball
- 2586 Box Made from Bark of Tree by early settlers, when without nails, sewed with fibres of tree.
C. A. F. Ball
- 2587 Dying Address of Three Thayers, the last public execution in Buffalo.
M. G. Scherck, Toronto
- 2588 Model of Sawmill, from house of "John Barker."
Capt. Armstrong
- 2589 Portable House Fire Engine, made by Armstrong in Niagara, 1848.
J. A. Blake
- 2590-94 Five Flax Hackles used in Niagara, on farm of Jno. Wilson.
H. Paffard
- 2595 Carders.
Jno. Redhead
- 2596 Fireman's Hat.
R. Reid
- 2597 Lamp of Junior Fire Co., 1855.
Wm. Crouch
- 2598 Spinning Wheel over 100 years old, and reel.
J. O. Konkle
- 2599 Spinning Wheel for flax.
Alex. Servos
- 2600 Spinning Wheel, reel, wool rolls, used in Niagara 1850.
Miss Carnochan
- 2601 Spinning Wheel for Flax.
Exchange
- 2602 Swifts.
C. A. F. Ball
- 2603 Small Spinning Wheel for Wool, made in Niagara.
Miss Currie
- 2604 Old Swifts.
Miss Painter

FRONT WALL.

- 2605 The Queen, 1837-1897.
- 2606 Abigail Becker (Mrs. Rohrer), who saved nine lives at Long Point, 1854.
- 2607 Lithograph of Barrie in 1853, by Capt. Grubbe, Hon. E. I. Co. Arty.
R. Wynn
- 2608-9 Playbills, Drury Lane, 1804 and 1828.
A. W. Wright, Toronto
- 2610 Desjardins Canal Disaster, March 1857.
R. Wilkinson

- 2611 Mary Queen of Scots.
Mrs. Clarke
- 2612 Portrait of Hon. Edw. Blake.
Miss Currie
- 2613 Portrait of Hon. Alex. McKenzie.
Miss Currie
- 2614 Portrait of R. Oates, the founder of York Pioneers.
Miss M. Oates, Toronto
- 2615 Old Weapon found in river.
A. Davey
- 2616 Shingle Splitter in early times.
Alfred Ball
- 2617 Laths Split by Hand. Alfred Ball
- 2618 Shingles, 27 inches long, from Butler's Barracks.
- 2619 Brick, marked 79th, must have been marked in 1831, when 79th Regt. was at Butler's Barracks.
Jno. Carnochan

SOUTH AND EAST WALL.

- 2620 Box of Flints, gathered on farm.
Chas. Thonger
- 2621 Old Lithograph, colored later.
Mrs. Deveau
- 2622 Mexican Lasso, or lariat.
A. W. Wright, Toronto
- 2623 Model of Indian Teepee, from British Columbia.
Miss F. Garrett
- 2624-2820 Collection of Indian Relics, arrowheads and spearheads 144, bone beads 17, celts 14, sinkers 2, wampum 6, stone hammers 2, clay pipes 8, bone needles 2.
- 2821 British American Banknote Co. Exhibit.
Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto
- 2822 Indian Coat of buckskin.
Purchase
- 2823 Portrait of Oronhyatekha and his tutor, Sir H. Acland, at Oxford.
Dr. Oronhyatekha
- 2824 Photo of Committee to discover the grave of Tecumseh, Geo. A. Clement, S. J. J. Brown, R. Oates, Chief Johnson, with photo of Tecumseh and his tomahawk. Mrs. H. Clement
- 2825 Picture of Thunder Bird, in colors.
David Boyle
- 2826 Mealing Stone of Indians.
David Boyle, Toronto
- 2827 Oil Painting, by F. H. Grainger, "The Lost Trail." Mrs. H. Clement

- 2828 **Pen and Ink Sketch of Tecumseh, and photo of battlefield of Moravian-town**
Miss Currie
- 2829-30 **Two Birch Bark Baskets**, with porcupine quill work from Lorette, 1829. Miss Currie
- 2831 **Skull and Horns of Buffalo**, brought from North Saskatchewan River. Miss B. Paffard
- 2832 **Picture of Queen Victoria in 1837**. Miss Green
- 2833 **Toronto in 1820**. Miss Bevan
- 2834 **Picture of John Galt**, with autograph. Miss Galt
- 2835 **Petrification found at Queens-town in 1850** (arthropicus harlani), a seaweed, or fucoid, found along the escarpment of Lake Ontario. Mrs. A. Swinton
- 2836 **Western Home**, with first group of children brought out, 1869; Miss Rye, R. N. Ball, H. Paffard, Dr. McMurray, Dr. Morson in the group. H. Paffard
- 2837-38 **Historical Map and Township Map**. Miss Carnochan
- 2839 **Governors of Upper Canada**. F. Yeigh, Toronto
- 2840 **Opening of Parliament of Ontario, 1870**. Miss Currie
- 2841 **Fathers of Confederation**. Miss Carnochan
- 2842 **Hon. Geo. Brown** (chromo). Mrs. R. N. Ball
- 2843 **Collection of Grasses from different countries**. Mrs. Wood
- 2844 **Founders of the Dominion**. Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 2918 **Photo of Indian Pottery found in cave**. H. Winnett
- 2919-2959 **Collection of 33 arrowheads, gorget, cannon ball, military buttons, 2 bullets, Lee-Enfield cartridge, 3 celts, gathered on farm of A. McIntyre**. Alex. Gillies
- 2960 **Skull of Indian aged about 70, found at Queenston Heights**. Wm. Crouch, Virgil
- 2961-85 **Collection of 5 arrowheads, 5 bone wampum, 2 bone needles, stone hammers, 10 fragments of pottery from Oxford and Waterloo counties. W. J. Winterburg, Washington, Ont.**
- 2986 **War Club of Sioux Chief, Fort Alexander**. Mrs. W. R. Ross, Holland, Man.
- 2987-89 **Ball from Cannon Ball Valley; petrified leaves and wood from Bad Lands, Colorado, Yellowstone River**. Jno. A. Blake
- 2990 **War Club, old and heavy**. Purchase
- 2991-93 **Gouge, chisel, iron tomahawk**. Alfred Ball
- 2994-97 **Fragments of Pottery, supposed to be Neutral Nation, Queenston**. C. A. Case, St. Catharines
- 2998-99 **Piece of Sealskin Coat of Louis Riel**. D. Secord
- 2000-3001 **Stone Hammers, found in well at Niagara**. R. Wilkinson
- 3002-27 **27 Arrowheads**. O. McGuire
- 3028 **35 Arrowheads and Spearheads**. Miss Carnochan
- 3062-63 **Tomahawk, pottery**. W. Richardson
- 3064-80 **Collection of 14 arrowheads and spearheads, gorget, knife**. Charles Brown
- 3081 **Spearhead**. Mrs. R. Keefer, Jordan
- 3082 **Stone Hatchet**. Miss Winterbottom
- 3083 **Stone Celt (black), from Glangarry**. Mrs. W. Fraser, Whitby
- 3084-85 **Arrowheads**. Miss Currie
- 3086-99 **12 Fragments of Pottery, iron tomahawk, and part of clay pipe, from Midland**. Miss Hollingworth
- 3100-06 **Stone Adze and arrowheads, gouge, knife, cannon ball**. Wm. Allam, Virgil
- 3107-09 **Stone Hatchet, two arrowheads**. Jas. Robinson

CASE XXV.

GALLERY—MOSTLY INDIAN.

- 2846-70 **Collection of 8 celts, 8 cannon balls, hatchet, bullets, grape, fragments of shells, parts of flint-lock musket**. W. S. Lansing
- 2871-83 **Collection of six stone celts, and geological specimens from Fort Erie**. Col. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C.
- 2884-2917 **Two Stone Hammers, iron tomahawk, 5 pipes, 3 scrapers, 4 stone axes, 2 stone pestles, 3 bone heads, 3 discs of wampum, 1 bone needle, fragments of pottery, etc.** Exchange with Archaeological Museum.

- 3110 **Celt.** Jonathan Niven
- 3111 **Game** played with peach stones and beans, with diagram and account of game when gambling. Purchase
- 3112-14 **Three Stone Sinkers**, from near Jordan. W. Miller, Jordan
- 3115 **Pipe Head**, found on site of Petun village, on Melville farm. Here was found a bed of burnt corn 16 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 3 ft. thick. Mrs. F. E. Webster, nee Hollingworth, Creemore.

CASE XXVI.

INDIAN.

- 3116 **Meerscham Pipe** of Big Bear, curiously mended. Robt. J. Allen
- 3117 **Fire Bag** of Chief Wandering Spirit, hanged at Edmonton for complicity in North-west Rebellion, 1885. Frank Yeigh, Toronto
- 3118 **Smoking Cap**, with bead ornaments. Wm. Wylie, St. Catharines
- 3119-23 **Sioux Bows and Arrows. Sioux Black Stone Pipe**, twisted stem. **Sioux Red Stone Pipe**, porcupine quill, ornamented stem. **Head of Eskimo Spear.** John A. Blake
- 3124-25 **Porcupine Quills.** Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 3126 **Tump Line** over 100 years old, used for carrying loads on the back, 1800, ornamented. Alex. Servos
- 3127 **Brooch Pin.** R. Taylor
- 3128 **Bead Trimming** from coat of Louis Riel. Pirie Blain, St. Catharines
- 3129-31 **Bone Fish Hook**, Eskimo. **Ivory Fish Hook**, Eskimo. **Children's Sealskin Water Boots.** Purchase
- 3132-33 **Two Clay Pipes.** ———
- 3134-37 **Money Wampum**, peace wampum, bone beads, gorget or ceremonial tablet. Dr. Jones, Kah-ki-na-quon-a-by, Hagarville.
- 3138 **Ornament**, probably Masonic, found by Miss Blake in garden, 1870. Mrs. A. B. Davidson, Newmarket
- 3139 **Clay Pipe** dug up on farm. Mrs. Chamberlain

CASE XXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS—CANADIAN.

- 3140 **Wooden Lock** of schoolhouse of Dr. Lundy. Lance Servos
- 3141-43 **Nails and Oak Timber** from the Beaver, the first steamer to reach British Columbia. A. Kobold, Rat Portage
- 3144 **Brick** from fireplace of Hon. Jno. Hamilton, River road, built 1832, marked Ramsay, from Scotland.
- 3145-46 **Lock and Keys** from same building. Mrs. J. D. Larkin
- 3147 **Aerolite** from Machel, British Columbia. Walter Campbell, Fernie, B. C.
- 3148 **Petrifactions** from bank of river. Mrs. Ascher
- 3149 **Key of Rogers' Brick Building**, 1833. Jno. Carnochan
- 3150 **Beaver Cuttings** from Kokagam-ing, Nipissing. Wm. Wylie
- 3151-52 **Petrifactions** from lake shore, piece of Atlantic cable of 1858 from bottom of sea, buttons, mica. Mrs. H. Rogers
- 3153 **Agates** from Lake Superior. Miss Currie
- 3154-56 **Lock, Key and Hinges** from old Parliament House, Toronto, erected 1829-32, used in latter year by the Legislature of Upper Canada, from 1841 by the Legislature of United Provinces, and again in 1849, 1851 and 1855-59; from 1867-1892 occupied by the Ontario Legislature. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto
- 3157 **Piece of Atlantic Cable** of 1858. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto
- 3158 **Hand-made Nails.** Exchange
- 3159 **Murchisonia** from Mountain Lake, Bay of Quinte, with encrinital sections, June, 1901. David Boyle, Toronto
- 3160 **Asbestos Specimens.** J. D. Servos
- 3161 **Sponge**, petrified, from mouth of river, April, 1909, time of ice jam. Miss J. Elliot
- 3162 **Head of Pickaxe** from Fort George. W. Connolly
- 3163 **Petrified Fish**, from clay at Winnipeg. Willie Acton
- 3164 **Head of Young Coyote.** Willie Acton

CASE XXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS—NOT CANADIAN.

3165-68 **Tribolite**, said to be one of the most perfect found in Britain, from Dudley. **Palaeolithic Flake**, neolithic scrapers, from Grimes' Graves, England.

Dr. Milroy, Kilwinning, Scotland

3169-71 **Prehistoric Indian Bowl**, Arizona. **Bowl of Indian Pottery**. **Modern Jug**, Mexican.

A. G. Hatch, Buffalo

3172 **Heavy Stone Mortar and Pestle** for grinding grain, used in California. Miss Joanna E. Wood

3173 **Small Jug**, from macerated greenbacks worth \$5,000.

Mrs. J. G. Currie

3174 **Purse**, with bone rings, made by Confederate soldiers.

Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines

3175 **Fragment from Appian Way**.

Miss Baxter

3176 **Buffalo Horn Bean**.

Rev. N. Smith

3177 **Mexican Vase**, by natives, handmade.

A. W. Wright

3178 **Brush** from palmetto tree.

A. W. Wright

3179 **Cocoon**, with silk of silkworm.

Miss Crouch, Virgil

3180 **Piece of Bog Butter**, from Kildare, Ireland, from four feet below surface, in a wooden firkin.

3181 **Tooth of Walrus**, Greenland.

David Boyle, Toronto

3182 **Glass Tile**, floor of Crystal Palace, 1852. Mrs. Coleman, Toronto

3183 **Part of Mexican Idol**.

Mrs. A. R. Carnochan, St. Catharines.

3184 **Cotton Balls on Cotton Plant**.

Miss Joanna Walsh, Savannah, Ga.

3185 **Pipe Stem** brought from Philippine Islands by a soldier in U. S.

Wm. Richardson

3186 **Silver Ore** from Colorado.

Mrs. Hood

3187-90 **Finger Sponge**, sea fern, sea beans, etc., from Florida and West India Islands.

Miss Dreger

OLD FURNITURE—GALLERY.

3192 **Table**, over 100 years old, round, in two parts, owned by Secord family. Mrs. J. C. Secord

3193 **Child's Chair**, walnut, haircloth cushion. Mrs. H. Clement

3194 **Walnut Cradle**, made in Stamford about 1830. Mrs. H. Clement

3195 **Walnut Desk**, used by Rev. R. Addison, 1792-1829.

Loaned by Mrs. Perry, Philadelphia

3196 **Walnut Cradle of Geo. Ball**, over 100 years old. Mrs. Aikins

3197 **Walnut Cradle**, made in Stamford, with hood. Miss Carnochan

3198 **Dining Table**, said to have belonged to Sir Peregrine Maitland, in three parts. Mrs. J. S. Clarke

3199 **High Four-Poster Bedstead**, bought at sale at Pavilion Hotel, Niagara Falls, 1849.

Jonathan Niven

3200 **Old Settee**, brought from lockup. J. D. Servos

3201 **Angel Blowing Trumpet**, weather vane of St. Andrew's Church from 1831 to 1855, made of cast iron. A tornado took the roof off the church and the vane lay in a painter's shop for fifty years. E. Evans

3202 **Chair** which belonged to Rev. John Burns, the first teacher of the Grammar School, 1808, and one of the first ministers of St. Andrew's. Miss Alma

3203 **Chair**, Mayflower pattern, which belonged to a U. E. L. family. Purchase

3204 **Old Chair** which belonged to Jas. Cooper. Mrs. Cooper

3205 **Old Chair** which belonged to Noble Keith. Mrs. Ascher

3206 **Chair** which belonged to the Brown family, River road. Mrs. C. Brown

3207-9 **Three Chairs** which belonged to Rev. R. McGill, 1829-1845. Miss Currie

3210 **Chair** which belonged to St. Andrew's Church, 1831,

3211-2 **Two Chairs**, parlor chairs of Sir Adam Wilson, in 1835, in Trafalgar Township. Exchange

3213 **Chair** used by Martha Graveson (seat renewed).

Colin Blain, St. Catharines

3214 Home-made Chair, brought from Virginia with an invalid.

Miss Painter

CASE XXIX.

BIRDS, BIRDS' EGGS.

3215-54 Forty Birds mounted, from Massachusetts, but sent from Toledo, Ohio, among them are Flicker or Highholder, American Crossbill, Purple Finch, Redstart, Scarlet Tanager, Male and Female, Rusty Grackle, Downy Woodpecker, Wood Sparrow, Robin, Black-billed Cuckoo, Red-eyed Vireo, Chickadee, Kildeer, Least Fly Catcher, Cedar Waxwing, Bob o'Link, Sapsucker, Song Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, sent by express from Mrs. L. B. Peckham, Toledo, Ohio.

3255-3311 Collection of Birds' Eggs, nearly all from Niagara Township, 57 in number, named in book attached.

Alfred Ball

CASE XXX.

CANADIAN HISTORICAL EXCHANGES.

3312-21 Canadian Archives, 1897-8, 1901-8, 10 numbers.

3322-37 Queen's University Quarterly, 1889-1902, 16 numbers.

3338-41 Ontario Archives, 1903-6, 4 numbers.

3342-7 Catalogue Dominion Parl. Library, 6 numbers.

3348-58 University Historical Publications, 1898-1909, 11 numbers.

3359-63 Archaeological Reports, 5 numbers.

3364-75 Canadian Institute, 1899 to 1906, 12 numbers.

3376-87 Lundy's Lane His. So. Pamphlets, 12 numbers.

3388-95 Lundy's Lane Documentary History, 1812-14, 9 vols.

3396-3408 Antiquarian and Numismatic So., 1899-1904, 13 numbers.

3409-24 Hamilton Scientific Assn., 1890-1907, 16 numbers.

3425-29 United Empire Loyalist So., 1899-1904, 5 numbers.

3430-1 Hamilton U. E. L. Branch, 1 number.

3432-46 Royal Society 1897-1908, 15 numbers.

3447-55 Ontario Historical Society, Transactions, 1899-1909, 9 vols.

3456-67 Ontario Historical Reports, etc., 12 numbers.

3468-70 Wentworth Historical Society, 3 numbers.

3471-75 Military Institute Transactions, 5 numbers.

3476-91 Manitoba Historical Society, 16 numbers.

3492-3510 Woman's His. So., Toronto, Transactions and Reports, 1898-1909, 18 numbers.

3511-15 York Pioneers, 1907-10, 4 numbers.

3516-17 Huron Institute, 2 numbers.

3518-21 Elgin Historical Society, 4 numbers.

3522-23 Woman's His. So., Ottawa, 2 numbers.

3524 Simcoe His. So., 1 number.

3525-26 Woman's Wentworth, 2 numbers.

3527 Lennox and Addington His. So., 1 number.

3528-30 London and Middlesex His. So., 3 numbers.

3531-32 Essex His. So., 2 numbers.

3533 Brome His. So., 1 number.

3534 Inventory of Military Documents in Archives, Ottawa, 1 number.

HISTORICAL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, CANADIAN, FROM THE AUTHORS.

3535-38 First Legislators of Upper Canada, Second Legislature, Downfall of Hurons, Amherstburg.

C. C. James, F.R.S.C., Toronto

3539-41 Lake Simcoe, Sites of Huron Villages, George and Phoebe Warrnica.

A. Hunter, Barrie

3542-44 Le Fort de Frontenac, Le Regime Militaire, Le Regiment de Carignan.

Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., Ottawa

3545-47 Voyage of the Cabots, Lines of Demarcation of Pope Alexander VI., Prose Writers of Canada.

E. Dawson, Ottawa

3548 Early Records of Ontario.

Prof. A. Shortt, Kingston

3549 General Hull's Invasion of Canada. Col. Cruikshank, Niagara Falls

3550 Siege of Fort Erie. Col. Cruikshank, Niagara Falls

- 3551 **Old French Fort at Toronto.**
Dr. Scadding, Toronto
- 3552 **Red River Expedition.**
Capt. Bruce Harman, Toronto
- 3553 **Sketches of Upper Canada.**
T. Conant, Oshawa
- 3554 **Early Pioneer Life.**
M. G. Scherck, Toronto
- 3555-56 **Clan Macdonald, Clan Fraser.**
Alexander Fraser, M.A., Toronto
- 3557 **Rogers, Ranger and Royalist.**
Col. Rogers, Peterboro
- 3558 **Maps and Plans of Town of York,**
1788 to 1834; city of Toronto, 1834-
1908. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto
- 3559 **Alaska Dismemberment.**
Charles Thonger
- 3560 **Col. Mahlon Burwell.**
Archibald Blue
- 3561 **Talbot Settlement.**
Dr. J. H. Coyne, F.R.S.C.
- 3562 **Old Fort at Toronto.**
Miss Geeson
- 3563 **Hero of Saskatchewan.**
Jno. Maclean
- 3564 **Famous Algonquins.**
J. C. Hamilton
- 3565-66 **Landmarks of Leeds and Gren-**
ville, First Parliament.
H. S. Seaman, Brockville
- 3567 **Jubilee of Rev. J. B. Mowat, D.D.**
Sir Oliver Mowat
- 3568 **Labrador Boundary Question.**
Archbishop Howley, F.R.S.C., St.
John's, Nfld.
- 3569-70 **Public Libraries, Canadian**
Libraries. Jas. Bain
- 3571 **Birds of Ontario.**
C. Nash Toronto
- 3572 **Cornwall and Williamsburg Can-**
als. Madame Rheume, Ottawa
- 3573 **Tribute to Sir Charles Tupper.**
H. J. Morgan, F.R.S.C.
- 3573 **Memorial to Rev. G. Neal.**
Rev. W. H. Garnham
- 3575 **U. E. Loyalists in Education.**
Dr. Hodgins, Toronto
- 3576 **Beginning of Great Western Rail-**
way. Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 3577-78 **Transportation Problem, Mod-**
ern Public Libraries.
L. J. Burpee, Ottawa
- 3579-80 **History of Galt and Dumfries,**
British Preference.
Hon. Jas. Young, Galt
- 3581 **Officers of British Forces in Can-**
ada, 1812-14. L. H. Irving, Toronto
- 3582 **The Mahabharata.** Witten
- 3583 **Souvenir of International Council**
of Women, 1909.
Miss A. Fitz Gibbon, Toronto
- 3584-85 **Niagara Library, 1800-1820,**
Origin of Maple Leaf as Emblem of
Canada. Miss Carnochan
- 3586 **Story of Laura Secord.**
Mrs. Curzon
- 3587 **Missionaries and Quakers in Bay**
of Quinte. Thos. Casey
- 3588 **Campaign Humours.**
Peter McArthur, Appin
- BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELAT-**
ING TO CANADA.
- 3589 **Third Report of Welland Canal**
Committee, 1836.
- 3590 **Narrative of Sir Francis Bond**
Head, 1839.
- 3591 **Gazetteer of Lincoln and Wel-**
land,, 1865.
- 3592 **History of Dundas County, Croil.**
- 3593 **The Fenian Raid (Chewett).**
- 3594 **Story of Mrs. Gowanlock and**
Mrs. Delaney, in camp of Big Bear.
- 3595 **Fenian Invasion (Somerville),**
1866.
- 3596 **St. Catharines Directory.**
- 3597 **Fenian Raid (G. T. Denison).**
- 3598 **Red River Rebellion (G. T. Deni-**
son).
- 3599 **Life of Mrs. Letitia Yeomans.**
- 3600 **Reports of Grievances, 1835.**
- 3601 **Hudson Bay Halfbreeds (Ram-**
bout).
- 3602 **Red River Rebellion (Mac-**
dougall).
- 3603 **Life of Bishop Strachan (Be-**
thune).
- 3604 **Volunteer Land Grants (Allen).**
- 3605 **Life of Col. Talbot (Ermatinger).**
- 3606 **Canadian Militia (Wackstead).**
- 3607 **Welland Canal, 1852 (Merritt).**
- 3608 **John A. Roebling, 1869.**
- 3609 **Battle of Queenston Heights**
(Symons, 1859).
- 3610 **Speech of Hon. Jno. Rolph, 1837.**
- 3611 **Political Economy (E. Ryerson).**
- 3612 **Story of Grimsby Park (Phelps).**
- 3613 **Alaskan Boundary Dispute (D.**
Mills).

- 3614 Addresses of Hon. G. W. Ross.
- 3615 Red River Expedition (Huyshe).
- 3616 Military Institute Papers.
- 3617 Minutes of the County Council, 1857.
- 3618 Industry of Canada, 1864 (Buchanan).
- 3619 Report of Boundaries of Canada, 1873, Mills.
- 3620 Sketches of Canada (Mrs. Jameson).
- 3621 Boundaries of Canada (C. Lindsay).
- 3622 Constitutional History of Canada, 1874 (Watson).
- 3623 Financial Statement of Hon. A. Mackenzie, 1872.
- 3624 Industrial Politics (Morgan).
- 3625 Canada As It Is 1832 (Hume).
- 3626 Pirated Edition of Le Chien d'Or, with autograph.
- 3627 Correspondence re Fenian Invasion.
All given, from 3589 to 3627, by Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines.
- 3628 History of Governor-General's Body Guard.
Col. C. A. Denison and Officers of G. G. B. G.
- 3629 History of London, Ont., by A. Brennar, per Jno. Rousseau.
- 3630 Bound Copy of First Ten Publications of Niagara Historical Society.
- 3631 Wolfeland.
Miss Ganderton, England
- 3632 Grimsby Masonic Lodge.
W. Forbes, Grimsby
- 3633 Norfolk Masonic Lodge.
J. Bottomley
- 3634 Report of Education, 1836.
J. A. Blake
- 3635-6 Statutes of Canada, 2 vols., 1797-1831.
H. Paffard
- 3637 Picturesque Canada.
Mrs. J. S. Clarke
- 3638 Literary Garland, Montreal, 1844.
Miss E. Ball
- 3639 Journal of Education, 1848.
D. Boyle
- 3640 Two Copies Cosmos.
Miss Smith, Merrickville
- 3641 Bystander, 1880.
Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 3642 U. E. Loyalist No. 3.
A. C. Casselman, Toronto
- 3643 Loan Portrait Exhibit, Toronto.
Mrs. Thompson
- 3644 Budget Speech of Hon. Jno. Norquay, Manitoba Expenditure, 1875.
W. R. Ross, Holland, Man.
- 3645 Canadian Loan Exhibit, 1899.
Miss Fitz Gibbon
- 3646 United Empire Loyalists, Harris.
Mrs. Thompson
- 3647 Visit to Six Nation Indians, by Lord Dufferin.
Miss Gilkison
- 3648 Militia List, 1873. Miss Currie
- 3649 Yukon Territory, Great Mackenzie Basin.
L. J. Burpee, Ottawa
- 3650 National Council of Women, 10th Report.
- 3651-4 Indian Magazine, 4 copies.
Miss Carnochan
- 3655 Niagara Falls Park Report.
Jas. Wilson, C.E.
- 3656 Reports from Deaf and Dumb Institute.
W. Matheson
- 3657-8 Anglo-American Magazine, vol. 2, 3.
Miss Curzon
- 3659 Gazetteer of Lincoln and Welland, 1878.
Miss Curzon
- 3660 Women Workers of Canada.
Miss Curzon, Toronto
- 3661 University Commission, 1906.
Dr. Hodgins
- 3662 Toronto Normal School Jubilee.
A. H. U. Colquhoun
- 3663 Poems by Amanda Jones.
Mrs. Larkin
- 3664 Chimney Islands.
D. Boyle
- 3665 Canada Directory, 1851-2.
Mrs. Mulholland
- 3666 Canadian Merchant Magazine, 1859.
Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 3667 Life of Sir Isaac Brock, by Nursey.
O. D. McGaw
- 3668-81 Set of Canadian School Books, 1850.
Town Clerk
- 3682 Handbook of Canada. Dr. Bain
- 3683 Catalogue of Niagara Historical Society.
J. Ross Robertson
- 3684 Tenants' Rent Book, 1842-1868, of Andrew Heron.
Mrs. Corley, Toronto
- 3685 Lincoln County Directory.
Mrs. Follett

- 3686 Life of Gov. Simcoe. Mrs. Follett
 3687 History of Leeds and Grenville, 1749-1879, by T. W. H. Leavitt. Judge McDonald, Brockville
 3688 Statutes of Upper Canada, 1823-4. Mrs. Newton
 3689 Atlas of Canada, 1906. Dept. of Interior
 3690 Gazetteer of Lincoln and Well-land, 1875 (Page). Jno. Reid
 3691 Topographical Map, Niagara sheet.
 3692 Scrapbook of H. A. Garrett.
 3693 Scrapbook of Miss McDougall, 1838.
 3694 Bound Volume of 26 Maps, of Military Reserves on Niagara River. Charles Carnochan, Ottawa
 3695 Annals of Niagara. Mrs. Walker
 3696 Toronto, Past and Present. Mrs. Walker

CASE XXXI.

EXCHANGE WITH AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

- 3697-99 Michigan Historical Society, 3 volumes. Dr. Burton, Detroit
 3700-23 Michigan His. So., 24 volumes. Kindness of Mr. Fox.
 3724-25 Michigan His. So., 2 volumes.
 3726 Wisconsin Hist. Soc., proceedings and reports, 23 volumes.
 3748-57 Buffalo Hist. Soc., transactions iv. to xiii., 10 volumes.
 3758-73 Buffalo Hist. Soc. Reports, 1884-1898, 16 volumes.
 3774-88 American Hist. Soc., Smithsonian Institute, 1900-1907, 15 volumes.
 3789-3822 American Ethnology, bulletins and reports, 1895-1908, 34 volumes.
 3823-26 Buffalo Public Library, 4 volumes.
 3827-33 Library of Congress, 1902-1908, 7 volumes.
 3834-37 New York Public Library, 4 volumes.
 3838-47 New York State Library, 10 volumes.
 3848-66 Onondaga Historical Society, 1891-1910, 16 leaflets, two of new series, 19 numbers.

- 3867-71 Massachusetts Historical Society, 5 volumes.
 3872 Rhode Island Historical Society, 1 volume.
 3873-74 New Hampshire Historical Military History, 2 volumes.
 3875-76 Long Island Historical Society, 2 numbers.
 3877-80 War Department, Washington, 4 volumes.
 3881-87 California University Library, 6 numbers.
 3888 Connecticut Historical Society, 1 number.
 3889 Colorado College Pamphlets, 10 numbers.
 3898 Uruguay Publication, 1 volume.

UNITED STATES—FROM INDIVIDUALS.

- 3899 Japanese Nation in Evolution. W. Griffis, D.D., Ithaca, N.Y.
 3900-3903 Old Fort Niagara, Niagara River, Niagara Frontier, Guide to Falls. Hon. P. A. Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 3904-05 Benjamin Franklin, 200th anniversary; Benjamin Franklin's Career. S. A. Greene, Boston
 3906-07 Nelson Genealogy, Indians of New Jersey. Wm. Nelson, Paterson, New Jersey

SCRAP BOOK OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS—A FEW COPIED.

- 3908 Addison, Rev. Robert, sermon preached after the war of 1812.
 3909 Addison, Rev. R., letter to, from Capt. J. Stevenson, his son-in-law, after the battle of Chippawa (copy).
 3910 Alma, J. L., letters of. Jno. Carnochan
 3911 Auldjo, deed of lot 1, Yellow House, 1801, price £600, first price asked £1,000. Miss Gilkison
 3912 Brock's Monument, great meeting, 1840; dinner, expense of pavilion, etc. Miss Gilkison
 3913-15 Brock's Monument, letter of Sir Allan MacNab and W. Thomas, architect; sketch of Heights, 1860. Mrs. Newton
 3916 Ball, J. W. and M., copy of letter re Brock's Hat. Alfred Ball
 3917 Blake, J., indenture to D. Thorburn, 1828. Jno. Carnochan

- 3918 **Butler, Col. J.**, will dated 1795, copy of; also copy of will of Thos. Butler, 1807, from that of Canon Bull, given him by Dr. Stevenson, Toronto.
- 3919 **Butler's Graveyard**, copy of deed, 1833, to four families.
Hon. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines
- 3920-21 **Butler's Graveyard**, inscriptions.
F. H. Grainger
- 3922 **Butler, Col. J.**, signature, 1789, right to sell land.
- 3923 **Butler, Judge T.**, letter of 1833 to trustees of St. Andrew's Church.
W. H. J. Evans
- 3924 **Bradshaw, A.**, receipt for flour, 1813.
- 3925 **Baptist Church Marriage Notice**, 1855.
J. H. Burns
- 3926 **Brown, Geo.**, signature to receipt for Banner, 1846.
Jno. Carnochan
- 3927 **Burgess, Mrs.**, receipt for private school fees, 1846.
Jno. Carnochan
- 3928 **Butler's Barracks**, invitation from officers, 1838.
Miss Gilkison
- 3929 **Ball, J. W.**, appointment as ensign, 1835.
A. Ball
- 3930 **Bell, Mrs. A.**, pioneer heroine (copy).
Mrs. Murray, Chicago
- 3931 **Clement**, copy of commission of Jno. Clement by Gov. Haldimand, 1780, as lieutenant in Northern Confederate Indians.
Estate of Mrs. H. Clement
- 3932 **Clement, Geo. A.**, commission as paymaster in 1861, signed by Lord Monck. Estate of Mrs. H. Clement
- 3933 **Clement, Jno. M.**, commission as lieutenant in 1870, signed by Sir Jno. Young. Estate of Mrs. H. Clement
- 3934 **Claus, Col. Wm.**, grant of land, 15,360 acres, from Six Nation Indians, 1826, by fifty-four chiefs, name and his mark.
Miss S. Stewart, Toronto
- 3935 **Claus, Jno.**, expenses in entertaining Indians at Fort George, 1833.
Mrs. Follett
- 3936 **Campbell, Dr. D.**, letter, 1852, re cholera.
J. H. Burns
- 3937 **Cathcart, J.**, Toronto, ordering goods from Jno. Rogers, Niagara, 1834.
Jno. Carnochan
- 3938 **Court House**, specifications for building, 1846.
Jno. Carnochan
- 3939 **Crooks, Jno.**, letter of 1819; Crooks, A. and W., 1845.
Jno. Carnochan
- 3940 **Crooks, Jas.**, letter of 1842.
Jno. Carnochan
- 3941 **Crooks, 24¼ acres** given in exchange, exchange of land at engineers' quarters, for 16 acres in town, typewritten copy.
J. J. Murphy, Toronto
- 3942-44 **Campbell, Mrs. D.**, claims of, war losses, letters of lawyers, Alex. Stewart, Alex. Wood, Robert Dickson, and signature of Bishop Strachan.
Miss E. Campbell
- 3945 **Statement by Mrs. Campbell** of positions held by her husband, Fort-Major Campbell.
Miss E. Campbell, Toronto
- 3946-49 **Green, Rev. T.**, registry of births; Campbell, Rev. Charles, induction edict, 1858; Campbell, Rev. Charles, receipts from; Cruikshank, Rev. J., receipts.
J. H. Burns
- 3950 **Cooper, Jas.**, war losses, 1812-14.
Mrs. McCarthy, St. Catharines
- 3951 **Green, Rev. Thos.**, services as garrison chaplain, 1853. Miss Green
- 3952 **Green, Rev. Thos.**, petition of inhabitants to appoint him in 1829 to succeed Rev. R. Addison.
Miss Green
- 3954 **Green, Rev. T.**, letter of 1838.
Miss Green
- 3955 **Court of Requests**, 1819.
Warner Nelles
- 3956 **Cartier, Hon. G. E.**, 1852, letter of.
- 3957 **Church St. Andrew's**, list of subscribers, 1794, 1796, 1802, 1803, 1809, 1830. Copy from Record Book, 1794
- 3958 **Church St. Andrew's**, subscription to pay clergyman in 1826.
Copy from Record Book, 1794
- 3959 **Church St. Andrew's** petition to Queen re clergy reserves. Copy from parchment.
- 3960 **Church St. Andrew's**, petition and subscription (copy).
J. H. Burns
- 3961 **Church of St. Marks'** minutes re seats and graveyard, 1846.
Miss Green
- 3962 **Church St. Marks'**, S. S. scholars give chair to Jno. Wray, 1844.
Miss Green
- 3963 **Church St. Marks'**, grant by P. Maitland in 1825 of 4½ acres of land.
Miss Gilkison, Brantford

- 3964 Church St. Marks, title to land, 1828 (copy). J. J. Murphy, Toronto
- 3965 Church St. Mark's Bazaar in 1858. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 3966 Church St. Mark's, deed for seat 41 to W. Wilson and H. Charles.
- 3967 Church St. Mark's, Act of Parliament to sell two acres, 1877.
Estate of Mrs. H. Clement
- 3968 Culver & Cameron, receipted account for goods. Jas. McFarland
- 3969 Chew W. Johnson, signature of. Jas. McFarland
- 3970 County Town re changes, 1862-1866. Leigh Fisher
- 3971 Curzon, Mrs., items, historical, copied by her. Mrs. Curzon
- 3972 Campbell, E. C. (Judge), letter of 1854 re school Jno. Carnochan
- 3973 Court House Specifications, 1846. Jno. Carnochan
- 3974 Comer, G. W. H., statement re flag, 1840, at Brock's Monument.
- 3975 Dickson, Wm., indenture, 1808, lots in Queenston, J. Racey, T. McCormick. Miss Gilkison
- 3976 Dickson, Wm., indenture in 1829 to A. McNider. Alex. Servos
- 3977 Dickson, Robert, letter of, 1824. Miss E. Campbell, Toronto
- 3978 Distillery Forbidden in 1815 by Gordon Drummond. Jas. Bain
- 3979 Deverardo, Dexter, letter of, 1846. Jno. Carnochan
- 3980 Davidson, A., receipt, 1840, for post office. Jno. Carnochan
- 3981 Downs, G. W. F., letter, 1850, re Walter Wilson. Jno. Carnochan
- 3982 Dawson, Geo., appointed guardian, 1854, to the Strachan children. J. Fisher, Virgil
- 3983 Edwards, Jos., agreement in 1795 re lot 280. Mrs. Follett
- 3984 Erie and Ontario Horse Railroad, 1841. Mrs. D. Servos
- 3985 Ellsworth Francis to John McFarland, 1792. Jas. McFarland
- 3986 Field, Charles, deed from E. Long, 1796, for 400 acres. Jas. McFarland
- 3987 Fire Bell, bought 1837, now town bell. R. Reid
- 3988 Firemen 1828, signatures of, J. H. Burns.
- 3989 Fire Company Praise, by R. Melville, 1838. Mrs. D. Servos
- 3990 Fire Company Rules and Regulations, 1830. Jno. Carnochan
- 3991 Funeral Expenses at Queenston, 1817. Jno. Carnochan
- 3992 Fitz Gibbon, Col., letter of re Lt. Alex. Garrett. Mrs. H. A. Garrett
- 3993 Garrison Line Survey, by Augustus Jones, 1787.. J. Ross Robertson
- 3994 Grier, Jno., letter of Capt. Vavasour reclaims for tannery, 1817. (Copy.) Archives, Ottawa
- 3995 Grants of Land to Militia, 1820. Jno. Carnochan
- 3996 Grant, Robt., letter re war losses of Jas. Rogers. Jno. Carnochan
- 3997 Grammar School, letter of E. C. Campbell. Jno. Carnochan
- 3998 Grammar School Trustees, 1832, written by Rev. R. McGill, minutes of board. Rev. N. Smith
- 3999 Gonder, M.D., statement re early days in Willoughby. M. D. Scherck, Toronto
- 4000 Hamilton, Alex., sheriff to T. McCormick, 1835. Miss Gilkison
- 4001 Hiscott, R., agreement to pay £1,050 to T. McCormick, 1834. Miss Gilkison
- 4002 Hall, Jno., commission as customs officer, 1858, signed by Edmund W. Head. Miss M. Hall
- 4003 Henry, Mrs., letter to, at Fort George, 1820. Miss Quade, Ransomville, N.Y.
- 4004 Henry, Miss E., love letter to, 1824. Miss Quade, Ransomville, N.Y.
- 4005 Hind, Thos., deed from J. Fleck, 1795, of lot. F. Winthrop
- 4006-9 Hewett, Mrs., funeral expenses at Queenston, 1817. Hamilton, Hon. R., letter in 1789. Harbor and Dock Company, 1837. Hilliard, S., letter from Navy Hall. Jno. Carnochan
- 4010 Hamilton & McMillen, forwarding with Durham boats, 1818. Dr. Jas. Bain
- 4011 Hatt, Richard, indenture to T. Racey, 1815. Miss Gilkison
- 4012 Heron, Andrew, deed from executors of, to J. and C. Dugdale. Mrs. Follett
- 4013 Heron, Andrew, letter to daughter in 1835. Miss Elliot

- 4014 **Hiscott, Richard**, adjt. 1st Lincoln, re reception to Prince of Wales, 1860. Jas. Hiscott, M.P.P.
- 4015 **Inn Keeper's License**, 1825, signed by J. Baby and J. Swayzie. Jno. Carnochan
- 4016-7 **Jones, Augustus**, survey of military reserve, 1790, and garrison line, 1828. Miss Paffard
- 4018 **Jarvis, Wm.**, letter to, from his daughter, Mrs. McCormick, Queenston, 1812.
- 4019 **Jarvis, S. P.**, deed of pew No. 2. Miss Gilkison
- 4020 **Jameson, R. S.**, chancellor to Edw. Alma, his godson, 1847. Miss Alma
- 4021 **Johnson, Sir, Wm.**, articles of peace, 1764, with Hurons at Detroit. Copy of document is in possession of S. White, M.P.P. (Copy). Miss Miller, Newbury
- 4022 **Johnson, Guy**, signature to document, 1783. Mrs. A. Ball
- 4023-4 **Kerr, W. Johnson**, indenture, 1810, to Peter O'Carr. Kerr, W. Johnson, indenture, 1811, for lot 99. Miss Gilkison
- 4025-6 **Kerr, Robt.**, surgeon, indenture to Alex. Gardiner, 1794. Kerr, R. J., receipt for \$62 for sideboard to J. Rogers, 1823. Jno. Carnochan
- 4027 **Kirby, Wm.**, letter addressed to the president of the Niagara Historical Society, re proposed sale of military reserve, 1905.
- 4028 **Sonnet**, by Wm. Kirby. Miss Carnochan
- 4029 **Kingsmill, Nicol, K.C.**, letter to, re Royal Canadian Rifles, 1857. Nicol Kingsmill, K.C.
- 4030 **Land Board Meeting**, 1791, re survey of town and Free Masons' Hall. (Copy.) J. M. Clement
- 4031 **Lots in Niagara**, 1795, copy from Crown Lands.
- 4032 **Lincoln 1st Regt.**, pay list, 1837. Mrs. D. Servos
- 4033 **Long, Edw.**, deed to Chas. Field, 1796.
- 4034 **License to Sell Liquor**, signed by J. G. Simcoe and W. Jarvis, 1793. Dr. Jas. Bain
- 4035 **Lee, Amos**, letter when a prisoner at Queenston, 1814. Miss Paffard
- 4036 **Lowry, Lt.**, letter re 100th Regt. at Fort Niagara, 1814, copy given by Col. Graves, Ottawa, through Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 4037 **Lockart, Jas.**, receipt from (a bit of pleasantry). J. P. Clement
- 4038-49 **Letters of W. H. Merritt**, 1827; Samuel Street, 1842; Ralfe Clench 1825; Robt. Dickson, 1825; and receipts of I. H. Johnson, 1850; Thos. Sewell, 1834; Rev. J. B. Mowat, 1851; Rev. J. Cruikshank, 1846; Robert Dickson, 1836; letters to Jno. Rogers, 1836; Alex. Rogers, 1818; John Grier, 1820. Rogers papers by Jno. Carnochan
- 4050-53 **McFarland, John**, appointed deputy for Gibbs and McFarlane, 1794; McFarland, Jno., letter to, 1842, refers to Count de Puisaye; McFarland, indenture from Jno. McFarland to Duncan McFarland; McFarland, Jno., administrator for father Jno. McFarland, 1815. Jas. McFarland
- 4054-55 **McDougal, Col. D.**, authorized to raise a company in 1813; signed by E. McDonell, Prescott. McDonell, Bishop, signature of. Mrs. Newton
- 4055 **McNab, Sir Allan**, letter of, 1838, re Col. Radcliff.
- 4056 **McLeod, Alexander**, letter of, re claims on executors of Jno. Wilson. Jas. McFarland
- 4057 **Mackenzie, Wm. Lyon**, agreement with Hiram Leavenworth to print, Aug., 1824. J. J. Murphy, Toronto
- 4058 **McNab, Allan**, and R. Bullock, re dinner and pavilion at Queenston, 1840. Miss Gilkison
- 4059 **Military Reserve**, Garrison Line, 1787. J. Ross Robertson
- 4060 **McCulloch, Jno.**, page of bank account for month, \$10.166. Clarence Lyall
- 4061 **McCulloch, Jno.**, account for board at Jas. Miller's Hotel, 1842. Jno. Carnochan
- 4062-63 **McMurray, Archdeacon**, address at Centennial, 1892, and letter. Miss Carnochan
- 4064 **Map of Lots in 1826** (copy), from map given by daughter of Charles L. Hall, barrister. Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Montreal

- 4065-66 **McLellan, Martin**, letters of administration, 1815, signed Robert Kerr. McLellan, Jno., commission as ensign, 1841, signed by Lord Sydenham. M. McLellan, Fonthill
- 4067-69 **Military Reserve**, acreage, 1859. Military Reserve exchange with Jas. Crooks.
- 4070 **Marriages Made Valid** and provisions relating to marriages. Sheriff McKellar, Hamilton
- 4071 **Macdonald, Jno. A.**, letter of. C. M. Warner, Napanee
- 4072 **Marriage Licenses** signed by P. Russell and Wm. Jarvis. Jas. Bain, Toronto
- 4073 **Marriages**, 1855, signed by Rev. J. B. Mowat. J. H. Burns
- 4074 **Mississagua Barracks**, 1818.
- 4075 **Merritt, W. H.**, account of Agnes Rogers against him, 1821. Jno. Carnochan
- 4076 **Morrison, J. C.**, letter to Mayor, 1852.
- 4077 **Mills, Early**, 1792, statement by D. W. Smith, surveyor-general, and Augustus Jones. Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 4078-79 **McCormick, T.**, indenture, lots 10 and 11, in 1822, signed J. Baby, Grant Powell, etc. McCormick, Mrs., letter to her father, Wm. Jarvis, 1812. Miss Gilkison
- 4080 **McMurray, Archdeacon**, letter to and reply. Dr. McMurray
- 4081 **Macaulay, J. B.**, letter to J. Grier, executor to late A. Rogers, 1820. Jno. Carnochan
- 4082-83 **Nelles, Robt.**, appointed commissioner of Welland Canal, 1825, signed Perigrine Maitland. Nelles, Robt., Lieut., account for military services, 1782, signed Guy Johnson. Mrs. A. Ball
- 4084 **Navy Hall**, letter re tea from R. Hilliard, 1833. Jno. Carnochan
- 4085 **Organist of St. Mark's Church**, 1836. Rogers' papers
- 4086-87 **Palatine Church**, 1770, Centennial held 1870 (copy), draft of church. Powell, W. D., letter from, 1801, to Col. Nelles, re his elopement. Mrs. A. Ball
- 4088 **Poll Book**, 1834, election, Charles Richardson, Robert Melville. Miss Claus
- 4089 **Powell, Isabella, John, Mary**, indenture re lots 179, 180. Miss Gilkison
- 4090 **Promoting Christian Knowledge**, Niagara, 1826. St. Andrew's Church Papers
- 4091 **Petition to Legislative Council**, re change of county town to Port Robinson. J. H. Burns
- 4092 **Puisaye, Count de**, reference to, in letter, 1842. Jas. McFarland
- 4093 **Quebec, Bishop of**, letter re Rev. T. Creen, 1829. Rev. R. Ker, St. Catharines
- 4094 **Quebec, Bishop of**, petition re Rev. R. Creen. Miss Creen
- 4094 **Queenston Heights, Battle of**, letter of J. B. Robinson to friend Ridout, published in Kingston Gazette, 1812 (copy). Prof. A. Shortt
- 4095 **Royal Canadian Rifles**, journey to Fort Garry, 1857. Nicol Kingsmill, K.C.
- 4096 **Read, D. B.**, letter of, re T. Merrick, of Merrickville. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 4097 **Smith, Dr. Goldwin**, autograph letter. Mrs. Radcliff
- 4098 **Ryerson, Rev. E.**, letter to C. Camidge, 1860. W. E. Lyall
- 4099 **Robinson, Jno., Beverley**, letter describing battle of Queenston Heights, 1812 (typewritten). Prof. A. Shortt, Kingston
- 4100-7 **Rogers, Alex.**, account of, to A. McKee, 1810. Rogers, Alex., account of, 1819. Rogers, Alex., account letter to 1818, from McNider, £250. Rogers, John, shipping bills of 1834-1842. Rogers, John, buys from Jas. Lockhart, £1,949. Rogers, John, shop license, 1844. Rogers papers from brick store built 1833. All given by Jno. Carnochan
- 4108 **Richardson, Wm.**, bill of sale in England, 1819. W. Richardson
- 4109 **Street, Samuel**, memo of war losses of 1812. Jas. McFarland
- 4110-1 **Stocking, Jared**, note for £100 to Jno. Rogers. Shipping bills, 1833 to 1843, of Jno. Rogers.
- 4111 **Swayzie, Isaac**, arbitration with Jno. McFarland. Jas. McFarland
- 4112 **Secord, Charles**, copy of letter 1845 re Laura Secord and grant to Col. Fitz Gibbon. C. C. James, F. R. S. C

- 4113 **Stevenson, Capt.**, letter from after battle of Chippawa, 1814 (copy). Miss Nellie Stevenson
- 4114 **Stewart, Alex.**, letter of, 1823. Miss Campbell, Toronto
- 4115 **Secord, Jas.**, letter of, from Barton, 1824, to P. Desjardins Smith, D. W., Surveyor-General, 1793, re Burlington Bay. Mrs. Geddes
- 4116 **Summer, Cyrus (Dr.)**, account of. Mrs. Murray, Chicago
- 4117-18 **Street, Samuel and Mehitabel**, in 1812, to S. Street, jr.; Sleigh Club resolutions, 1838. Miss Gilkison
- 4119 **Smith, Dr. Goldwin**, autograph letter. W. McD. Newton
- 4120 **Small, Jno.**, letter from, 1795, re lots in town, copy from Crown Lands Dept. Miss Carnochan
- 4121 **Signatures** besides those of autograph letters.
- 4122 **Treaty of Peace** between Sir Wm. Johnson and the Hurons at Detroit, 1764 (copy). Miss Abbie Miller, Newbury
- 4123-26 **Thorburn, David**, letter of, 1826. Thorburn, David, indenture of Jno. Blake. Thorburn, David, letter of from House of Assembly; telegraph from St. Catharines, 1848. Jno. Carnochan
- 4127 **Tavern License**, signed by J. G. Simcoe and Wm. Jarvis. Jas. Bain
- 4128 **Town Papers**, given by J. H. Burns
- 4129 **Townships on River La Tranche** (Thames), from surveyor's office, Niagara, 1793. Mrs. Geddes
- 4130 **Titles to Land.** J. J. Murphy
- 4131 **Thompson, Jno.**, appointed guardian to children of Martin McLellan, re pension, 1825. Wm. Thompson
- 4132 **Union S. S.**, names, in 1822, found at Lake Lodge, 1908. A. Onslow
- 4133 **Vavasour, Capt.**, letter re claims of Jno. Grier, 1819, copy from Archives at Ottawa.
- 4134 **Volunteer's Discharge**, of 1838. Mrs. D. Servos
- 4135 **Volunteer's Statement No. 1**, Battalion 19, Co. Lincoln, re bugle given by ladies in 1863. Mrs. Ascher
- 4136 **Wilson, W.**, deed for pew 34 in St. Mark's Church.
- 4137 **Williamson, Charles**, letter of, 1792, supposed to be to Col. Butler. John Ashton, Brantford
- 4138-9 **Wilson, John**, copy of will, 1833. Wilson, Jno., quitclaim, 1813, to Jno. McFarland. Jas. McFarland
- 4140 **Wilson, Jno.**, map of farm. Miss Paffard
- 4141 **Wood, Alex.**, letter of 1816. Miss Campbell
- 4142-4 **Wagstaff, Jno.**, account for repairing chandeliers, 1819. R. Woodruff, letter from, 1842. Whitelaw, Jno., receipt for private lessons. Jno. Carnochan
- 4145 **Winterbottom, W. B.**, appointment as clerk, 1846, signed by Cathcart. Miss Winterbottom
- 4146 **Welland Canal**, letter re expenses of T. Roy, preparing drawings, estimates, etc., 1837. Mrs. D. Servos
- 4147 **Whitten, Jas.**, statement re Brock's coffin. Mrs. Brennan, St. Catharines
- 4148 **Young, Geo.**, pension in 1815 (copy). Geo. Putman
- 4149 **Yellow House**, deed to Auldjo, 1801. The next deed was to T. McCormick. Miss Gilkison
- 4150 **York Academy**, C. Camidge, circular. Miss Carnochan
- 4151 **Young, George Paxton**, letter to C. Camidge, 1865, re Grammar school.
- 4152 **Curious Petition of Innkeepers** and others, and contra petition of inhabitants with regard to reduction of license in 1851, 31 names for reduction and 138 against. J. H. Burns

SCRAP BOOK OF DEEDS, BY-LAWS, POSTERS, ETC.

- 4153 **Deed** from Peter Russell to Peter Baby, 1799, of 1,200 acres.
- 4154 **Indenture** from Thomas Hind to Jno. McFarland, Niagara, in 1801, of 210 acres. Jas. McFarland
- 4155 **Indenture** between Samuel Street and the Hon. Robt. Hamilton, Rev. R. Addison and T. Butler, executors of the will of Col. John Butler, 1799. Johnson Butler

- 4156 Deed of one acre in Newark, 1796, from J. G. Simcoe to Garret Slingerland, in possession of the Se-cord family for 100 years.
Mrs. Sandham
- 4157-58 Will of Wm. Griffith, 1803, giving £3,000 of South Sea Bonds to Hannah Owen Jarvis; deed of half acre, with Yellow House corner of town, King st., lot No. 1, from A. Auldjo to J. McKay, for £600, first written £1,000, afterwards owned by T. McCormick, Bank of Upper Canada.
Miss Gilkison
- 4159 Indenture of Samuel Street to Samuel Street, jr., lots in Queens-ton, 1805.
Miss Carnochan
- 4160 Deed from Francis Gore to Jno. McEwen, for one acre, 1815.
J. B. Secord
- 4161 Deed to Mary Addison for 200 acres, 1808.
Mrs. Stevenson
- 4162 Location Ticket to Rev. W. Sampson for 600 acres, 1819.
Alfred Ball
- 4163 Poster of Soiree in Temperance Hall for poor in Ireland and High-lands of Scotland, Royal Canadian Rifle Band to play, 1847.
Mrs. J. C. Secord
- 4164 Naturalization Paper, signed Cathcart.
Hon. J. G. Currie
- 4165 By-laws of the town of Niagara, 1851.
Mrs. D. Servos
- 4166 Poster of Centennial of Settle-ment, 1884.
J. B. Secord
- 4167-8 Rules of Mechanics' Institute, 1848. Rules of the Young Men's So-ciety, 1834.
Miss Carnochan
- 4169 Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., Tem-perance Society Rules, 1848. Formed at St. Helen's Island, 1842.
F. H. Grainger
- 4170 Poster, illustrated ballad of Mag-gie Lauder, 1833.
Mrs. Coleman
- 4171 Militia General Orders 1820.
Dr. Bain
- 4172 Oddfellows' Anniversary Ball, in-vitation, 1854.
Miss Claus
- 4173 Proposed Lyceum of Natural History, Toronto, 1835.
Mrs. A. Nelles, Grimsby
- 4174 Commission of T. Sampson as en-sign, 1844, signed Metcalfe. A. Ball
- 4175 Commission of R. M. Currie as brevet major and captain in 2nd Regt. Cavalry, 1872, signed Lorne.
Miss Currie
- 4176 Indenture of Samuel Cassaday to Wm. Cassaday, for half acre on Queen street, with house, £520, in 1828.
- 4177 Posters of Concert in Niagara (amateur minstrel), April 6th, and also Dramatic Club, March 25th, 1874.
W. M. Whitelaw, New York City.

RECORD BOOKS.

- 4178 Constitution and Record of Niag-ara Temperance Society, 1841.
Miss Carnochan
- 4179 Record of Cricket Club, Niagara Grammar School, 1862.
Miss Carnochan
- 4180 Town and Township Records, 1793-1837.
Township Council
- 4181 Minutes of Public School, 1844-1880.
Town Clerk
- 4182-95 Fourteen Account Books of United Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, D. McDougal, treas-urer.
Wm. Kirby
- 4196 Ledger of Whan & McLean, 1851-52.
F. J. Rowland
- 4197-4204 Vessel Registers for 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1881; wharfage ac-count books, 1836-39; wharfage daily register, 1841-48; wharfage daily re-gister, 1854-57; wharfage daily re-gister, 1858-64. Capt. W. A. Milloy
- 4205 Shipping Book of Date's Steel Factory, 1874.
Mrs. Ascher
- 4206 1st Lincoln Regt., 1829-38, ten papers.
Mrs. D. Servos
- 4207 McFarland Records, 1797-1852, 68 documents. The name was original-ly spelled McFarlane
Jas. McFarland
- 4208 St. Andrew's Church Papers, 1827-60, 50 documents.
- 4209 J. Abbott Papers (20), 1821-29.
Jno. Carnochan
- 4210 Town Papers (40), 1830-58.
J. H. Burns
- 4211 Rogers, Jas and Agnes (84), 1810-46.
Jno. Carnochan
- 4212 Upper Canada Gazette, extracts, 1799-1833.
C. C. James and Mrs. E. J. Thomp-son.
- 4214 Curzon, Mrs. manuscripts (8).
Miss Curzon
- 4215 Wilson, Jno., papers and docu-ments.
A. Paffard, Toronto

- 4216 **Jarvis, McCormick, Gilkison** papers (26). Miss Gilkison, Brantford
- 4217 **Clement**, papers (4).
- 4218 **Addison, Rev. R.**, three sermons. A. Onslow
- 4219 **Scrapbook of Newspaper Cuttings** relating chiefly to Niagara, arranged by Mrs. E. J. Thompson and Miss Carnochan.
- 4220 **Scrapbook Newspaper Cuttings**, relating to Queenston, Lundy's Lane, Stamford, Stoney Creek, Fort Erie, etc. Arranged by Miss Carnochan
- 4221 **Scrapbook, Churches and Library, Niagara.**
Arranged by Miss Carnochan
- 4222 **Correspondence** (bound) re building of Memorial Hall.
Arranged by Miss Carnochan
- 4223 **Scrap Book**, receipts of Indians, 1826-1840. Livingston Lansing

CASE XXXII.

BIBLES (LARGE).

- 4224 **Bible of 1610**, translated by Theodore Beza, printed at Edinburgh by Andro Hart at his Buith near the Cross. Exchange
- 4225 **Folio Bible, Prayer Book, Psalms**, bound together, dated 1702, 1707, 1708.
- 4226 **Folio Volume 1798.** Mrs. Senior
- 4227 **Folio**, Boston's Fourfold Estate and other works, Edinburgh, sold in Turk's close, 1767. Mrs. Curtis
- 4228-9 **Folio Bible**, 1788, printed in Flesh Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bible, 1847. R. C. Burns
- 4230 **Book of Common Prayer**, of Rev. W. McMurray, with autograph, Oxford, 1816, with psalms of Tate and Brady. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 4231-2 **Two Folio Books**, presented by S. P. C. K., 1842, for Communion Table, 1839 and 1842, to St. Mark's. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 4233 **Holy Bible**, 1827.
Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 4234 **Common Prayer Book**, Cambridge, 1838. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 4235 **Bible Used in Police Court**, from 1832. J. H. Burns
- 4235½ **Prayer Book and Gospel of St. Mark**, in Mohawk. Translated by Chief Brant, 1797. Miss Purkis

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- 4239 **Moliere's Comedies** London, 1732.
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- 4340 **Scelta del Goldoni** Perigi, 1806.
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- 4254 **Smith's Classical Dictionary**, 1864.
Mrs. Camidge
- 4255 **Greek and English Lexicon**, 1864.
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- 4256-8 **Blair's Sermons**, 3 vols, Edinburgh, 1790. Mrs. E. Patterson
- 4259 **Letters to Burke**, 1787.
Miss Kennedy
- 4260 **Methodist Magazine**, 1799.
A. Thornton
- 4261 **Last Wills**, London, 1677.
C. C. Milloy
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C. C. Milloy
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C. C. Milloy

- 4268 **Domestic Poultry**, London, 1824.
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C. C. Milloy
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Miss Cathline
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1830. Miss Cathline
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- 4280 **Bible and Prayer Book**.
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phia, 1850. Mrs. Bottomley
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Mrs. Bottomley
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1836. Mrs. Bottomley
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R. Wynn
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Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral and
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Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto
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- 4306 **Book of Irish Airs**, 1803-10.
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1832.
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Mrs. J. Larkin, River Road
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W. McD. Newton
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Miss Dreger
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- 4422 **Agricultural Show**, members' badge.
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- 4423 **Niagara Race Badge**. Miss Hall
- 4424-25 **Paper Currency** issued by Watkins & Harris at Toronto about 1834, for 2s. 6d., 1s. 3d., and 7½d.
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NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN NIAGARA.

Volume bound by kindness of J. Ross Robertson, containing specimens of fifteen different newspapers published here from 1793 to 1895, numbering 113 copies.

- 4426-4538 **Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle**, July 3rd, Aug. 14th, Dec. 10th, 1794. C. A. F. Ball
- U. C. Gazette**, reprint of first number, April 18th, 1793.
Miss Carnochan
- Spectator**, April 9th, 1818, Aug. 8th, 1819.
J. M. Clement
- Spectator**, May 3rd, 1817.
Jno. Thornton

- Spectator**, May 28th, 1818.
Mrs. W. S. Ball
- Gleaner**, Jan. 6th, 1819; **Spectator**, Feb. 4th, 1819; **Chronicle**, April 17th, 1851.
Miss Lockwood
- Spectator**, Jan. 6th, 1819; **Herald**, May 20th, 1830; **Fountain**, 1847.
Mrs. Follett
- Reporter**, four copies.
T. P. Blain, St. Catharines
- Herald**, 1830; **Mail**, 1854.
Mrs. R. N. Ball
- Reporter**, four copies.
Dr. F. E. Cryslar
- Spirit of the Times**, Jan. 24th, 1830; **Gleaner**, 7 copies, 1819-1839; **Telegraph**, Nov. 16th, 1836; **Reporter**, 3 copies, 1835-7; **Chronicle**, 2 copies, 1838-1852. C. A. F. Ball
- Herald**, 10 copies, 1827-9. **Exchange Chronicle**, Dec. 31st, 1847.
Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Montreal
- Chronicle**, 11 copies, 1844-53.
Herbert Blake
- Gleaner**, Oct. 12th, 1833.
Canon Bull
- Chronicle**, 1849. Miss Walsh
- Gleaner**, 8 copies, 1827-9.
Rev. A. Scherck, Toronto
- Argus**, 9 copies, 1845-6; **Reporter**, 2 copies, 1840-1; **Chronicle**, 12 copies; **Fountain**, vol. 1, No. 1, 1847.
J. A. Blake
- News**, July 12th, 1871, to Oct. 4th; **Herald**, 1886. F. H. Grainger
- News**, 2 copies. Jas. Carnochan
- Observer**, July 8th, 1867.
Geo. Field, Queenston
- Herald**, 1886. Mrs. Bottomley
- Echo**, No. 1, vol. 1, May 7th, 1884.
Miss Waters
- Echo**, No. 1, vol. 1, May 7th, 1884.
Mrs. C. Secord
- Mail**, 1850. Miss McClelland
- Bound with these Niagara papers are the following:—
- British Palladium**, Feb. 10th, 1839. 7th, 1816; **Providence Patriot**, April 27th, 1816; **British Colonial Argus**, Sept., 1833.
Miss Lockwood
- York Observer**, Dec. 10th, 1827.
C. A. F. Ball
- York Observer**, Jan. 5th, 1829.
Mrs. Follett

St. Catharines Journal, Sept. 29th, 1836. Mrs. J. C. Secord

British Palladium, Feb. 10th, 1839. C. A. F. Ball

Toronto Patriot, Dec. 28th, 1838.

Spirit of the Age, 1884, Toronto. Miss Green

4539-4688 **Bound Copy of Mail**, as above, by J. Ross Robertson, 1847 to 1868, 86 numbers; bound copy of **Chronicle**, as above, 1848-54, 64 numbers. Jno. A. Blake

4689-4788 **Gleaner**, bound, Dec., 1831 to Dec., 1833, with a few copies of **St. Thomas Liberal** and **Hamilton Free Press**.

Johnson Butler, St. Davids

4789-4860 **Mail**, 1847 to 1859, 42 copies. **Chronicle**, 1844 to 1853, 30 copies.

Jno. Carnochan

4861-6 **News**, 1871, 6 copies.

F. H. Grainger

4867-8 **Niagara Chronicle**, 1853, 1855.

Mrs. D. Servos

4869 **Mail**, 1856.

Miss Flanigan

4870 **Mail**, 1850. .. Mrs. Bottomley

4871 **Mail**. J. M. Clement

4872-3 **Chronicle**, 1854; **Mail**, 1855.

Mrs. Cattenach, Williamstown

4874 **Mail**, Aug., 1861; Oct., 1864.

Mrs. F. Walker

4875 **News**, March, 1871.

Mrs. F. Walker

CASE XXXIII.

INDIAN AND MILITARY, SHEPHERD COLLECTION.

4876-84 **Nine Celts**.

4885 **Fine Gouge**.

4886 **Pestle**.

4887-4890 **Parts of Four Clay Pipes**.

4891-7 **Five Pieces of Wampum, Glass Bead, Bone Wampum, Ornament**.

4898-5024 **127 Arrow Heads and Spear Heads**.

5025 **Fragments of Pottery**.

5026-9 **Three Cannon Balls**, one grape.

5030-44 **15 Bullets** (old).

5045 **Fragment Shell**.

5046 **Old Bayonet**.

5047 **Spearhead**.

5048 **Small Pistol**.

5049 **Large Key**, dug up under steps of Fort Mississagua.

5053-1 **Gun Flints**. All found by E. Shepherd at Fort George, or Fort Mississagua; also near Virgil and in trench near Indian camping ground.

5051 **Hudson Bay Trade Gun**.

5052 **Kentucky Carbine**.

5053 **Crimean Medal**, French.

5054 **Boer Bugler's Bandolier**, for 50 cartridges, used in South Africa, with name J. T. Brooks.

E. Shepherd, North Bay

5055 **Doll of Indian Chief's Daughter**.

Mrs. Eckersley

5056 **Dressed Deer Skin**, dressed with brains of animals. Purchase

5057-8 **Beaded Buckskin Coat of Montana Chief**, beaded bracelet of his daughter. Mrs. Pyper, Woodstock

5059 **Indian Tobacco Bag**, from Northwest, with ornamental beadwork (skippitagon or firebag).

Mrs. Jno. Coleman

NEWSPAPERS, MISCELLANEOUS.

5060-71 **Welland Canal Intelligencer**, 1827-33, 12 copies. C. A. F. Ball

5072-94 **The Indian**, bound volume, 23 months, 1886.

Dr. Jones, Kah-ke-no-quon-a-by, Hagarville.

5095-97 **Maple Leaf**, Cowansville, 1899, 3 numbers.

5098 **Fac-simile of Historical Documents**, 1587 to 1815.

Rev. N. Smith, Toronto

5099-5100 **Two Magazines**, published by Leinster Regiment, formerly 100th.

Capt. Dickinson, Halifax

5101-02 **Poster**, with advertisement for enlistment in 1858, and petitions with regard to re-patriation of 100th Regt., it having lost its name with 109th Bombay Regt.

Capt. Dickinson, Halifax

5103 **Detroit Free Press**, vol. 1, No. 1, 1838.

Mrs. Morrison, Niagara Falls

5104 **British American Journal**, 1834.

Wm. Forbes, Grimsby

5105 **Jubilee Coronation Number London Sun**, 1838.

Miss Gilkison, Brantford

5106 **Le Petit Colon**, Algiers, 1881.

Com. Barber, U. S. Navy

- 5107 New York Morning Post, re-print, 1783 Miss Lockwood
- 5108 Bound Volume Church, 1842. Mrs. Senior
- 5109 New York Albion, bound, 1841. Edw. Wootten
- 5110 New York Albion, bound, 1849. A. R. Carnochan
- 5111 New York Albion, in parts, 1837-38. Miss Durand
- 5112-14 Toronto Globe, bound, 1849, 1851, 1852. John Kirby, Toronto
- 5115-19 Toronto Grip, 1881-1885. Public Library
- 5120-26 London Punch, 7 years, 1874-75, 1881-85. Public Library
- 5127 Copies Canadian Illustrated News. Alfred Ball
- 5128 Toronto British Herald, October, 1861. Mrs. F. Walker
- 5129 Toronto Voters' Guide, 1861. Mrs. F. Walker
- 5130 Royal Visit to Canada, 1901. Mrs. E. J. Thompson
- 5131-32 Bloomfontein Friend, 1899, 1900. Dr. Jas. Bain
- 5132 Shanghai Daily Press, 1899. Miss Purkis
- 5134 Hebrew Paper. Lt. McLellan, Williamstown
- 5135 Christian Guardian, 75th Anniversary, 1829-1904. Miss Crouch, Virgil
- 5136-42 Montreal Herald, 1819; Gazette, 1835; Courier, 1837; Montreal Pilot, 1845; Transcript, 1846; Witness, 1849; Star, 1879.
- 5143-44 Quebec Gazette, 1857; Mercury, 1839.
- 5145 Halifax Nova Scotian, 1853.
- 5146-47 Kingston Herald, 1837; Chronicle, 1853.
- 5148-50 Hamilton Journal, Express, 1853; Spectator.
- 5151 St. Catharines British Colonial, Argus, 1833.
- 5152-53 Woodstock Gazette, 1848; Spirit of the Times.
- 5154-56 Galt Courier, 1846. 1852; Reformer.
- 5157 Guelph Herald, 1855.
- 5158 Berlin Telegraph, 1854.
- 5159-60 Simcoe Long Point Advocate, 1844; Norfolk Messenger, 1854.
- 5161 Amherstburg Courier, 1854.
- 5162 London Pioneer, 1848.
- 5163 Woodstock Essex Review, Record, 1855.
- 5164 Amherstburg Courier, 1854.
- 5165-66 Brantford, Brant Herald, 1853; Tri-Weekly, 1856.
- 5167-68 Welland Tribune, 1865; Advocate, 1852.
- 5169 Sandwich, Canada Oak, 1854.
- 5170 Peterboro Examiner, 1867.
- 5171 Goderich, Huron Loyalist, 1852.
- 5172 Sarnia Observer, 1865.
- 5173 Hamburg (German), 1855.
- 5174 Toronto Church, 1848.
- 5175 Toronto Banner, 1843.
- 5176 Toronto Patriot, 1848.
- 5177 Toronto British Colonist, 1849.
- 5178 Toronto Provincial Telegraph, 1849.
- 5179 Toronto Catholic Citizen, 1854.
- 5180 Toronto Canadian, 1853.
- 5181 Toronto Christian Guardian, 1845.
- 5182 Toronto, The Grumbler, 1858.
- 5183 Toronto Christian Journal, 1873.
- 5184 Toronto Globe, 1846, 1872.
- 5185 Toronto Leader, 1865. 1872.
- 5186 Toronto Mail, 1872.
- 5187 Toronto Telegraph, 1870.
- 5188 Patriot, 1838.
- 5136-5188—Miss Carnochan

SPECIAL COPIES, JUBILEE OR SOME SPECIAL EVENT.

- 5189 Toronto Globe, Jubilee, 1897.
5190. Toronto Globe, Homecomers, 1903.
- 5191 Toronto Globe, 60th Anniversary of city, 1834, 1894.
- 5192 Toronto Globe, Women's Number, 1905.
- 5193 Toronto Globe, Canadian Institute's meeting at Niagara, 1900.
- 5189-5193—Miss Carnochan
- 5194 Hamilton Central School Jubilee. Mrs. Taylor
- 5195 St. Thomas Echo, industrial number. Mrs. A. Burns
- 5196 Welland Tribune, Old Boys, 1906. A. R. Carnochan
- 5197 Brantford, Bell Telephone Jubilee, 1906. R. C. Burns

- 5198 **Mail and Empire, Foresters'**
Home number, 1905. ———
- 5199 **St. Catharines Standard**, historical.
C. A. F. Ball
- 5200 **Montreal Standard**, historical.
F. Yeigh
- 5201 **Toronto Star**, Women's Historical
Society number, 1901. ———
- 5202 **Winnipeg Historical Number**.
Mrs. Shaw, Winnipeg
- 5203 **London Times**, King Edward's
Memorial number, 1910.
Mrs. D. Boulton
- 5204 **Japanese Paper**. ———
- 5205-7 **Windsor, Ont., Historical Society's Annual Meeting**, 3 papers.
- 5206-8 **Kingston, Ont., Historical Society's Annual Meeting**, 3 papers.
- 5210-2 **Brockville, Ont., Historical Society's Annual Meeting**, 3 papers.
5204-5212—Miss Carnochan
- 5213-20 **Napanee Beaver**, historical, 8 numbers.
C. M. Warner, Napanee
Almost complete copies of **Niagara Mail** for 1847, 1853, 1859, 1860-1, 1863, 1866, 1870.
Loaned by John Kirby, Toronto
Almost complete file of **Niagara Times** from 1805 to 1910.
Public Library
- Niagara County News**, Youngstown,
180 copies. F. H. Grainger
- St. Catharines Semi-Weekly Post**, 98 copies.
Jno. Carnochan
- St. Catharines Daily Star-Journal**, 1891-1906, almost complete 16 years.
A. R. Carnochan, St. Catharines
- Brother Jonathan**, 1841-4, single copies of. **New York Era**, 1849.
Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger, 1838, 1843. **Golden Dollar**, 1852. **Colorado Tribune**, 1850.
Hokah Chief, 1858. **Columbian**, 1853. **New Yorker**, 1836.. **Telegraph**, 1849. J. A. Blake

Besides the articles contributed as above there have been given picture frames by Mrs. C. A. F. Ball, Mrs. J. G. Currie, Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Mrs. Follett, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. Garrett, Miss Baxter, Miss Carnochan, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Alma, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Kennedy, Mr. H. Paffard, H. Doyle, showcases by the Education Department, Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. Jas. Dorrity, bookcases by Mr. Wm. Long and

Dr. Anderson, business table by Mrs. M. Servos, tables by Mrs. McGaw and Mrs. J. S. Clarke, small cases by Mrs. Newton and Miss Currie.

ADDENDA—MISCELLANEOUS.

- 5221-27 **Three long Chinese Arrows**.
Canister fired by Boxers in China, 1900. **Shrapnel Nozzle**, fired into Canadian camp, South Africa. **Fragment of Shell**, fired into Fort George, 1813. **Chinese Soldier's Coat**. Contributed by Sergt. Torry, 31st Regt., Durham.
- 5228 **Gun** used for shooting deer in early years. Jas. Samson
- 5229-31 **Two Buttons** from the field of Waterloo, picked up 18th June, 1902. **Buttons** of troop of Colonial Cavalry in London, England.
Rev. T. D. Phillips, Chicago
- 5232 **Cannon Ball** of 1813.
Clifton Hainer
- 5233 **Belt Buckle** of King's Dragoon Guards, given by Lieut. Grant to J. T. Gilkison, 1838.
Miss A. I. G. Gilkison, Brantford
- 5234 **Chinese Memorial Chart**, from a temple in Pekin, time of Relief of Legations, 1900.
Sergt. Torry, 31st Regt., Durham
- 5235 **Walnut Washstand** which belonged to Geo. Keefer, the founder of Thorold.
Miss Munro, Thorold
- 5235 **Seventy-seven Lantern Slides** of scenery in Norway, with lecture illustrating.
Dr. A. Milroy, Ayr, Scotland
- 5237 **Hetchel** for tearing flax, coarse and fine. Mrs. Depew, Stamford
- 5238 **Scarf** made by habitants of Quebec, curiously woven by hand.
E. H. Shepherd
- 5239 **Deed of Land** in New York city, signed by John Jacob Astor, 1806.
Livingston Lansing
- 5240 **Scrap Book** with forty receipts by Indians to Greig & Gibson, mostly "his mark," among them sons of Mary Jamieson, "the white woman," 1827-42.
Livingston Lansing
- 5242 **Scots' Magazine**, 1807.
Dr. Cockburn, North Bay
- 5243-44 **Two Large Silver Table Spoons**, marked J. L. S., Jas. and Laura Secord.

- Left to His. So. by will of Miss Augusta Smith, granddaughter, Guelph.
- 5245 **Steel Engraving** of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Albion issue. Mrs. J. G. Currie
- 5246-47 **Two Water Color Sketches**, one of **Fog Horn** near Fort Mississagua, the other of **Fishermen's Nets** at mouth of river, 1886. Purchase
- 5248 **Map of Niagara**, new survey, 1910, by Alex. Niven, P. L. S. J. de W. Randall
- 5249-54 **Collection of Articles**—Maryland Journal, 1773; Boston Palladium, 1812; letters to Boer prisoners of war in Bermuda, 1901; envelope of letter which had gone round the world in 153 days; letters from South Africa. Dr. Cockburn, North Bay
- 5255 **Photo of Laura Secord Monument** at Queenston. Jas. Munro, St. Catharines
- 5256 **McDougal Scrap Book**, consisting of documents relating to placing obelisk in 1860, where Brock fell, and letters relating to the wounds of Col. McDougal at Lundy's Lane; a letter from Judge McLean, 1860, re Queenston Heights, 1813; another from Bishop McDonell, Glengarry, 1814. W. McD. Newton
- 5257 **Photo of Presbyterian Assembly**, 1875. Miss Creed
- 5258 **Framed Picture of Toronto**, 1834, showing windmill. R. W. Allen
- 5259 **Photo of Bishops of Canada**, 1890. Rev. J. C. Garrett
- 5260 **Sickle** used by Wm. Riley, 1812, marked with the broad arrow. Wm. Riley
- 5261 **New Hampshire Gazette**, 1756, No. 1. Mrs. Enoch J. Thompson
- 5262 **Photo of Suspension Bridge** at Clifton, 1850. Dr. Trimble, Queenston
- 5263-5 **Sinker** used by Indians at Whirlpool, Toddy Mixer, Geological specimen, Folkstone, England. Mrs. Coggins
- 5266 **Small Spirit Lamp**, Old Lithograph, Newspaper, with cut, predicting the end of the world, 1834, Toronto. Mrs. Deveau
- 5267 **Volume 14 Ohio Historical Society**. 5268 **Numismatic Journal**, 1910. Chateau de Ramezay
- 5269 **Cardiphonia**, by Rev. John Newton. Mrs. Follett
- 5270 **Royal Colonial Institute Journal**, 1911. London, England
- 5271-2 **Dictionary of Indian Lore**, 2 vols. Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C.
- 5273 **Wisconsin Historical**, vol. 19. Donald McLeod's **Gloomy Memories**, evictions in the Highlands of Scotland. A. R. Carnochan, St. Catharines
- 5274-5 **Rhode Island His. So.**, 1909, 1910.
- 5276 **Sullivan's Campaign**, Rochester, 1842. Miss Quade, Ransomville, N.Y.
- 5277 **Long Island Historical Society**, campaign of 1776.
- 5278-9 **Roman Antiquities**, Scottish Hymnal. Mrs. W. Thompson
- 5280 **Model of Head in Wax of Mrs. Hincks**, done by the brother of F. H. Grainger. Mrs. O. Taylor
- 5281 **Brant Centenary Calendar**, 1908. R. C. Burns, Brantford
- 5282 **Large Hamper** which belonged to Laura Ingersoll Secord. Miss Augusta Smith, Guelph
- 5283 **Despatch** (printed) from Secretary of State to Lord Elgin, 1850, approving his conduct. T. C. Dawson, Sheriff, St. Catharines.
- Drapes for Decoration**, used at the Coronation of King Edward VII., in London, by the Mohawk Indians, with motto "Kora nok ye Kora."
- Bandage, Pipe, Cartridge**, from the Boer war. Mrs. F. B. Kirby, Bridlington, England.
- Account of Col. Wm. Kingsmill**, Niagara.
- Genealogical Table of Kingsmill family** from 1273. Nicol Kingsmill, K.C., Toronto
- Letter of Goldwin Smith**, re founding of "The Week." Article for newspaper. Mrs. Perry, Toronto

7
"DUCIT AMOR PATRIÆ"

NIAGARA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

No. 25

Laura Ingersoll Secord
Monument at
Lundy's Lane
Queenston in Early Years
Diary of a Prisoner in
Red River Rebellion

PRICE 25 CENTS

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Times Print

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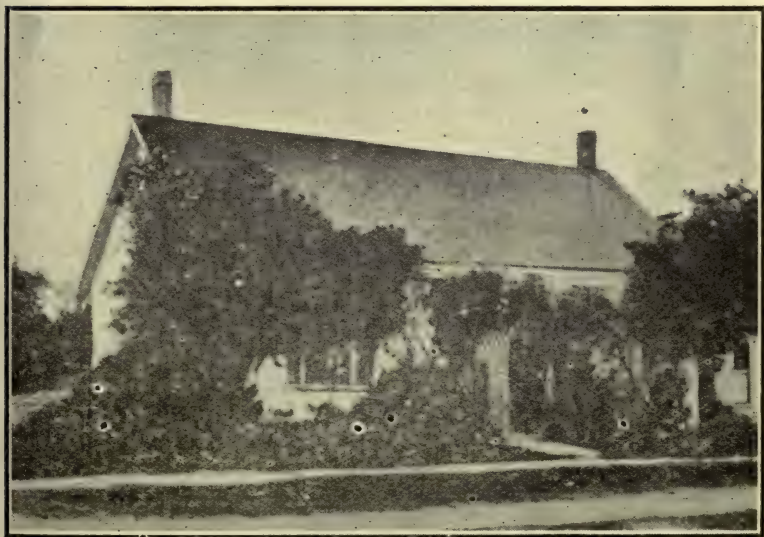
Preface

For the contents of our number 25 we are indebted chiefly to Mrs. E. J. Thompson and to Mrs. Bottomley, the former for gathering so carefully as she has done all the little personal items which are lacking in the accounts given and who worked so faithfully and successfully to obtain the monument—to Mrs. Bottomly for allowing the diary of her husband kept so carefully for many years, to be printed, which gives us a vivid picture of the life of the prisoners in Fort Garry. Since our last publication we have reprinted number 12, "The Taking of Fort George" and 15 "Sir Isaac Brock and Count de Puisaye" as many demands were made for these numbers. We have called our Catalogue, printed for us by the kindness of J. Ross Robertson, number 24, as many have bound it with the other publications.

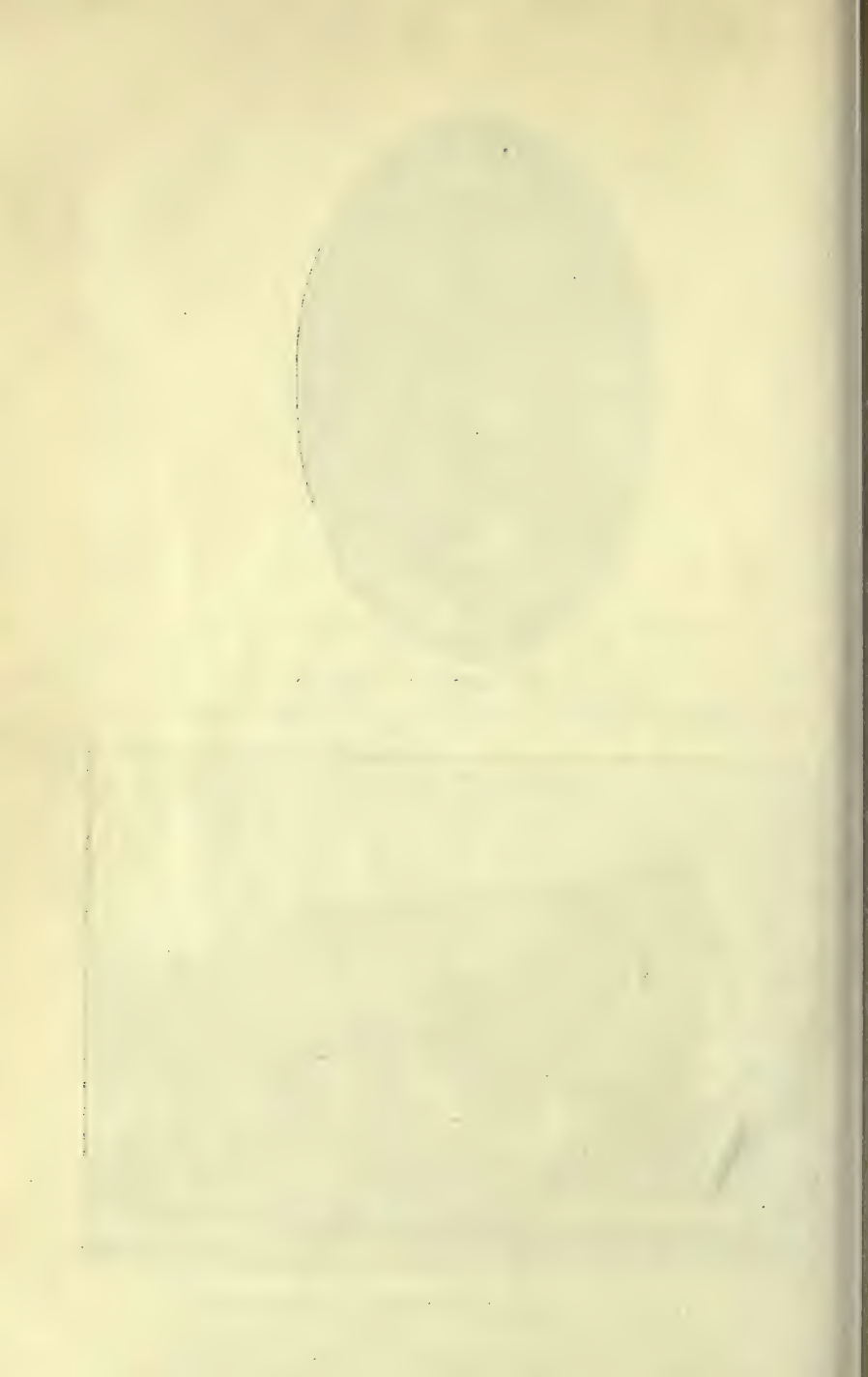


LAURA INGERSOLL SECORD

This is believed to be the only picture of the heroine



HOME OF LAURA SECORD AT CHIPPAWA



LAURA INGERSOLL SECORD

By Mrs. E. J. Thompson.

As very little is known of Laura Secord beyond her walk to warn Lieut Fitzgibbon, I have tried to gather the various stories told of her at different times.

She was born at Great Barrington, Mass., on Sept. 13, 1775, the daughter of Col. Thomas Ingersoll and Elizabeth Dewey. There is no written record of her birth at the town of Great Barrington.

Col. Ingersoll had four sons and seven daughters. His first wife was Elizabeth Dewey, his last wife Sarah Whitney. Laura was the eldest of the family. Col. Ingersoll was not a United Empire Loyalist, as he served with the American forces during the Revolutionary War and after peace had been declared came to Canada at the invitation of Governor Simcoe (who had known him during his former residence in America). After remaining at Niagara for a short time he bought land in what is now Oxford county, and the town of Ingersoll is named from him.

So far I have not found the record of Laura Ingersoll's marriage to James Secord but in an address before the Pioneer and Historical Association of Ontario (page 17, annual report P.&H.A., 1895) in June, 1895, Mrs. S. A. Curzon says "I cannot close without quoting from a 'Directory for the County of Peel,' which I found in our (Toronto) Public Library:—I found among numerous items of settlement, County Court records and other matters, what I have long been looking for, how the heroic Laura Secord became acquainted, or rather, as I ought to put it, had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with her husband. She was an Ingersoll, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Ingersoll, who came thither from Massachusetts at the request of Gov. Simcoe. In the records of the Sessions commencing 14th July, 1812, is to be found the following:

"Jan. 16th, 1813, Charles Ingersoll, son of the late Thomas Ingersoll of the River Credit, applied to the Court to be al-

lowed, jointly with his mother, a tavern license for the Government House at the River Credit, stating that his father had kept said house for some years. Granted."

"The Secords, of whom there were several brothers, had mill and other property in the township of Etobicoke, as well as in Niagara and other parts of Canada, and thus it is easy to see how the meeting of the young people, James Secord and Laura Ingersoll, might happen."

Mrs. Currie has told the story of Laura Secord searching for her husband, who had been wounded at the Battle of Queenston Heights, and carrying him home.

After the battle Mrs. Secord, assisted by two other women (Maria Hill, wife of Sergeant Hill of one of the Regiments stationed at Queenston, and Mary Durham, afterwards Mrs. Swayzie), cooked food and made coffee for the troops, and attended to the wounded.

There is a story told by an old lady in Chippawa, who said Mrs. Secord had told her, that Maria Hill hid her baby (who was only six months old) in the middle of a pile of cordwood, so that she could go and help Mrs. Secord look after the wounded and take care of them until other help would come from Fort George.

Sergeant Secord of the Lincoln Militia had been shot in the hip, and when the inhabitants of Queenston had to move back into the country, Mrs. Secord was allowed to remain with him in their house, as it was impossible to move her husband without danger to his life.

In Mrs. Secord's household were two black servants called Pete and Floss. The American officers who were stationed at Queenston came as often as possible to the Secord house for their meals, and one night they had been very abusive to both the colored people, and Mrs. Secord had to wait on them herself; and it was while serving them with their supper that she heard Chapin (who was an officer in the American forces) speaking of the proposed scheme to attack our small force guarding supplies at De Cew's. Quickly she realized the importance of the information, and after talking it over with her husband, decided to warn FitzGibbon, who was in command. We have to remember that at this time the British had been defeated and the Americans were in possession of the Forts and villages along the Niagara frontier—the greater number of the inhabitants having retired back into the coun-

try, and the majority of the soldiers being with Harvey at Burlington Heights. Most of the ammunition and supplies for the army were at De Cew's, near the Beaver Dam, under the charge of Lieut. FitzGibbon, and if the Americans had destroyed these supplies, they would have cut off Upper Canada from the base of supplies in Lower Canada, and the country would then have very easily been taken by the invaders. Mrs. Secord decided to walk to St. Davids, two and a half miles away, and get her brother, Charles Ingersoll, to send word to FitzGibbon.

The next morning at break of day she put her little children into bed with their father, and bidding them good bye, started on her errand. On reaching St. Davids she found her brother very ill with fever and delirious, and as she could get no person to carry the news, decided to go herself; and as all the roads were in possession of the Americans — they having their pickets out for ten miles back from the frontier — she was obliged to go through what was then called the "Black Swamp," she had to walk about twenty-two miles. The Black Swamp at that time was the haunt of many wild animals. Several times Mrs. Secord could hear the wolves, which apparently were on her track; and until the day she died if a dog howled it always frightened her. She was about 38 years old at this time.

It may be interesting to know what Mrs. Secord wore on this occasion. From various sources I have had descriptions given me, and they all agree on the main points, and she herself used to show her grandchildren pieces of a brown cotton or print with a little pink polka dot, and she said these were pieces of the dress she wore when she walked from Queenston to De Cew's. She wore a cottage bonnet tied under her chin. She had balbriggan stockings, with red silk clocks on the side, and low shoes with buckles. She lost one shoe in the swamp and the other in crossing Twelve Mile Creek over a fallen tree.

She had left Queenston early in the morning, and the moon was shining when she arrived at the encampment where the Indians were under Colonel De Haran — and the Indians carried her to De Cew's house.

See Note 2, page 15, "Fight in the Beechwood."

For a full account of the engagement at the Beaver Dams see Part II, page 110, of the 'Documentary History of the Campaign upon the Niagara

Frontier in the year 1813." Collected and edited for the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, by Lieut. Col. E. Cruikshank.

LAURA SECORD NARRATIVE

From the *Anglo American Magazine*, Vol. III, Toronto, 1853, No. 5, p. 467, the war of 1812, by Auchinleck, afterwards published in book form.

"I shall commence at the Battle of Queenston, where I was at the time the cannon balls were flying around me in every direction. I left the place during the engagement. After the battle I returned to Queenston and there found that my husband had been wounded, my house plundered and property destroyed. It was while the Americans had possession of the frontier that I learned the plans of the American commander and determined to put the British troops under FitzGibbon in possession of them, and if possible to save the British troops from capture or perhaps total destruction. In doing so I found I should have great difficulty in getting through the American guards, which were out ten miles in the country. Determined to persevere, I left early in the morning, walked nineteen miles in the month of June over a rough and difficult part of the country, when I came to a field belonging to a Mr. Decamp in the neighborhood of the Beaver Dam. By this time daylight had left me. Here I found all the Indians encamped; by moonlight the scene was terrifying and to those accustomed to such scenes might be considered grand. Upon advancing to the Indians they all arose and with some yells said, "Woman," which made me tremble. I cannot express the awful feeling it gave me, but I did not lose my presence of mind. I was determined to persevere. I went up to one of the chiefs, made him understand that I had great news for Capt. FitzGibbon and that he must let me pass to his camp or that he and his party would all be taken. The chief at first objected to let me pass, but finally consented, after some hesitation, to go with me and accompany me to FitzGibbon's station, which was at the Beaver Dam, where I had an interview with him. I then told him what I had come for and what I had heard — that the Americans intended to make an attack upon the troops under his command and would, from their superior numbers, capture them all. Benefiting by this information, Capt. FitzGibbon formed his plans accordingly and captured about five hundred American infantry, about fifty mounted dragoons, and a field piece or two was taken

from the enemy. I returned home next day exhausted and fatigued. I am now advanced in years, and when I look back I wonder how I could have gone through so much fatigue with the fortitude to accomplish it.

Dr. C. C. James found lately in the Church newspaper the following letter which contains the earliest known printed record of the event:

(To the Editor of the Church.)

Queenston, 11th April, 1845.

Sir—In the course of the late debate in the House of Assembly relative to the propriety of granting Colonel FitzGibbon one thousand pounds for his services in lieu of a grant of land, Mr. Aylwin said: "he strongly opposed the grant and gave as one reason that Colonel Fitzgibbon had monopolized honor that did not rightfully belong to him. He had received credit for the affair at Beaver Dam, whilst in point of fact the party to whom that credit was due was Major Delorimer, a relative of his own, and a native of Lower Canada; but instead of being rewarded for his services, Major Delorimer could not obtain the life of his son when he afterwards solicited it." Now I think it proper that Mr. Aylwin should be informed, and that the country in general should know, in what way Col. FitzGibbon achieved so much honor for the affair at the Beaver Dam. My mother living on the frontier during the whole of the late American war, a warm supporter of the British cause, frequently met with the American officers, and upon the occasion of the capture of the American troops at the Beaver Dam, after our troops—consisting of a small detachment under Col. FitzGibbon, then Lieut. FitzGibbon of the 49th Regt, and some Indians—had taken up their position at that place, overheard an American officer say to others of the officers, that they intended to surprise and capture the British troops at the Beaver Dam. Without waiting for further information, my mother, a lone woman, at once left her house to apprise the British troops of what she had heard, and travelled on foot the whole of the way, passing all the American guards, and many of the American scouts who were placed along the road, until she arrived at the Beaver Dam, and inquiring for the officer in command, was introduced to Lieut. Fitzgibbon as the officer in command. he then told him what she had come for, and all she had heard—that the Americans intended to make an

attack upon them, and would no doubt from their superior numbers capture them all. Col. FitzGibbon, in consequence of this information, prepared himself to meet the enemy, and soon after the attack being made, the American troops were captured and one or two field pieces taken, as the Colonel's certificate of my mother's services on that occasion, accompanying this communication, will show. It might, perhaps, be as well for me, while upon this subject, further to state, that I never heard my mother speak of Major Delorimer or any other officer being at the Beaver Dam at that time. Col. Fitzgibbon was the only officer who appeared to be in command to whom my mother gave the information, and who acted the part he so nobly did on that occasion.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. B. SECORD.

(Certificate)

Toronto, 23rd February, 1857.

I do hereby certify that Mrs. Secord, the wife of James Secord of Chippawa, Esquire, did in the month of June, 1813, walk from her house in the village of St. Davids, to De Cew's house in Thorold, by a circuitous route of about twenty miles, partly through the woods, to acquaint me that the enemy intended to attempt by surprise to capture a detachment of the 49th Regt., then under my command, she having obtained such knowledge from good authority, as the event proved. Mrs. Secord was a person of slight and delicate frame, and made this effort in weather excessively warm, and I dreaded at the time that she might suffer in health in consequence of fatigue and anxiety, she having been exposed to danger from the enemy, through whose lines of communication she had to pass. The attempt was made on my detachment by the enemy and his detachment, consisting of upwards of 500 men with a field piece, and 50 dragoons, were captured in consequence. I write this certificate in a moment of much hurry, and from memory, and it is therefore thus brief.

(Signed)

JAMES FITZGIBBON,

Formerly Lieut. in the 49th Regt.

Resolution 143:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee that a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds currency, be granted to Her Majesty or Lt.-Col. FitzGibbon in lieu of the grant of

land recommended to be made to him by the Legislature of Upper Canada.

Yeas—38. Nays—24.

Mr. Aylwin opposed the motion.

I have referred very little to the historical side of this story, as that may be had in detail in Part 6 of Documentary History of the War of 1812, by Col. Cruikshank, published by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society (account of De Cew's and Beaver Dam) and in their publication the "Fight in the Beechwoods," also by Col. Cruikshank. Mrs. Curzon wrote the Drama of Laura Secord and a poem called "Laura Secord," published in 1898, as well as "The Story of Laura Secord," and Mrs. J. G. Currie wrote her book in 1898—"The Story of Laura Secord." The proceeds, after expenses were paid, of Mrs. Currie's book she has given to assist the erection of the monument at Queenston Heights.

Dr. Jakeway has also written a poem called "Laura Secord," and poems have been written by Charles Mair, and Miss Agnes Maule Machar of Kingston.

For many years after the War of 1812 the Loyal and Patriotic Society held banquets. They were held annually at Grimsby and once or twice at York, and at these banquets the toast to the King came first—then all silently stood up and drank to Gen. Brock, and then they drank a toast to Mrs. Secord—"One of the bravest."

Laura Secord was of a kindly disposition, always doing something to help others, and while I was collecting for the Monument, which we erected at Lundy's Lane, an old man came to see me one day at Canon Bull's house, and told me he had walked twenty-two miles to bring me a dollar towards the Monument. He said that when he was a boy in Chippawa, and very poor, he used to shovel snow for Mrs. Secord, and that she always had a hot breakfast for him, and that she knit the first pair of mitts he ever owned, so he had always wanted to do something for her memory, and when he heard I was at Niagara Falls he walked there. He would not tell me what his name was.

She was always very kind and thoughtful to children, giving them many little gifts, cakes and bread and butter, and a great many of the old soldiers, who had served with her husband, used to visit her in Chippawa. She always helped them

—not so much by what she gave as by her kind sympathy and thoughtfulness for them.

One day when I was collecting for the monument at Lundy's Lane, Mrs. McLeod, wife of the late rector of Chippawa, who had known Mrs. Secord very well, came to see Canon Bull; and we asked her how it was that James and Laura Secord were buried at Lundy's Lane instead of at Chippawa, and she said she remembered very well her husband coming home shortly before James Secord's death and saying that "Secord wanted to be buried on the battle field where all the good men who had fought in the War of 1812 "had left their bones," and that after his death Mrs. Laura Secord made Dr. McLeod promise that when she died she should be laid beside her husband.

Many questions have been asked as to why this daring deed of Mrs. Secord's was not recognized before 1860; but one must remember that after the war a great deal of bitter feeling prevailed along the border, and there were many cases of insult and injury to those who had taken any prominent part in the struggle.

One can understand a timid woman like Mrs. Secord dreading the insults of such people, and her anxiety to keep the part that she had taken to herself — although she always recognized that her walk had meant a great deal to the British officers, who were striving to protect such a large tract of country from the invading army, and with a very small force at their command.

The Secords remained at Queenston for some years after the war of 1812, until James Secord, receiving an appointment as Collector of Customs at Chippawa, they moved there some time in the 1820's.

The house in which Mrs. Secord lived is still standing at Chippawa, and it was there she died on October 17th, 1868, in her ninety-fourth year, and when I first visited the house the rooms were left very much as they were in Mrs. Secord's time. She was very fond of gardening and had beautiful flowers, many of which are still growing. On the day of the unveiling of the Monument at Lundy's Lane there was a large wreath of red and white roses from her own garden placed on the Monument by Mrs. Fessenden.

Capt. James Cummings of Chippawa always honored Laura Secord's birthday, — September 13th, by hoisting the

flag. Capt. Cummings had received Major Chapin's sword when he surrendered at Beaver Dams.

(See Vol. 7, page 179, Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records.)

People have suggested the removing of the remains of Mrs. Secord and her husband from Lundy's Lane; but from the first, Mrs. Curzon, and those of us who have worked for the erection of the Monument, were determined that their bones should not be disturbed, as they had been buried at Lundy's Lane at their own wish. The simple headstone, which was removed from Lundy's Lane, had been erected by subscription by many friends of Mrs. Secord at Chippawa, and after the erection of the Monument at Lundy's Lane, it was removed to Trinity Church, Chippawa, and permanently affixed in the walls of the vestibule.*

MARY — the eldest daughter — —married Dr. William Trumbull, Surgeon 37th Regt., March 18th, 1816, and when the regiment returned to England she went with him, and settled near Belfast, where her daughter Elizabeth married a Mr. Davis, and a son of Elizabeth Davis is a Doctor in the Indian army and in charge of a large hospital in Burmah. A daughter of Mrs. Davis married an officer in the Norwegian army and is now living in Norway.

Dr. Trumbull's second daughter, Mary, died unmarried.

ABELONIA and CHARLOTTE!—Daughters of Laura and James Secord, died unmarried.

CHARLES—was the only son and married Margaret Robbins of Kingston, and had two sons and a daughter.

His son James married a Miss Flint and had no children.

Charles Forsyth, the second son, baptized July 27th, 1824, by Rev. Wm. Leeming, was married and has left four children.

Alicia, the daughter, married Isaac Cockburn and is living in Winnipeg. There are no children.

HARRIET HOPKINS—Fourth daughter, Married William D. Smith of Guelph, and had two daughters and a son. Laura Louisa died some time ago.

William, a son, married in the States; and Augusta, who

* Although the papers frequently falsely record the death of a grandson of Laura Secord bearing the name, the only grandson, or rather great-grandsons of the name are the three sons of Charles Forsyth — one is a missionary in Guatemala, the other two are in Omaha. — Editor

was a teacher, died on Easter Sunday, 1911.

Mrs. Smith and her daughters lived with Laura Secord until her death, and then moved to Guelph.

LAURA—Fifth daughter. Married Capt. John Poore of Guelph on October 17, 1833. Rev. Robt Leeming performed the ceremony, and they had one son, Jno. Poore, living in St. Boniface, Man. Capt. Poore raised a regiment during the Rebellion of 1837 in Guelph, and took a prominent part in local affairs. She afterwards married Dr. William Clark of Guelph, and they had one daughter—Laura Clark—who is now living in Toronto.

HANNAH CARTWRIGHT—Sixth daughter. Married Howley Williams of Guelph, on August 22nd, 1833, at Queenston. They had two daughters:

Emma, who married John Lamprey, and had four children.

Caroline, who married C. W. Young of Cornwall. She secondly married Edward Carthew, and her eldest daughter is Mrs. Brock, wife of Dr. Brock of Guelph.

Morden Carthew of Listowel, Dr. Charles E. Carthew of Qu'Appelle, and William Carthew of Berlin, are the three sons.

I may quote two letters received from Miss Laura Louise Smith, who had lived many years with her grandmother in Chippawa.

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

I received your letter a few days since and thank you most kindly for the description of the monument to the memory of our dear good grandmother. I have a small photograph of her taken a short time before her death, but those taken from it have not been satisfactory; probably it might be useful to Miss Peel. None of her granddaughters resemble her at all. There are few living now who knew my dear grandmother personally.

Mr. Kirby has spoken truthfully of her. My grandmother was born on the 13th of September. I have confidence in this statement from a circumstance that I remember well.

It is such a gratification to us to know that the monument will be placed over the graves. I wish I could help you in this good work. Hoping to meet you at some future time, wishing you all the compliments of the season.

Yours sincerely,

LAURA LOUISE SMITH.

In another letter, dated Jan. 7th, 1901, Miss Smith says: "I received your letter, with enclosed circular, and think the inscription that is to be put on the monument good. I have no suggestion to offer.

I received the story of Laura Secord and others with the author's compliments (Mrs. Currie). Mrs. Curzon gave her book to my mother as a tribute to Laura Secord's memory."

Laura Secord Monument at Lundy's Lane

By Janet Carnochan.

To trace the evolution of the Laura Secord monument through all the different steps during several years, beginning with the care of the cemetery and battle-ground at Lundy's Lane, the collection of money for the monument, may be interesting to many, and that honour should be paid to those who took part in this work is the object of this article. To Mr. W. Fenwick, principal of the Grammar school at Drummondville, now Niagara Falls South, the first honour is due. In a letter, June 6th, 1887, to the Toronto World and Mail he called attention to the neglected state of the graveyard, to the need of a national monument for those who fell at Lundy's Lane in defence of their country, urging, too, that a monument should be erected in memory of Laura Secord. This drew out a longer letter from the late lamented Mrs. Curzon, who had been interested in the heroine, and was then writing the story of Laura Secord in prose, also in a ballad and a drama, and urging strongly that the women of Canada should take the matter up. In the Dominion Illustrated, Mrs. Curzon at a later date mentions that a petition signed by over one thousand persons had been presented to the Ontario Legislature by Mr. McCleary, the member for Welland, that a grant be given for a monument to Laura Secord. A petition had been presented before, but apparently there was no result of either. The next step taken was by Canon Bull, President of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, 1892, in a circular to the teachers of Public and High Schools in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, asking that contributions be given by pupils and Canadian women. In the report of the Society for 1893 the Treasurer of the fund reported the results from schools and others as about \$100, and from different Historical Societies and Clubs about \$58 more was obtained. The matter was then taken up by the Ontario Historical Society, and a circular sent out signed by Mrs. E. J. Thompson, the Convener of the monument committee, she having promised

Mrs. Curzon before her death that the work so dear to the heart of Mrs. Curzon would be carried on. The work accomplished by Mrs. Thompson in the year 1899 (as shown in a scrap book, the property of the Ontario Historical Society, compiled by Mrs. Thompson) is enormous. Contributions of ten cents were accepted. It was asked that the women of Canada should each give that sum. In schools the children were asked to give one cent each. In the scrap book mentioned are newspaper cuttings, private letters, historical articles relating to the battle and the heroine, the advertisement for tenders, the meetings of Council to decide on the plans sent in, all the accounts of expenses,, the full list of subscriptions from one cent to \$10, \$25 and \$50, the description of each plan, the reasons for the choice, the proceedings of the O. H. S. Council, the description of the unveiling, all forming most interesting reading. When we think of the work of collecting nearly a thousand dollars, chiefly in small sums, of the letters written to regiments, societies and private individuals, of the visits paid, the travelling done, struggling with town and village councils, the business meetings attended, we may have some idea of the work accomplished by Mrs. Thompson.

The idea first was to raise \$1000,, but when it was thought that that sum was in hand, owing to a misunderstanding, some wishing to place the monument at Queenston, it was found that only \$750 was available; it was determined to go on with the sum in hand. Advertisements for designs were printed and nine competitors sent in plans. That of Miss Mildred Peel, sister of the celebrated Paul Peel, and now Lady Ross, wife of Sir George Ross, was selected. It was felt to be peculiarly appropriate that the design for this monument to a woman should be the work of a woman, while the task of collecting money for it was also done principally by a woman. The design of Miss Peel, the sculptor, was a bronze bust on a square granite pedestal, the whole to be eight feet in height.

The next point was to decide on the inscription, and the members of the committee were asked to send in a form giving their idea of what the inscription should be. Dr. Coyne was asked to draw up a form uniting what was considered to be the best features of those sent in. As there have been some criticisms of the inscription it may be mentioned that the greatest care was taken. At a meeting of the committee criti-

cisms were asked for, and the form presented was gone over carefully line by line and word by word; discussed, alterations made, and the inscription now on the monument finally decided on. Dr. Coyne stated that he had combined the ideas and to a large extent the phraseology and had observed the following principles:

1st—To state nothing which is reasonably open to dispute.

2nd—To give due credit to all who shared in the victory.

3rd—To state the facts simply and clearly without comment.

4th—Further suggestions are invited and should be carefully considered.

The day fixed for the unveiling was 22nd June, 1901, and Mrs. G. W. Ross was asked to perform this office. A large concourse of 2000 people showed the interest taken in the proceedings. In the programme there was first an address of welcome by Rev. Canon Bull, addresses by Dr. James H. Coyne, Dr. Bryce, Hon. J. G. Currie, Hon. P. A. Porter, and many others, among them the Mayor, Warden and Reeve of the municipality. A sonnet was also read by Miss Carnochan, composed that morning:

"Too late, too late the bards have struck the lyre
To her, within whose breast the patriot fire
Beat high that morn in June—a noble dame
Long leagues her devious way she wound through mire
And lonely woods to warn of dangers dire.
And gained, although unsought, enduring fame.
Who knows not Laura Secord's honored name.
To save her country was her heart's desire.

A woman, wife and mother, tender, true
We meet to place above her dust today
This wreath of laurel ever to abide
Through all this century's lingering year long due.
We consecrate with happy tears, nay, nay,
We consecrate, we consecrate with pride."

The different steps taken in procuring the monument were given in order by Dr. Coyne thus: In 1887 Mr. M. Fenwick, in his school, collected the first money for a monument, and on 26th July wrote a letter to the Toronto papers. In the same year Mrs. Curzon replied and soon appeared her poem. In 1889 Col. Cruikshank gave a lecture on the Fight at the

Beech Woods, and describing the journey of Mrs. Secord. In 1891 Mrs. Curzon wrote the story of Laura Secord. In 1892 Canon Bull sent out a circular from the Lundy's Lane Historical Society to the schools of Lincoln and Welland asking contributions. In 1897 Mrs. Munro of Thorold wrote her recollections of the heroine's own story as told to her.

In 1898 the Ontario Historical Society took another step forward.

In 1899 a committee appointed, of which Mrs. Thompson was the convener.

In 1900 Mrs. Currie's story of Laura Secord was published.

In 1900 the design was accepted.

In 1901 the monument was unveiled.

In the speech of Mr. Coyne he said: "Among those who have written the story of Laura Secord there are on the platform, or near it., Col. Cruikshank, Mrs. Currie, Rev. Dr. Bryce, Mrs. Munro. Mrs. Curzon, alas! is no longer among the living. She would have rejoiced to be with us; but her daughter is here to share in our satisfaction over the final result of Mrs. Curzon's patriotic effort. As Mr. Fenwick, who initiated the monument in 1887, collected the first, so Mrs. Thompson, who is here, collected the last contribution to the fund. This monument will commemorate not only the heroine of 1813, but also the late Mrs. Curzon and not her alone, but Mr. Fenwick, Mrs. Thompson, and our venerable friend Canon Bull. The artist, Miss Mildred Peel, who, it is but just to say—actuated by a feeling of patriotism—has given the society and the committee at least double the value of the compensation she is to receive, is also with us."

In the money collected by Mrs. Thompson personally there are 250 names; of these ninety-three are ten cent offerings, and fifty-four twenty-five cents; so this will show in part what work was done. It had been decided not to apply to the government, but that the monument should be the work of the people. The lists show contributions from schools, Historical Societies, Regiments, county and town councils, clubs, and from places as distant as Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The inscription is:

"To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Ingersoll Secord, who, on the 23d of June, 1813, walked alone nearly twenty miles by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route

through woods and swamps, over miry roads, to warn a British outpost at De Cew's Falls of an intended attack, and thereby enabled Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, on the 24th June, 1913, with less than fifty men of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, about 15 militiamen, and a similar force of Six Nations and other Indians under Capt. William Johnson Kerr and Dominique Ducharme, to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwood or Beaver Dams and after a short engagement to capture Col. Boerstler of the U. S. army and his entire force of 542 men, with two field pieces. This monument, erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals, was unveiled 22nd of June, 1901."

Great disappointment was felt by the committee when the inscription arrived when it was found that mistakes had been made in the lettering. This caused much annoyance, as the bust had to be taken down, the pedestal sent back to London, the inscription removed and a corrected form engraved, the pedestal returned and with the bust replaced.

When a difference of opinion arose as to where the monument was to be placed, Queenston, Chippawa or Lundy's Lane—as the circular sent out by the Ontario Historical Society expressly said over the grave of Laura Secord—no other decision could be arrived at than to place it at Lundy's Lane. The whole sum collected by the O. H. S. was \$752; the sum spent, \$750. Several hundred dollars raised for a monument are still in the hands of Mrs. Dunn and the United Empire Loyalist Society.

The account given to Lossing and published in his Pictorial History of the War may be given. He had called on Mrs. Secord in 1860 at Chippawa, but did not find her. She wrote him, by request her recollection of the event:

"It was in Queenston I gained the secret plan to capture FitzGibbon and his party. I was determined, if possible, to save them. I had much difficulty in getting through the American guards. They were ten miles out in the country. When I came to a field belonging to a Mr. De Cew in the neighborhood of the Beaver Dams I then had walked nineteen miles. By that time daylight had left us. I yet had a swift stream of water (Twelve Mile Creek) to cross over on an old fallen tree, and to climb a high hill, which fatigued me very much.

Before I arrived at the encampment of the Indians, as I approached, they all arose with one of their war yells, which indeed awed me. You may imagine what my feelings were to behold so many savages. With forced courage I went to one of the chiefs, told him I had great news for his commander, and that he must take me to him or they would all be lost. He did not understand me, but said 'Woman! What does woman want here?' The scene by moonlight to some might have been grand, but to a weak woman certainly terrifying. With difficulty I got one of the chiefs to go with me to their commander. With the intelligence I gave him he formed his plans and saved his country."

Chippawa, U. C., Feb. 18th, 1861.

Mrs. Secord was at that time eighty-five years of age.

In the Niagara Mail of Aug. 8th, 1860, is a reference to Mrs. Secord although not by name:

"A Canadian Heroine."

"A respectable aged lady of this county, one of the old loyal stock, presented herself at the Clerk of the Peace office at Niagara last week to sign the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales along with the old soldiers of 1812. The clerk demurred to taking so novel a signature, although the lady insisted on her right, having done her country more signal service than half the soldiers and militiamen engaged in the war. We do not give the venerable lady's name, as she might not like the notoriety, but she is the same person who, etc." The article goes on to tell of her walk to Beaver Dams to give warning, and closes thus: "We say the brave, loyal old lady ought not only to be allowed to sign the address, but she deserves a special introduction to the Prince of Wales as a worthy example of the fire of 1812, when both men and women vied alike in their resolution to defend the country."

In a later paper it is mentioned that the Prince of Wales visited Laura Secord at Chippawa, and in the Mail of March 2nd 1861, it is recorded that a present of 100 pounds had been sent by the Prince to Mrs. Secord.

In the course of time, and as told to different people, the story of the walk has received many accretions, but the main facts agree. Whether there is any truth in the story of the milk pail, of the niece accompanying her part of the way, the meeting the local preacher who mounted her on his horse, we do not venture to say, but certainly there can be none in the

statement that she started with bare feet, however bare and bruised they might be when she reached shelter. I have talked with Mrs. Munro of Thorold, to whom Mrs. Secord told her story. That passing through mud and mire she might easily lose her low shoes, and that her feet were so swollen that her stockings could only be removed with difficulty is reasonable enough, but that the mother of a family well enough off to have such sterling silver tablespoons as we possess with the initials of J. L. S. (James and Laura Secord) is very unlikely. But the fact remains that the brave deed was done and that the purpose was accomplished, and today at Lundy's Lane and Queenston may be seen the monuments attesting her worth—"plain for all folk to see."

Queenston In Early Years

By Janet Carnochan.

(Read before the Woman's Institute, Queenston, and the Niagara Historical Society.)

In trying to give some desultory notes on the early days of Queenston—for in no sense do I attempt a history of Queenston—the first thought naturally, is the origin of the name, and I find two statements made—one that it was named from Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., the spelling in some early records being Queen's Town, written as two words, thus giving some authority for that statement; the other that it was named from the celebrated regiment of Col. Simcoe, the Queen's Rangers. The early records all relate to the eastern side of the river. Daillon in 1626, La Salle in 1679. De Nonville in 1687, all refer to the right bank of the river as well as the portage road used by the Indians under the French from Lewiston to Fort Schlosser; the massacre at the Devil's Hole in 1763, and we have little mention of the spot now occupied by Queenston till the time of Simcoe in 1792, except with the name of Hon. Robert Hamilton, who, from documents found in the archives in Ottawa, must have come to Queenston in 1790, if not before, as he tells in a letter to the government in 1805 of erecting buildings fifteen years before at Queenston.

My sources of information are various—from early books of travel, John Ross Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto" and "History of Free Masonry," and in the scrapbook of original documents in the possession of the Niagara Historical Society are several letters and documents referring to Queenston, the first written in 1801, the Elopement letter, which I shall read to you; the second something very different, the funeral expenses of Mrs. Hewitt in 1817 for liquor; the third the agreement made in 1824 between Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and

Hiram Leavenworth, who was to print the paper, the Colonial Advocate, all the provisos binding down each person seem singular to us now; the fourth the indenture of the apprenticeship of John Blake to David Thorburn, merchant, for four years in 1828. There is also a notice of the telegraph established from Queenston in 1848 and of the horse cars to Chippawa in 1841. One source of information, generally a very interesting one, is entirely lacking to me—that is local tradition, stories told by the earliest settlers to their children or grandchildren—such as I have striven to gather up relating to Niagara.

— Since the Hon. R. Hamilton is the first name we meet with, it may be as well to give everything in which his history touches that of Queenston. He was the son of the Rev. John Hamilton of Dumfries, Scotland, and came out about 1770. In 1779 he was established as a trader on Carleton Island at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, where stores were brought from Montreal in bateaux for re-shipment for the west. In 1785 a Miss Powell, travelling from Montreal to Detroit, says: "We passed several days at the home of a Mr. Hamilton, a sensible, worthy man. Mrs. Hamilton is an amiable, sweet little woman. I regretted very much she did not live at Detroit instead of Niagara." This, of course, means Fort Niagara. Robt. Hamilton first married Catherine Askin of Detroit, widow of J. Robertson, and their eldest son was born at Fort Niagara, 1787. In 1789 Robt. Hamilton erected storehouses and wharves at Queenston, which was then called West Landing, and a road being laid out to Chippawa the goods were now sent by portage instead of from Lewiston to Ft. Schlosser. The name given was West Landing or Lower Landing, but Robt. Hamilton dates a letter of 1792 "The Landing now Queenston."

— In early books of travel Hamilton is represented as entertaining all the distinguished and royal visitors. As it was said of Sir Walter Scott that he did the honors for all Scotland, so it may be said that Robt. Hamilton did the honors for Upper Canada. In 1792, July 30th, Mrs. Simcoe says in her diary: "We visited the Falls, stopped and breakfasted at Mr. Hamilton's a merchant. He has a very good stone house, the back rooms looking on the river. A gallery the length of the house is a delightful covered walk, both below and above, in all weather." In 1791 Capt. Patrick Campbell was entertained at

the home of Robt. Hamilton. The site was that occupied by R. K. Noyse now. The Duke of Kent, in August, 1792, was entertained here at luncheon, we learn from the diary of Mrs. Simcoe as well as from the manuscript memoirs of Col. John Clark, who calls him "our greatest man next to Simcoe."

In a letter to Lord Dundas, Simcoe says: "The Queen's Rangers are hutted by great exertions at the Niagara Landing, now Queenston. Mr. Street, an inhabitant of the place, chose to dispute the right of land, but judgment was given in favor of the crown." In the archives at Ottawa is an estimate of the expense of building twenty-eight log houses for the Queen's Rangers at the West Landing. Each house was to be 24 x 10. Eight for the officers and three for a hospital, two mess and cooking houses, one for a bake house. The materials are all given—2000 logs of different sizes, 26 ft., 20 ft., 14 ft. long, 9 in. in diameter; boards, nails, shingles, lime, bricks, glass, putty, etc., the estimated cost being £938-1-10. Mrs. Simcoe, in 1793, made several sketches of the Rangers' huts at Queenston. One sketch shows eight, another 12 huts. There are four different points of view, some giving two or three larger buildings near, apparently storehouses. In a topographical description of U. C., issued in London in 1813, and revised by Gov. Gore, it says there are huts enough to receive a regiment. The Queen's Rangers were removed to York by Simcoe, where huts were built for them, as the situation at Queenston was thought unhealthy.

Simcoe appointed Robt. Hamilton Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln, a very important position, as Lincoln was then much larger than now. He was also a member of the Land Board, a member of the first Executive Council, and first Judge of the District of Nassau; afterwards a local Judge, having Col. John Butler as colleague, and is said to have owned 100,000 acres. Two cities owe their names to the Hamilton family—St. Catharines, named from the wife of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, who owned 500 acres there, and gave two acres of land for the first church "for the whole inhabitants"—in 1798. A document, dated January, 1810, calls the building erected at that date the "St. Catharines Church." Two sons, George and Peter Hunter, settled in what is now the city of Hamilton, and, like their father, gave land, one for a courthouse, the other for a school.

The Duke de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, who visited

Simcoe, writes that "in 1795 the buildings constructed three years ago consist of a tolerable inn, two or three good store-houses, a blockhouse of stone covered with iron, and barracks which should be occupied by the regiment of Gen. Simcoe, but which are now unoccupied, the regiment being quartered in another part of the country. Mr. Hamilton, an opulent merchant, who is concerned in the whole inland trade of this part of America, possesses in Queen's Town a very fine house, built in the English style, a distillery and a tan yard. The merchant bears an excellent character. He is a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada, but is at present in England." Dr. Canniff, in his history of Upper Canada, states that it is said he died leaving an estate worth £200,000.

Bishop Strachan, in his sketch of Cartwright, with whom Hamilton had been in partnership, describes the latter "as a gentleman of such varied information, engaging manners and princely hospitality so that his memory is gratefully remembered by thousands whom his magnanimous liberality rescued from famine." This must refer to what is called the Hungry Year—1789.

In John Ross Robertson's History of Free Masonry are some references to Queenston and lodge meetings held there, and at the home of Joseph Brown on the River Road. In 1782 there is an application of Joseph Brown for admission to No. 2 Lodge, and in 1787 also applications of James Cooper and Charles Field. There is evidence that there was a lodge at or near Queenston which became No. 2 in Niagara in 1792. In 1798 the Grand Lodge and another Lodge in Niagara walked to Wilson's Hotel, there to meet their brethren from Queenston and the mountain (Stamford), and after business sat down at Hind's Hotel to an elegant dinner; and we find also that the Hon. Robert Hamilton was Provincial Deputy Grand Master of No. 2 Lodge at Niagara in 1795-6 and 1798. The Upper Canada Gazette tells of a "St. Andrew's dinner in 1799 at which thirty Scottish gentlemen and twelve others sat down at the residence of Hon. R. Hamilton. No dinner given in Canada has been equal." In the Toronto Constellation, Nov. 23, 1799, appeared the following notice: "Married, at the seat of the Hon. R. Hamilton, at Queenston, on Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Dickson, merchant, to the amiable Mrs. Taylor, daughter of Capt. Wilkinson, commanding Fort Erie.

In a paper published in Niagara, then called Newark, in 1797, occurs a reference to Queenston, Jan. 25th: "As the inoculation for smallpox is this day commenced at Queenston, and the season of the year is favorable, the subscribers propose inoculating at Newark and in the County of Lincoln on most reasonable terms. The poor, gratis. Robt. Kerr, Jas. Muirhead."

Another matter of interest is that the Agricultural Society of Niagara sometimes held its annual fair at Queenston, as in the public prints we find: "In 1799 the annual fair at Queenston, 9th Nov. A park provided to shew the animals"; and in 1801, "Annual fair at Queenston, 14th Nov. Races, amusements, park for show of cattle." Showing the importance of Queenston in early days, in a letter printed in Philadelphia in 1795: "At the lower landing, Queenston, the vessels discharge their cargoes and take on furs brought from 300 to 1500 miles back. I have seen four vessels of 60 or 100 tons unloading at once, and 60 waggons loaded in a day for the upper landing at Chippawa Creek. This portage is a source of wealth to the farmers who carry from 20 to 30 hundredweight at 1s. 8d. N. Y. currency, per hundredweight, and load back with furs. Their goods they transfer to batteaux at Fort Erie and then shipped on vessels for Detroit and the west." In 1800 John Maule, the traveller, arrived at Queenston at Fairbank's Tavern. "Fourteen teams were at the wharf; teams drawn by two yokes of oxen; peltries or bales waiting to be loaded; also three schooners. A miserable dinner. Sent my introduction to Col. Hamilton, which procured me an invitation to supper, when the goodness of my supper made up for the badness of my dinner."

These tales of travellers who speak of the number of teams conveying goods to and from Queenston, bring up thoughts of Pontiac and the cruel deeds done in his capture of so many forts from the British in 1763. In the times of the French rule the furs coming from the west and the goods going there were carried on the backs of Indians over the carrying place, and this proved a source of revenue to them, as sometimes 200 Indians were thus employed, but under the British rule waggons were employed, and the Indians saw this source of income taken from them, which caused much discontent and was one reason to induce them to join Pontiac against the British, and thus we have the tragedy of the Devil's Hole

massacre, the carrying place being then on the opposite side of the river, when horses, goods and men were hurled over the bank by an Indian ambush, so that of nearly one hundred only two survived to tell the tale.

In 1805, D'Arcy Boulton, another traveller, says 60 waggons loaded every day from Queenston to Chippawa. John Mellish, in 1811, says Queenston has 300 people and six stores. G. A. Talbot gives the same population in 1824, and says there were 60 houses.

A letter from Mrs. Jennoway in 1814 gives the explanation of the earthworks on the heights, about which there has been so much discussion, some asserting they were the work of Indians, others of the French, and still others that they were thrown up by the Americans. All these statements are here shown to be wrong, and it is proved conclusively that the work was done by the British in 1814 and the batteries destroyed by them when the enemy, under General Brown, was advancing, previous to the battle of Lundy's Lane. The letter is dated "Hope Cottage, Fort George, 14th Sept. 1814," and goes on to state that the writer was told to join her husband on 6th June, who was at Queenston, having been ordered from Fort George to erect fortifications there. "Mr. Jennoway was left to command at Queenston and the fortifications he had constructed, but as our army had to retire after a hard battle, with only 1500 British to oppose 5000, Mr. Jennoway had to blow up the batteries and go to Fort George with his men and guns. Previous to that I had to make my retreat at 9 o'clock at night. My dear husband has now the entire command at Forts Mississagua and George of the Engineer Department. The former is a large new fort which he had the direction of at the commencement." Lieut. Jennoway belonged to the Royal Scots. This work at Queenston was called Fort Drummond. In the archives at Ottawa I found a letter from R. Hamilton & Co., 1805, referring to buildings which it was feared the government might destroy in case of war. He makes a very strong appeal against what he thinks injustice, saying that as early as 1789, when the evacuation of Fort Niagara was probable, he had obtained permission to erect wharves and storehouses at the West Landing, Chippawa and Fort Erie, has now carried on business for fifteen years, and now the stone buildings are to be seized and may be destroyed. They were erected at an expense of £4000, and this he protests against strongly.

In the publications of the Buffalo Historical Society we find the name of Hon. R. Hamilton in an entirely different connection, viz., procuring fruit trees, as in a letter, March 7th, 1794: "I have sent money to a friend in New York for fruit trees from a nursery in Long Island for an Agricultural Society established here." He urges that they be forwarded by the first boat to come to this place. The Agricultural Society referred to was that of Niagara, 1792. We find him also taking an interest in education, as partly through him Rev. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop Strachan, came out, as Hamilton wrote to a brother in Scotland to send out an able teacher. The celebrated Dr. Chalmers was approached, but declined, and he suggested his friend Strachan, who decided to come, and thus a long train of consequences from the advent of what may be called the "ecclesiastical statesman of Canada." It is thus seen that the name of Robert Hamilton occurs in many ways in the history of Canada, as the Lieutenant of the county, as an extensive land owner, as a Judge, as a successful trader, as a Free Mason high in rank, as one of the first to plant fruit trees; his sons as builders and owners of steamboats, as is shown by a painting in the Historical Building, given by Judge Hamilton of Kingston—the Queenston, built at Queenston in 1824, sailing to Prescott from Queenston.

Of another inhabitant of Queenston I found in a Niagara paper of Feb., 1847, an interesting notice. David Thorburn, M. P. P. "Presentation of a silver snuff box to D. Thorburn, Warden. Graceful speech of Mr. Hamilton, who presented it." "For myself I can say that the conduct of the Warden has furnished me with many wholesome lessons of self-restraint, patience, good feeling, temper. In presenting this, Mr. Warden, I perform a duty highly pleasing to myself." In reply, the Warden said he would treasure it up as a family record worthy of preservation, and concluded, amid cheers, that he should recollect the saying, "A good name is better than precious ointment." The monument in Stamford Presbyterian graveyard of one who occupied many important positions as a leading merchant, a member of Parliament, Warden of the county for many years, has this very modest inscription: "David Thorburn, born in Roxburgshire, Scotland, died at Queenston, 1862, in his 73d year."

Another name flits across the page of the history of

Queenston, that of Robert Gourlay, the "Banished Briton," who for his persistency in attacking wrongs, after being confined in Niagara jail for six months, was ordered to leave the country in twentyfour hours on pain of death. To their honor be it told, the Hamilton family gave him shelter on the night of 20th Aug., 1819, and the next day he crossed the river. Returning after many years, he was kindly treated by different residents, as we see the names signed to petitions of David Secord, Thorburn, McMicking and Woodruff, and a book published by him has this inscription: "To David Thorburn, M. P. P., with Mr. Gourlay's compliments."

Of the battle of Queenston Heights a few words will suffice, as the story is so familiar and I am not acquainted with military technicalities. But still there are many misconceptions about it, many thinking that Brock won the battle. But there were really three engagements, when the Americans gained the heights in the early morning by the Fisherman's path, and drove down the small force there, Brock bravely but rashly, as we think with a few men, started to regain possession of the heights and was shot down. The second attempt was made by Col. Macdonell, at ten in the morning, and he, too, was mortally wounded; and it was not till the afternoon, when Gen. Sheaffe, with additional forces from Niagara and Chippawa, made a detour of the mountain and attacked the Americans on the other side that the battle was gained. In a little pamphlet by the Rev. J. Cooke, which he used to sell at the monument, some amusing incidents are told. The fine residence of Mr. Hamilton was burned on the day of the battle, being of course a conspicuous object.

Different stories are told as to where Brock's body was placed. A Buffalo paper lately had a picture of an old frame building in ruins, a story evidently told to a reporter to mislead, but the best authority is that the old stone building not far from Laura Secord's house was the place. Others speak of a building on the River Road, and it is quite likely that it was taken there for greater safety later on in the day. The first monument was erected in 1824 at the expense of the government, while the present one was by subscriptions of individuals, regiments, Indians, etc. The first monument was blown up with gunpowder, 17th April, 1840, which act caused great excitement, and an indignation meeting was held 30th July and thousands came, some from distant parts of Canada.

Ten steamers ascended the river, coming from Kingston, Cobourg, Hamilton and Toronto, H. M. S. Traveller bringing up the rear with the Governor and his suite on board and with the crowds on the bank, shouts and cheers were heard from ship to shore and shore to ship. A large pavilion had been erected, a dinner provided, for which 1000 tickets at the price of 7s. 6d. had been issued. Eleven resolutions were passed, and as the mover and seconder of each spoke it may be imagined that it was late in the day before the proceedings closed. Of those in this vicinity who spoke were David Thorburn, Wm. Woodruff, Col. McDougal, W. H. Merritt. A building committee was formed, and on Oct. 13th, 1853, the foundation stone was laid and the third grand funeral was held, although in reality Brock was four times buried, as in order to prepare the vault the body was for a year interred in the Hamilton family burying ground. A rather singular mistake in the inscription on the brass tablet at the door I discovered last year. On the tablet within the monument it is said that this monument is erected to replace one destroyed 17th April, 1840, and on the brass tablet at the door it is said to replace the monument destroyed in 1838. Is it not strange that this error has been allowed to remain all these years in "enduring brass"? The names of the committee in full, however, are all given, which perhaps was thought more important.

An amusing story is told of the erection of the first monument, that as usual copies of the newspapers of the day, along with coins, were placed under the foundation stone, and when Sir Peregrine Maitland discovered that a copy of William Lyon Mackenzie's paper, the Colonial Advocate, was among the number he ordered it to be taken out, which seems to us at this date a rather petty exercise of power. The printed post bill giving the order of procession, printed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, is in possession of our society, as well as a steel engraving of the first monument, and also the order of procession in 1853. Seven years after the latter date another ceremony took place, when our late Sovereign, Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, laid the foundation stone of the obelisk which marks the spot where Brock fell. Letters of Sir Allan McNab to Col. McDougal are in possession of our Society with rough sketches to show the spot, and many think that a mistake was made. An

interesting story was told on Queenston Heights one day to a group of Pilgrims by Hon. J. G. Currie. He remembered quite distinctly when a boy hearing the report when the monument was blown up, he living half way between Queenston and Niagara. He was also present at the indignation meeting, and tells a thrilling story of seeing "a young British tar from the Traveller start to climb hand over hand the lightning rod that stretched from bottom to top of the wrecked monument. It was a perilous undertaking, for one did not know when the shattered structure might give way or how much weight the rod would bear. The thousands who watched him reach the topmost gallery and swing himself over the projecting coping at the top held their breath in anxious suspense as the boy pulled a ball of twine from his pocket, let it down, with which he pulled up a heavier one with a Union Jack, and at last the flag was attached and filled out grandly to the breeze. Then a tremendous cheer rent the air. And before he reached the ground a hat was passed round and he received a reward for his bravery." A curious misstatement has been passed from one to another with regard to the paper published for one year (1824) in the old building, now in ruins, occupied by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, that here the first paper published in Upper Canada was printed, whereas the first paper was published in Niagara thirty years before, the Upper Canada Gazette, April, 1793.

The telegraph form which we possess reads thus: "Niagara and Queenston Line. Communications strictly confidential," and a verse quoted: "He directeth it under the whole heaven and his lightnings unto the ends of the earth," the words of Elihu in addressing his friend Job. The pay sheet of the Erie and Ontario railroad is dated Queenston, 1841, and the word horse cars explains the mode of travel. The letter from W. D. Powell, a lawyer in Queenston and a member of the first Law Society in Upper Canada, formed 1797, is expressed in very polite terms. He was the son of Chief Justice Powell, and he writes to Col. Nelles of Grimsby, then called Forty Mile Creek. By reference to St. Mark's register I find he was married to Sarah Stevenson, and from St. George's cemetery and St. Mark's register I find that his wife survived him thirty years, as he only lived two years to enjoy the happiness of which he speaks. His thanks are extended to Col. Nelles and the sister of Mrs. Nelles for helping him in his elopement from Grimsby to Niagara to be mar-

ried by Rev. R. Addison. The other document gives the amount of liquor used at what presumably would be the wake of Mrs. Hewitt, kept up for three days, or nights rather, the prices of the liquors 12s. (three dollars) a quart in one case, 16s. (four dollars), seems to us high. The last item introduces a rather gruesome element, as the liquors and digging the grave are inextricably mixed—£3—but how much for liquors and how much for digging the grave is not specified.

Something should be said of the Suspension Bridge, as showing the enterprise of the inhabitants of Queenston, as we read that as early as August, 1836, the project of erecting a chain suspension bridge at Queenston was set on foot, the bridge to have the largest span of any in the world of the same kind, but this was evidently not then carried out; but in the Niagara Chronicle of 1849, 1850 and 1851 appear advertisements as to shareholders, opening of the bridge, etc. It has sometimes been asserted that the Queenston bridge was built before that at the Falls, but this is a misake, as the bridge at the latter place was opened in 1848 (the iron basket crossing was in 1847), while that at Queenston was formally opened in 1851. Page's County Atlas gives a wrong date, as also does the Encyclopedia Britannica. In the Niagara Mail, March 26th, 1851, is a heading "Queenston Suspension Bridge. The 19th was a gala day in Queenston on account of the opening of the new suspension bridge. An excellent dinner was provided by Mr. Wynn, after which speeches were made by Sir A. MacNab, G. McMicking, Judge Stowe, Hon. W. H. Merritt, Hon. F. Hincks, Geo. Boomer, etc. Previous to this the bridge was thrown open to the public. One hundred Sons of Temperance marched across, several carriages and vast numbers of pedestrians. The engineer was G. W. Sirrell."

An interesting item is told later, that in 1865 a gale of wind wrecked the bridge, the guys or stay cables having been injured in an ice jam, and deserters from Fort Niagara actually crawled at night over the remains to the Canadian shore. The advertisements to shareholders are signed by G. McMicken, Secretary and Treasurer, Q. S. B. Co. The cables hung uselessly till 1899, when the bridge was taken down and the present structure was built.

The people of Queenston have certainly witnessed more remarkable sights than those of many other places—processions, grand funerals, the placing of four remarkable monu-

ments, assemblages of thousands of eager participants, and last the centenary of the death of Brock in October, 1912, all following in succession the stern struggle on the Heights, 13th October, 1812; the victory but the sad procession following the dead General; another procession of American prisoners the same day; the procession up the Heights in 1824; the indignation meeting in 1840; the laying the corner stone in 1853; the cenotaph placed in 1860; the monument to Laura Secord in 1911, and the grand gathering on that beautiful October day in 1912 when wreaths were brought by Historical Societies, Regiments, Schools, Indians, Scottish Associations, even the distant Island of Guernsey being represented, all to do honor to the name of Sir Isaac Brock.

With all this nothing has been said of the well known name of Laura Ingersoll Secord, as in the present publication two articles refer to her. How little could she have dreamed during her residence here that her name would be so famous, that poems would be written in her honor, that two monuments would be erected in her praise (one by the people, another by the Government of Canada), that articles used by her would be treasured, that archives would be searched for information for her biography, that school children all over the world would be familiar with the name of Laura Ingersoll Secord. The memory of a deed nobly performed is immortal.

THE ELOPEMENT LETTTR.

Queenston, 28th July, 1801.

Dear Sir—

I should be unpardonable if I lost any time returning you the hearty thanks which are so justly due from me to you for your kind and friendly assistance in rendering me one of the most happy of men. After leaving your home on Friday night we had an uncommonly fatiguing ride to Runchey's and arrived at Niagara the following morning, where, by Mr. Addison's assistance, we were soon out of the fear of pursuit. Mrs. Powell joins with me in her profession of gratitude to yourself and Mrs. Nelles, and requests that you will take the trouble of assuring her sister, Ellen, of our love and obligations to her for the part she took in forwarding our escape. Believe me, dear sir, your obliged and obedient servant,

W. D. POWELL, JR.

Robt. Nelles, 40 Mile Creek.

MRS. HEWITT'S FUNERAL EXPENSES.

			S. D.
1817	Oct. 26th	1 quart Madeira wine	12 0
	" "	1 quart spirits	8 0
	" "	1 quart brandy	12 0
	" "	1 quart shrub	8 0
	" 27th	1 quart Teneriffe wine	12 0
	" "	1 quart port wine, 26th	12 0
	" "	1 quart spirits	8 0
	" 28th	1 quart Madeira wine	12 0
	" "	1 quart Shrub	8 0
	" "	1 quart Teneriffe wine	12 0
	" "	1 quart port wine	12 0
	" "	1 quart brandy	12 0
	" "	1 quart spirits	8 0
	" "	1 pint gin	6 0
	" "	1 quart Madeira wine	16 0
	" "	1 pint gin	6 0
	" "	1 quart gin	12 0
	" "	1 pint Madeira wine	8 0
	" 29th	Cash for liquors at Queenston and digging the grave	3 0 0

The whole amounting to £12 4s.

Diary of a Prisoner in Red River Rebellion

The diary of Mr. Henry Woodington, while a prisoner in Fort Garry, has been kindly placed in our hands by Mrs. Bottomley, one of our members. Having been carefully kept for over forty years it is now made public for the first time. The writing was very good, but being in lead pencil, and tightly tied up with other papers, had become somewhat blurred and a few of the names were rather indistinct. It was carefully copied, and almost verbatim, a few omissions where repetition occurred. It will be noticed that the word rebels is not used but a blank left, and also for the names of some of the associates of Riel, for the diary to be found on his person might have been dangerous. It is believed that Mr. Woodington was also to be executed, but his life was saved and he afterwards lived many years in Niagara.

EDITOR.

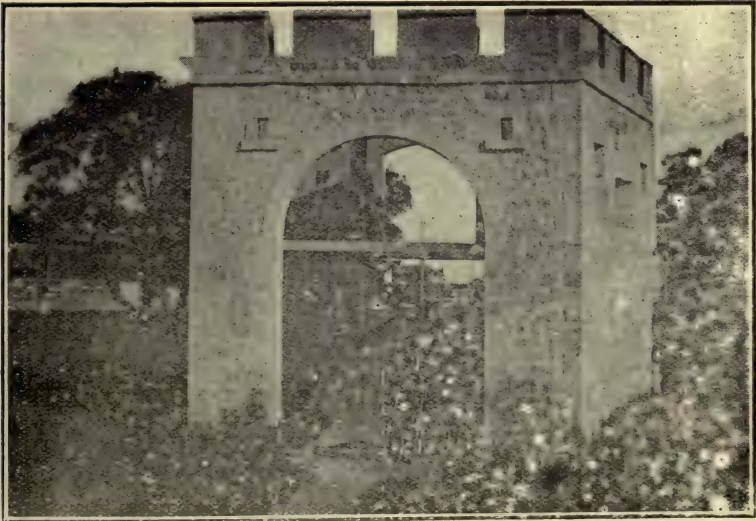
St. Cloud, 22nd Sept., 1869—Left for Red River Settlement this afternoon in company with the following gentlemen from Ontario, Canada, viz.: Daniel Cameron, Thomas Baxter, William Davis, James Develin, Hugh Watson and Matthew Davis. Camped out at 6 p. m. On 23d struck out early, all more or less stiff and footsore. In evening turned our oxen out to feed on the open prairie, but could not find them either in morning or evening, but they were brought back by two children on horseback riding bareback.

Diary 1869, Fort Garry.

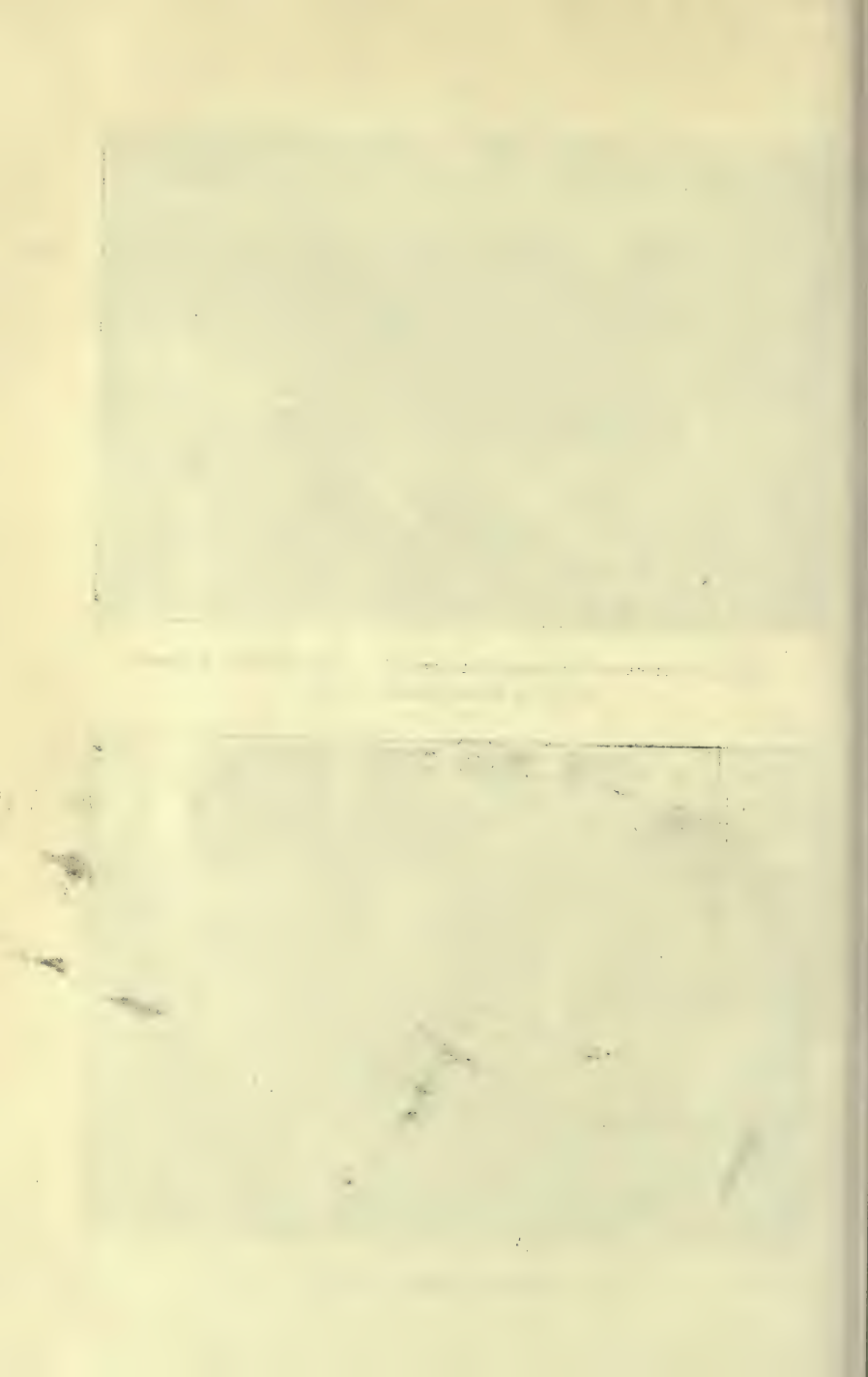
Nov. 30th—Rumors were out today that the Queen's Proclamation for annexing the North West Territory to the Dominion of Canada had been brought into the Settlement, but not known by whom. The rumor reaching Louis Riel, the Secretary of the French Provisional Government that the ——— had established at Fort Garry, also holding the position of Commander in Chief of the forces, he ordered a guard of ten or fifteen men to accompany him to the town of Winnipeg, where he seized the Not Western Office and placed the guard on it, for the purpose, as Riel said, to prevent the Queen's Proclamation being printed. This caused



Queenston with the first Monument. The Picture believed to have been taken in 1832



FORT GARRY GATE



but little excitement among the loyal inhabitants of the town, but was much approved and applauded by the ——— and disaffected inhabitants and residents. (Weather clear and frosty, but pleasant for outdoor exercise.)

Dec. 1st—Rumor of yesterday that the Queen's Proclamation had arrived in the town of Winnipeg was incorrect; still there was cause for such rumors being out, as it was currently circulated throughout the Settlement that the Queen's Proclamation would be brought in and made public the 1st of Dec. Those reports, though disbelieved by a number of persons, contained more truth than was at first supposed, for it was reported on good authority that Col. Dennis had arrived with the Queen's Proclamation and passed through the town about midnight without being detected by the ——— patrol, on his way to the Stone Fort or Lower Fort Garry. Considerable excitement was manifest in the ——— camp on the above report being known. The report was confirmed between twelve and one o'clock P. M. by the appearance of "Copy of the Queen's Proclamation" tacked upon the outside door of Dr. Schultz's drug store, which, on being generally known, was hailed with great enthusiasm by all the loyal male inhabitants and Canadians in the Settlement — but especially so it was a source of much gratification to the Canadians, for until now we could not legally take any active measures to settle the difficulty with the French; but now we could confront our opponents with right on our side. The publicity of the Queen's Proclamation was received with much chagrin by the ——— and sympathizers, who, from their remarks, appeared to be much crestfallen and despondent as to the success of their undertaking, which many had foolishly been led or persuaded to embark in. Of all the native inhabitants or old settlers there are but few who have come out and showed themselves in favor of the Canadian government, the majority of whom profess the greatest indifference as to whether the Canadian or any other government took possession of the Territory. This feeling of indifference I believe has been caused by the rule of the Hudson Bay Government, who have kept the people of this country down with the iron heel of oppression and who (that is the H.B.C.) did not permit the people to have a voice in any thing that was for the public good. How much the people whom Lord Selkirk brought out to this country to settle, along with those

who have since come up to the present date,, have suffered from the marked injustice and the tyrannical rule of the H.B.C. government in the country will never be known. The most prominent among the native inhabitants who have proved themselves truly loyal to Canadian interests and government and have done all in their power to have the same established in this country are Mr. William Hallett, Mr. John Hallett and Mr. George Clyne. These are the men who, if spared and justice is done them, will be loved and honored in the future of this country and Canada by all loyal Canadians and Britons, while those who occupy prominent positions in the so-called Provisional Government established by the ———, also the sympathizers of the same, will be looked upon with the utmost contempt. (The weather beautiful today, with a bracing frost.)

Dec. 2nd, 1869—Everything appears quiet in the ——— lines this morning. Dr. Lynch arrived from the Stone Fort or Lower Fort Garry, empowered with authority from Col. Dennis to enlist volunteers to support the Canadian Government. All loyal Canadians and Canadian sympathizers received orders this evening to meet at Col. Dennis' office at eleven o'clock p. m. to proceed in sleighs to the Stone Fort to enlist and remain there until Col. Dennis had all his plans of operations matured.. At half past ten o'clock one of our room mates, for there were eight Canadians boarding at this hotel, went out to ascertain if the sleighs were at the office ready to proceed to the Fort, twenty miles distant. On our mate returning he informed us that the hour had been changed to 12 p. m.; but another of our room mates going to the office at half past eleven, whence he immediately returned with the mortifying intelligence that all the Canadians had left the town at the first named hour. Who to blame for this stupid blunder we did not know, whether it was caused by the man at Col. Dennis' office not knowing the correct hour we were to start at or whether it was our roommate that misunderstood the man he spoke to, but this much we did know that some person had blundered. In the present condition of affairs we could do nothing more than patiently wait till daylight and see if any explanation could be obtained of the blunder. So we all decided to retire to rest, but had not been long in bed when someone who had not gone to sleep heard a noise of men running past the building, and jumping

out of bed and going to the windows saw fifteen or twenty ————coming out of the building called the Ganet House, and ran past the back of the hotel we were in. This move on the part of the ———— we could not understand, as the house they came out of was that of a Canadian who was considered loyal to the Canadian Government. Some thought that Riel had heard of the movement on the part of the Canadians and that he had his men out to seize and make prisoners of all the Canadians he could find that night in town. We all became determined that if they made a raid on us we would make a desperate resistance before we would yield and, if necessary, to sell our lives as dearly as possible. After remaining up a short time to see if any attempt would be made on us, and all appearing to be quiet outside, we again returned to rest. (Note—I omitted to say that while writing down the events of yesterday that Dr. Bowen set the type and tried and tried to print some copies of the Queen's Proclamation, but as soon as they were printed it is reported that Riel, or the guard that he had placed in the office, seized and destroyed them.

Dec. 3d—On again retiring to bed after being disturbed by the noise at one o'clock a. m., we slept comfortably till daylight. After breakfast we received instructions from Col. Dennis' office to go to the Scotch Settlement, hire horses and sleighs and thence proceed to the Stone Fort. Walked about three miles from the town before we could get a sufficient number of horses and sleighs to take us, eight in number, down. . On our way thither we met the Canadians who went down last night returning to town after having enlisted as volunteers under Col. Dennis, by whom they were ordered to return to their different places of abode and there quietly remain until further orders, or if they suffered any inconvenience or annoyance at the hands of the people in town or at their boarding places, they were all to assemble in Dr. Schultz's houses, which the doctor had that morning tendered the use of the same to Col. Dennis. On arriving at the Fort we enlisted in No. 1 Winnipeg Company of Volunteers, under Col. Dennis' directions. After being enrolled we also were ordered to return to the town and conduct ourselves by the orders given the others, which we did early in the afternoon. Before we left the Fort Dr. Bowen, editor of the *Nor Wester*, arrived, having made his escape from the town through the

assistance of some of his friends, one of whom, Mr. Vicary, (indistinct) brought him down to the Fort in a cutter. It was on Dr. Bowen's arrival that we obtained correct information with regard to the strange movement of the ——— last night; that G. G. and his ——— were searching for Dr. Bowen and Dr. Schultz to capture them and make them prisoners. Not finding either of them at their homes, they searched all the houses in the town in which they supposed they were concealed, but were disappointed in securing their prey, for Dr. Schultz was fortunately at the Fort last night while Dr. Bowen was somewhere about town and happened to call at Col. Dennis' office on his way homeward and was told by the person in charge that a number of men had been there only a few moments before inquiring for him, with the intention, they thought, of capturing and making him a prisoner. The reason of this movement on the part of X. was caused by an angry discussion that the Dr. and X. had early in the evening in Col. Dennis' office with regard to printing the Queen's proclamation. X. forbade the doctor to print it. He said that he would print it if asked by the government officials to do so.

Dr. Bowen was at Col. Dennis' office all the evening of the 3d instant. When — called the second time he was sitting in — kitchen. On — leaving some of the men advised Dr. Bowen to go upstairs and remain in private apartments in case — called again, which the Dr. did. Was not long there when — came back a third time and walked straight through the office into the kitchen, which he searched. Not finding the doctor, they heard his men went upstairs into M. place. But during the time — was searching in the kitchen the Dr. had climbed over a partition which did not quite reach to the ceiling between M. and Lansen's Photograph Saloon and concealed himself by lying close to the partition he had climbed over. He had just time to do so when V. made his appearance upstairs and after a thorough search of the room left it, as supposed, satisfied that the man they wanted was not within their reach in that building. I presume the thought that so little a man as the Dr. could climb so high a partition never entered the cranium of the immortal —, but so it was, for while — was eagerly hunting, his prey was lying quietly behind an inch board partition. The Dr. remained quiet in his hiding place until early this forenoon, when he and C. were driven down to the Stone Fort by —.

On returning to town about six p. m. we found all our friends whom we met in the morning had assembled in the Dr.'s dwelling house and a new brick house of Dr. Schultz's for the purpose of defending the Government stores, it being reported that the ——— were receiving reinforcements and were going to make a raid on them. We were posted in different parts of the buildings, with a sentry on the outside of each building, also a sentry on the inside of the main entrance of each. We were under arms all night. The ——— were out in considerable numbers between the Fort and the town. They formed in skirmishing line two or three times during the night before the buildings. A party of about fifteen presented their guns at the windows as if going to fire, but did not do so, and after a short time moved on. Two cases of small arms were brought up here last night, to be distributed to the men that had none.

4th Dec.—All quiet this morning. Not many ——— out. Went to Settlement to report the doings of the night. Having done so, returned and found quite a number of ——— in and about the town. Returned to my boarding house. Spent the afternoon in arranging private affairs. Paid my board bill at six o'clock, after which I went with the rest of the Canadian boarders to our barracks, as we called Dr. Schultz's building, where we met Major Boulton, who, as soon as the Canadians had assembled, commenced and organized us into a company to be called No. 1 Company of Winnipeg Volunteers. Officers were proposed and elected, after which a guard was selected for the night and sentries posted. Nothing of interest occurred till about one o'clock a. m., when one of our scouts came in and reported that there was considerable excitement and stir among the ——— in the Fort. He could not get near enough to the Fort to see what they were doing, but from what he could see they appeared to be either preparing for an anticipated attack to be made on them or were preparing to evacuate the Fort. About five o'clock p. m. lighted torches and lanterns suddenly appeared some distance from the town on the plain and to move in a circle from south to west and from east to north. This strange movement we could not understand, unless it was that they had received considerable reinforcements during the night and had surrounded us and were going to make a simultaneous attack, the light being a sign for a general move. As

soon as the sentry outside saw the light he reported to the officer on guard, and it was told the officer in command, who immediately took precautionary measures to guard against a sudden attack. What gave more strength to this suspicion is that when the Indians make any great attack they always do it a little while before daybreak. They (the Indians) say that people sleep sounder or heavier at that time of night. After keeping a diligent watch till daylight nothing unusual occurred nor could any information be had of the mysterious lights. The ——— have not evacuated the Fort, as it was supposed they were doing, but few are seen outside this morning.

5th Dec.—Everything is, to all appearance, quiet outside, and the people are wending their way to the different churches, but we have received orders to remain within barracks under arms, in case an attack should be made on the stores while at church. This is the first Sunday in my life that I have been under military discipline, and it gives me a strange though not unpleasant feeling. The cause of the strange part of my feelings is not being accustomed to military duties, and the true cause of the pleasure arises from a sincere love and attachment to Queen and country and a consciousness of being engaged on the side of right and justice. Considerable stir among the ———. After vespers this afternoon they appear to have received large reinforcements during the day. There are a number out parading between the Fort and town, also a large number staying outside the walls of the Fort. Judging from what I have seen there must be between two and three hundred men stationed in the town and Fort. They are increasing in numbers and it is reported on good authority that — is pressing every available French Halfbreed, man and boy, that is able to carry a gun into the ranks, using very serious threats that if they did not do so their houses and outbuildings would be burnt to the ground. This threat has had the effect of frightening many to join him that would not otherwise have done so; but there are a few, to their credit, who would not join him on any condition or under any circumstances. Received another case of small arms from the Stone Fort this evening. It was brought through the town with considerable risk of being captured by the ———, but courage and decision overcomes many dangers, and as G. M. is endowed with a large portion

of each he succeeded in bringing them safely into barracks; notwithstanding his having to pass through a strong guard of ——— stationed on a bridge about a quarter of a mile northwest of the town; also eluded the patrol of the same. although he was pursued by one of them, who, though M. drove his horse as fast as it could gallop the French halfbreed kept even with him until he turned into the yard, when he gave up the chase and returned to his comrades. It is said, and on good authority, that many of these people run behind their dog sleighs a distance from sixty to eighty miles a day and keep it up for many days together. All ordered under arms again, with strict instructions to keep a vigilant watch so as to guard against a surprise. The ——— were out in much larger force than they have ever been yet. They were also more daring and came closer up to the buildings, which they did not do the first two nights, for they kept to the opposite side of the street, and most of them, whenever they came near the buildings, used to run past.

Dec. 6th—Hemmed in on all sides by ——— all communication was cut off from the outside. Money, water and provisions played out. After twelve a. m. ——— placed a strong guard around the buildings. All quiet during the night, with no further evidence of an attack. Boulton and Hallett left on horseback. Left orders to retreat to K. D. C. in afternoon, but could not do so. Meade came in with the mails, but was not permitted to leave. Hallett's little boy came down on horseback, it is supposed with a dispatch from Major Boulton, was captured and carried off to the Fort a prisoner, but was set at liberty again in the afternoon. Particulars not known.

7th Dec.—All quiet during the night. All the men enjoyed a good rest. Every evidence of an attack being made this morning. Dutch George came in to take the women and children out. Gingers came in pretending to be a friend, but was known to be a spy and was not permitted to see anything that would be of advantage to the ———. Develin also came in. He also was mistrusted, but had an interview with Dr. Schultz and advised a retreat. This was looked upon as a trap to get us to leave the house so that the ——— would have a better chance of capturing us. A despatch was brought in by Mrs. Black from Col. Dennis ordering us to surrender and make the best terms we could. Said he had been out all night in the Scotch Settlement to get men to come

to our relief, but out of six hundred men was surprised on reaching the Fort to find none. — and McArthur were sent to Riel to get permission to retire with our arms, — being the one selected to negotiate, the result being most disastrous to us, — having agreed to an unconditional surrender, with the stipulation that our lives be spared, without asking McArthur's opinion. We were marched between two files of ——— with fixed bayonets to the Fort and confined in one of the buildings, after which a salute was fired. We were fed on pemican and water. Tonight Develin and Dutch George, a suspected ——— brought in food. A large number refused it; others did take it. Spent the greater part of the night singing songs. Fifty-six confined in three rooms. Twenty-two in one, ten by twenty feet; 23 in No. 2, 10 x 14 feet; seven in one bed, two under the bed, one on a table 2x4, two under it; 11 in No. 3.

8th—Still in the Fort. A report is circulated that we are to be marched across the lines to Pembina. Develin and Dutch George brought more pemican this morning.

9th—Still in the building. Pemican and tea today. Develin and Dutch George did not come with provisions today. Supposed to be because some of the men refused to accept them. Snow's men were captured today and put in with us. Archdeacon McLean paid us a visit and prayed with us. Were all moved from the one room to another and searched to see if we had any concealed arms about us. They got three revolvers. Provisions brought by Crossen.

10th—On the 10th Dennis issued a proclamation ordering all parties to lay down their arms (Riel included). It was not listened to by Riel's party. The ——— hoisted their flag, gave three cheers, fired a salute with small arms and cannon. St. Boniface brass band present, under the leadership of a priest. Among the French I noticed Tait, Ballantyne, Develin.

11th—Thirty-eight of us were moved out of the building in the Fort under a strong guard to the common jail outside the Fort. The jail is a building twenty feet square, with a centre room ten by twenty, with one window two feet square with heavy iron gratings, with a single stove and two benches each twelve feet long. Six cells, each 6x9, with a small window in each 6x18 inches. Broke all the glass out of the cell windows to get air, not knowing at the time that they were movable.

12th—First Sunday in prison. Mr. George Young visited us this morning. Read a chapter in the Bible, prayed with us, distributed a Bible, Testament and tracts. Twelve of us met in one of the cells shortly after Mr. Young left and had a prayer meeting.

13th—Mr. Young visited us again early this forenoon and brought us some apples,¹ which was quite a treat and all appreciated Mr. Young's kindness. A report came in today to the effect that Col. Dennis had left the Settlement and that the Hon. W. McDougal was preparing to return to Canada in a few days. Riel called and left some Canadian papers, all of which were opened and examined.

14th—All quiet. Plenty of provisions furnished by Mr. Crossen, and all well.

15th—Received another visit from Mr. Young. All well.

16th—Received another visit from Archdeacon McLean. C. Mair and George Fortney had an interview with Riel. Its object was to find out the general feeling we had towards him. The inmates of each cell were presented with a box of figs by Mr. ———.

17th—The ——— held a council but could do nothing in our case until the Governor left Pembina.

18th—Mr. Young visited us again. O'Donoghue, one of the principal ———, brought in some Canadian papers of late dates, and all had been examined.

19th—Held a prayer meeting this morning. None of the clergy visited us today.

20th—All quiet. Hear of nothing of interest.

21st—Mrs. W^l Driever sent in some tarts and pies.

22d—Mr. Crossen brought in cakes and pies from Mrs. Driever and Mrs. Crossen. They were received with three cheers.

23d—Received another present of cakes and pies from Mrs. Driever. Raised a present of five shillings each, which amounted to nine pounds and ten shillings and was presented by — Millar as a Christmas gift with an appropriate speech. Crossen was not allowed to come inside, but came to the door and replied, and we gave him three cheers.

24th—Day before Christmas. Expected to be released today, but was disappointed. Smith sent out for a fiddle and had a stag dance, Wm. Graham being the fiddler. The guards came in and joined in the dance.

25th—Christmas day. Very dull until towards evening when Crossen brought in roast beef, plum pudding and cakes from McArthur and Mrs. Driever. We enjoyed them as well as we could under present circumstances. Had a dance this evening.

26th—Sunday. Rev. Mr. Young visited us, read and prayed. We had another prayer meeting in one of the cells. Reports come in of a peace delegation from Canada consisting of G. F. Tibault, Col De Salaberry, D. C. Smith of England to assist Gov. McTavish enforcing the laws of the company and in case of his demise to assist him.

27th—Report of a grand meeting of the clergy of Rupert's Land to be held at Fort Garry. Have not heard the result, but that there were to be different degrees of punishment inflicted on the prisoners. No hopes of getting out.

28th—Mrs. C. Mair is again allowed to visit her husband. Report among the guards that an escape was meditated. Further evidence that a spy was among us. Reduced to pemican and water in the morning. About fifteen pounds of flour, a little tea and plenty of pemican was sent in this afternoon. Every person cooks his own meals.

29th—All quiet. Archdeacon McLean again visited us and said that he had asked permission to read a chapter in the Bible but was refused.

30th—Mr. W. Fletcher visited us, had prayer and was permitted to say a few words. Appeared much affected. Crossen stopped bringing provisions. Develin takes his place of his own accord.

31st—Day before New Year's. Report that a great number of Scouts were coming to Fort Garry; object unknown. Considerable alarm among the French. Spent New Year's eve in singing songs, stag dancing and so forth. At twelve o'clock we all joined in singing God Save the Queen, after which we gave three rousing cheers. Six men were taken out and examined, after which they were placed upstairs and not allowed to have intercourse with us.
1870.

Jan. 1st—New Year's spent quietly, with some dancing and singing. Mrs. Crossen sent in some cakes and mince pies. ——— Escaped last night from upstairs.

2d—Sunday. Mr. Young visited us. Read and prayed. We held a prayer meeting in one of the cells. Mr. Johnston

brought us some bread, meat and potatoes, which were very acceptable and appreciated.

3d—A heavy guard from White Horse Plains was placed over us. Report that we are to be sent over the lines tomorrow; not credited. The placing of the guard is unfavorable.

4th—This morning the examination of the prisoners taken out of here was finished. Nine were liberated on the following conditions: Some took the oath of allegiance, others an oath to leave the country and not return in arms against them. The oath of allegiance was that they should obey the laws of the Provisional Government as long as they were in the country. Jeffrey, Spicer, McLeod and Mercer took the oath of allegiance. Brandon, Hall, Otterwell, Holland, Latterman agreed to leave the country.

5th—All quiet. No more of us called out for examination. The guards are extremely lenient today and have proved themselves the best men we have had over us. Archdeacon McLean visited us today. Wished to speak to us, but not allowed to do so by one of the guards named Turner. One of our number was told by one of the guards that we were all to be liberated unconditionally tomorrow; that yesterday it was to have been, but Riel thought it was too cold to turn us out. This is looked upon as a canard. Received news from outside from rather reliable authorities that troops have left Canada for here and are coming by way of Lake Superior and Fort William.

6th—The guard still gaining favor for their kindness to us. Otterwell and Holland took the oath of allegiance this morning. Received information this morning through Mr. Mc —, from his cousin, Miss M. V., as to what is going on outside and the feeling to us. All kinds of business is at a standstill. The people in the Settlements (cowardly dastards that they are) are so frightened that they will not leave their homes unless compelled through sheer necessity to do so. A proof that the above is correct is that those who own threshing machines and were threshing before our surrender from farm to farm only a distance of a few rods from each other, will not now move their machines to another place for fear they will be taken prisoners. They are our bitterest enemies and condemn the Canadian Government now for taking possession of this territory, although they at first agreed to it, for fear of the Canadians here, about sixty all told, although

there are several thousands of them, they would not openly express their opinions for fear of a mere handful of Canadians. James Ross, a prominent Scotch halfbreed, has taken the oath of allegiance to Riel's government. Major Boulton, it is said, is still in the settlement, and he and W. Hallet on the 5th Dec. left barracks together on horseback to attend a meeting in St. James' parish, passing through the French skirmishing line without any attempt being made to capture them. It is also said that he tried many times that evening to join us, but found he could not do so; hoping by staying out to be able to do something for us, but these efforts were futile. It is reported that a newspaper is to be issued tomorrow, under the supervision of the Provis. Govt, and is to be called the "New Nation." It will in all probability be a one-sided affair and not likely to be very truthful in its statements. Mr. Ashdown, one of our number, was called out by Riel and asked if he would do a small piece of work. (He is a tinsmith.) He studied a little while before consenting, but said the key of his shop was down in the Scotch Settlement. So Riel sent a man with him to get it. Mr. A.'s object was to try to get some information and get some letters and Canadian papers, but as Riel was there did not succeed in getting papers, but hopes to do so tomorrow. However he obtained a Toronto Weekly Telegraph of late date, but it had nothing of interest on our present situation. Commenced to write a letter to my brother George and will risk posting it.

7th—Had not finished it when the guard called Mr. Ashdown to go to town. I hastily folded and addressed it, giving it to Ashdown to post for me. He returned about half past three, bringing several Canadian letters and papers, among them two or three copies of the looked for local paper, the New Nation, which is a neatly gotten up sheet, considering who did it. Editorials, as expected, one-sided; articles containing gross falsehoods and misrepresentations, quoting from Canadian papers but altering the articles to suit themselves. Those brought by Ashdown gave great pleasure. I was one of the fortunate ones, as there was a letter from my brother George in Toronto, both interesting and satisfactory. It was written 30th November and mailed 2d December. Mr. Ashdown brought in a basket of cakes from Mrs. Young, which was very acceptable and proves they have not forgotten us in our misfortunes. The weather has been clear and

frosty, but not colder than I have experienced at this season in Canada.

8th—Another report of the guards that we are to be liberated tomorrow, but in this we place no confidence, as we have been told so so often. Yesterday another present came from Mr. McM., our liberated companion, viz., a large package of candy, a set of dominoes, a package of cards, sugar-coated almond nuts, etc. We hear that some of those who enlisted under Col. Dennis say they did not enlist to fight the French but to receive the six shillings a day which was promised them. How does a man who is true to his country loathe and abhor such men as those who will stoop to such contemptible conduct to gain a little lucre?"

9th—Sunday morning, being the fourth we have spent in prison, with no knowledge of how many more we may have to spend here. Mr. Young called about half past nine o'clock a. m. Only a few of us were up to join Mr. Young in reading a chapter and prayer. Several met in one of the cells to hold a prayer meeting, but I did not join on account of most of those who did so not acting consistent either before or after the meeting; many would engage in frivolous and even immoral conversation. Such a way of acting I thought to be exceedingly wrong for those who openly professed to be leading a sincere Christian life. Another story of the guards that we were to be free tomorrow and that they were all going home, but this we accepted for what it was worth. Everything appears very dull to those who were not in the secret of our intended escape tonight, if at all possible, for some of us had been working for some time back trying to cut out with our jackknives the oak casing of two of the cell windows. situated the one in the back and the other in the front of the building, so as to enable us to get out the heavy iron grating without making a noise to alarm the guards. The cutting away of the window frames would not have taken the one-twentieth of the time that it did had we been all true to each other, but we were not, for we had a spy among us, won over by Riel by a large sum of money, it is surmised, to watch us. The consequence was we had to keep a strict watch on him, for he was continually on the move from one cell to another night and day. We seldom, without being interrupted, got more than two minutes at a time to work at it. Again, there were also some in the cell in which we wanted to work who were opposed to our attempt. When I say our, I mean that, there

were eight or ten out of the twenty-eight who knew anything about what was going on, and it was some belonging to those cells who opposed, when mentioned, our attempt to try and remove the iron grate or bars from the window so as to be able to make our escape when a favorable opportunity occurred. We met with so much opposition from the inmates of the cell that we had to suspend operations for about two weeks, at the end of which time we again commenced work, but only when we got those opposed to our plan engaged with some person or other. With so many drawbacks to contend against, it was utterly impossible to be expeditious. Early last week those in the cell who worked in unison and had only the spy to watch succeeded in removing the iron bars without being detected and were waiting until we succeeded in removing ours when we would decide to make a break, but up to Saturday night we were unable to get sufficient time to cut it out, so we decided to leave it till Sunday, when we could again work at it. Our plan was to have a window taken out of the front and back of the building, the object of which was that if the sentry on one side of the building was removed we could make our escape even if there was one stationed at the other, or if the captain of the guard should, after twelve p. m., call in all the sentries, as he sometimes did when it was very cold, we could then use both windows to facilitate our escape. On Sunday night about eleven p. m. some of the inmates of the cell who had succeeded in removing the iron bars or grating from their window in the front, secretly made known to three or four in another cell their intention to regain their liberty. Their plan was this. They were going to watch the sentry from the window on the front. When the time arrived to change sentry, which was done every hour in cold and every two hours on mild nights by the sentry on duty leaving his post, go into the guard room, wake up, if he should be asleep, the man whose duty it was to relieve him, and send him out to take his place on sentry go (a rather careless way of carrying out military discipline). Our prison mates had not long taken station at the window when they, to their satisfaction, saw the sentry leave his beat and go into the guard house, and before another came out to take his place four of our mates succeeded in getting out of the window and through the palisade without being detected. The last of the four had only passed through the gate of the palisade when the sentry came out and took his place, there-

by preventing any more from escaping for the present. Three or four of us remained in the cell waiting for the hour to expire when the sentry would retire and send out another man to take his place. But judge of our surprise when we saw another sentry come out and join the one already on duty, at the same time keeping a close watch on the window of the cell we were in. We at once supposed that the first sentry had heard some of us whispering in the cell and thinking perhaps all was not right inside called another man to keep sentry with him. Seeing that it was too much of a risk in waiting any longer at that window, we concluded to try and remove the back window at which we had before been working and make our escape through it. Knowing that we would have to make considerable noise at our work, we thought it advisable to inform our Yankee spy what we contemplated doing, saying that if he wished he was at liberty to make his escape with us, but before we told him what we intended to do we first waited till the guard on the entrance door had locked it for the night. After that was done we placed a sentry at each of the cell windows to prevent his communicating with the sentries outside; three or four others kept a watch on him in the passage, and if he attempted to alarm the guard they intended to throw him down, gag, tie and place him one of the cells and cover him over with a buffalo robe. He seemed quite surprised at our doing so much without his knowing about it. We then turned out attention to the back window. On working on it a short time with our jackknives we found it was going to take too long to remove the bars, so we decided to try and remove the whole frame by wrenching it out with an iron bar we had some time previously broken off one of the cell windows. Three at once volunteered to try it, but before they began it was thought to be a good idea to get up a big game of "pile on," so that while the frame was being wrenched out we could shout, squeal, yell, halloo and make a tremendous noise so as to smother as much as possible the sound of wrenching the frame out. In this we were successful, for the frame and the iron bars were removed without alarming either the sentries in the front of the building or the guard inside. The person selected to "pile on" to was Joseph Coombs, a man over six feet in height. Poor fellow! He will remember that game of "pile on" as long as he lives if he has the use of memory. Parker was the first to get out of the window in the back of

the building, Scott second, Woodington third, McVicar fourth. Who came next to McVicar I don't know, for as each one got out of the window we made for the palisade, ten feet high, which for a distance of about ten yards from the building surrounds the jail; which palisade we clambered over as hastily as possible. It was not so easy to get over as we in the jail imagined it to be.

As soon as I was over the palisade, Scott and I, according to a prior arrangement, started on a brisk run for the residence of a Canadian of the name of A. Boyd, living ten miles up the Assiniboine in the parish of Headingly, who I knew from previous acts of kindness shewn me would certainly do all that lay in his power to befriend us in our flight from bondage. On making for the road from the jail we encountered some deep drifts of snow, running through which fatigued us not a little, as the close confinement we had been subjected to had weakened us very much for such exercise, but notwithstanding our weakness I would like very much to have seen the length of the strides Scott and I made in that deep snow, for I am sure they must have been longer than the strides people usually make in moving through deep snow. Before getting to the road Scott and I noticed a person a short distance from us going the same way, and there not being sufficient light for us to distinguish whether it was one of our escaped companions or a stranger, we decided to overtake him and see who he really was, for we both thought it was a French halfbreed who had been down seeing one of his friends among the guards and was returning home. We determined that if he had been to see the guards that we would knock him senseless and leave him on the road to prevent his giving any alarm, but on coming up to him we found him to be our companion Parker. We three then proceeded together on our way to Headingly, for Parker was also making for a friend's home. On our way we called about two and a half miles from the Fort at William Hallett's home, the home of a truly loyal native, both to the Imperial and Canadian governments, and who is still a prisoner, with about twenty others, within the Fort, to see if the four who escaped by the front window were there or had been there, also to try to get a horse and sleigh to take us to the portage. John Hallett, (William's son) informed us that two had been there and got a horse each and started for the portage on horseback. Knowing that there were no more horses there

available we continued on our way to Headingly. After leaving Hallett's an idea struck us that if we could get into some of the stables along the road we could get a horse each. Parker was not particular about getting a horse, as he had made up his mind to stop a few days with his friend at Headingly. By the time we reached Sturgeon Creek, Scott and I were so fatigued and footsore from walking and running that we came to the conclusion to go no farther without trying to get a couple of horses, so we decided to make a raid on James M stables, for I was aware he had a number of horses; and if the doors were not locked we would have but little trouble in selecting each a horse. No sooner was the suggestion made than it was acted upon. Parker consented to keep strict watch outside and open the gate while Scott and I went to the stable the doors of which were not locked, but only latched. After getting inside we were not long in choosing our horses; but looking for bridles, there were none to be found, as most of the people in this country keep their harness in their dwelling houses. Here then was a difficulty not easy to overcome. The horses have no halter on, but simply tied round with a piece of rawhide and the other end fastened to the stall. On talking it over for a minute or two what we had best do, we concluded to try and drive them out with the rawhide reins by making a noose and placing it on or around their noses in such a way that if we could not guide or control them as we would wish we could hold them so as to prevent their running away with us. On leading the horses out of the stable one of those within commenced neighing, which was immediately answered by one of ours, which alarmed us not a little, for we feared this would waken the people in the house close by. When we got them to the road I helped Scott to mount his horse, and when I was trying to get on mine Scott's started off, but did not go very far when it ran off the road in a deep ditch or snowdrift, stumbled and pitched him headforemost into the snow, and for a few seconds there was only Scott's legs to be seen above the snow. Just imagine the sight. Scott is over six feet in height, with a short body and very long legs, sticking in the snow, with his legs almost straight up in the air. It immediately brought to my mind the comparison Kitson gave in jail. He said Scott was like two straight poles stuck in a mud hill. What drew forth this remark was that Scott had been teasing Kitson

nearly all morning for frying and eating so much pemican, for, by the way, he was a great pemican eater. Scott called him little pemican, as he was a small man. But to return to our flight. It was also amusing to see how quick Scott regained his right side up, but in doing so the horse got away. He tried to catch him but could not, so I let mine go, too, for even if I could have driven her, which was very doubtful with that gear, I did not wish to leave Scott behind, so after enjoying a hearty laugh at his expense (oh, I would have given something when I saw him get up to have been in a place where I could have laughed as hearty and as long as I felt like doing.) As it was, I was checked by Scott for laughing for fear I would wake the people up. When Parker saw us come out he started ahead, thereby missing this scene. We again commenced our walk to Headingly, losing considerable time in our attempt to get horses. After we had walked about three and a half miles from James Mc—— we in some way got off the road and were unable to find it; waded in through the snow, sometimes encountering great drifts, which exhausted us not a little. We still traveled on, till we came to some woods, which we entered by a cattle track, but soon I saw it was not the same woods we had been through two months before, between Sturgeon Creek and my friend's home. We met nothing that I could recognize, so I said to Scott that I did not know where we were and perhaps unknowingly had passed our friend's home. Scott, being much fatigued, suggested that we make a fire and remain in the woods until daylight. This I objected to, as it might prove fatal to our escape if the guard were following us, and if so the smoke from the fire would act as a guide to them. If we had been in any other position than fleeing as refugees we could have soon ascertained where we were by inquiry at some of the houses close by, but in our position we did not know who were friends or who were foes.

Here the Diary breaks off abruptly, but on another page is found the following:

"Escaped from Fort Garry with eleven other prisoners on the night of the 9th of January, 1870. Five of the above prisoners were retaken the next day, one of whom was badly frozen when captured. Arrived at Portage la Prairie on 15th

January,, 1870. (Seventy-five miles from Fort Garry).

"Retaken and made prisoner, along with forty-eight British Loyalists on the morning of the 17th February, 1870, by Riel, O Donoghue, Lepine and their associates."

On separate pages, evidently written to complete the story of the imprisonment, the full list of names of the prisoners, and where from, a list of the games played in the jail, a description of the flag of the Provisional Government, jail scenes and a newspaper cutting, much frayed, has been placed in the diary. This also closes abruptly, being torn off. It reads as follows:

THE EXECUTION OF SCOTT.

(From the Winnipeg New Nation, March 4th.)

"The first military execution ever witnessed in Rupert's Land, we believe, took place in Fort Garry on the 4th inst. The person shot was Private T. Scott, who came here from Canada last summer. His execution took place upon an order of a court-martial held at Fort Garry on the 3d inst. Mr. Scott, it will be in the recollection of many, was among the Canadians captured in Dr. Schultz's store on the 7th December last. He lay in confinement at the fort with other prisoners some weeks and then, accompanied by several others, made good his escape from the Fort on a fearfully cold night.

"Immediately before the close of the last Convention, Mr. Scott, who had fled to the Portage, came down with the others from that locality to liberate the prisoners. Subsequently, as is well known, the Portage movement assumed a very serious aspect, and the capturing of the Fort and the overturning of the Government was aimed at. But this was abandoned and Mr. Scott was again captured with the Portage Brigade on the morning of the 7th ult. From this time forth Mr. Scott was very violent and abusive in his actions and language, annoying and insulting the guards and even abusing the President. He vowed that if ever he got out he would shoot the President. ——— stated that he was at the head of the Portage party" (Here torn away.)

GAMES.

Chess, cards checkers and "pile on." This last is the favorite and oft-occurring game. It begins with one catching

hold of another and throwing him down or against the wall, yelling "pile on." Then there is a general rush to the scene, and pity the poor fellow that gets under. The most exciting and amusing one occurred on the 1st inst. It began by a discussion about the Irish and the Scotch, and an attempt was made by one side to expel the other.

Description of the Provisional Government's Flag.

It is made of white Duffle, 2x3 feet in size. There are three fleur de luce or flower of France ——— across the surface with a shamrock in the centre of the bottom edge..

JAIL SCENES.

Frying pemican. A number around the stove, with tin plates, in which is a mixture of pemican and water, each striving for a place at the stove; a number more waiting their time, cursing their luck that they were too late; a number more with large pocket knives gathered round a large lump of pemican, each striving to prepare his mess; a number more making tea in pint tins. Another scene—Mounting the large window in the centre room after the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Names of Canadian and American prisoners confined in the common jail of Assiniboia by Riel and his associates on the 10th December, 1869:

Duncan N. Campbell, Chatham.
 William Spice, Fullerton.
 G. D. McVicar, Chatham.
 Joseph Coombs, London.
 A. R. Chisholm, Alexandria (Glengarry).
 George Fortney, Texas, U. S.
 Wm. Nemiuns, Elora.
 W. Davis, Durham.
 Mat Davis, Durham.
 John Morney, Mosnock.
 Peter McArthur, Toronto.
 F. C. Mercer, Caledonia.
 J. B. Harris, Stratford.
 Geo. Nicholson, Ottawa.
 Francis J. Manan, Guelph.
 John Eccles, St. Thomas.

James Dawson, Toronto.
 Jas. Develin, Durham.
 Dr. Lynch, Montreal
 Stewart Mulkins, Kingston.
 Hugh Wrightman, Barrie.
 Thomas Langman, Barrie.
 A. Wright Paisley.
 Jas. Stewart, Windsor.
 Alex. Murray, Dickinson Landing.
 Ja. Mulligan, Butts, Ireland.
 John Hallett, Red River.
 William Hallett, Red River.
 Charles Stodger, England.
 Donald Cameron, Ailsa Craig.
 Dr. O'Donnell, Montreal.
 Dr. Schultz, Amherstburg.
 Thos. Lusted, Windsor.
 Geo. Clyne, Boisbert, Red River.
 Wm. Kitson, Howard.
 W. J. Allen, Port Hope.
 Thos. W. Scott, Toronto.
 Chas. Palmer, London, Eng.
 F. Hyman, London, Ont.
 Geo. Miller, Shefford, Que.
 John Ivy, Texas, U. S.
 J. W. Archibald, Truro.
 J. Ferguson, Smith's Falls.
 Wm. Graham, Allanburg.
 Henry Woodington, Brampton.
 Jos. H. Stocks Stratford.
 Jas. H. Ashdown, Durham.
 James Robb, an American, escaped.
 Allen W. Graham, Alborough.
 Robert Smith, Winchester, Eng.
 C. Mair, Perth.
 Geo. Bootie, New Brunswick.
 Thos. Franklin, pensioner.

List of Snow's men of Point du Chien, captured by Riel after their arrival in town after the surrender of the Canadian Volunteers:

George Parker, Lanark.
 Geo. Brandon, Belgrave.

Philip Otwell, Owen Sound.
 Jas. Jeffrey, Middleton.
 Andrew Hall, Dunn (Haldimand).
 John Lattmore Arran (Bruce).
 Robt. Holland, Tudor (Hastings).
 John McLeod, Stornoway, Scotland.
 R. P. Meade, Windsor (Ed. Norwester).
 Chas. Garrett, Orillia.
 Arthur Hamilton, Ottawa.
 — Heath, Ottawa.

After the escape there is a break in the narrative, as there is nothing to show what occurred between escape and being retaken, but singularly enough, however, there has just appeared in an educational paper, "The School," an article on the Red River Rebellion by A. W. Graham, whose name we find in the list of prisoners. This hiatus is thus partially filled, and we find the names of several mentioned in the diary, among them that of J. Ashdown, who, Mr. Graham says, was his bedfellow and is now a millionaire in Winnipeg. He states that on Jan. 24th Dr. Schultz cut his robe into strips and let himself down from his window and thus escaped. Riel was very angry, as Dr. Schultz was his star prisoner. Hallett was handcuffed and several were to be shot. On Feb. 12th all were offered their liberty on taking the oath of allegiance, which several did, but fourteen refused and were placed in a room 8x12; fed with nothing but pemican and water. Meanwhile a force of fifty, chiefly those who had escaped, and 200 Indians, under Major Boulton and Dr. Schultz had come from the Portage to rescue the prisoners, but found that Riel had released them on parole on 15th February, on which the force disbanded, but most of them were again arrested. Riel now had full control the stores, the weapons, the money of the Hudson Bay Company; the Canadians either out on parole or prisoners. Major Boulton was also sentenced to death, but by the influence of D. A. Smith (afterwards Lord Strathcona), Rev. E. Young, Arch. McLean, he was spared. But no pleading availed for Scott. The writer (Mr. Graham) says he was in his company four weeks in prison. He was quiet, civil and gentlemanly; tall, straight, athletic, a fine specimen of young manhood, and about twenty-five years of age.

There is no reference in the diary of how long they were

in prison the second time. The report they had in January that a military force was fitting out in Ontario for their relief was premature, as not till the end of May did the force start, consisting of 1200 men, mostly volunteers, part of the 60th Reg. commanded by Col. Garnet Wolseley, picked men, none but the soundest and strongest. Many delays occurred; boats and waggons to be built, workmen hired, delays of all kinds, so that not till three months after did they reach Fort Garry, only to find Riel and his companions fled. This was one of the most remarkable military expeditions of which we have any record remarkable for its personnel, for the immense difficulties encountered, for the way in which these were met; chiefly remarkable that it was accomplished without the aid of liquor. Col. Wolseley, in his farewell address, gave the most unstinted praise to the force; recounts some of the difficulties of the last 400 miles, roads to make, no less than 49 portages, carrying their boats, stores, barrels of pork, flour, through rain, mud. Out of 94 days there was rain 45 days. All this work from daylight to dark, shared by officers and men willingly. The good conduct and good feeling shewn was remarkable. There had been no sickness or death. A very good account of the expedition was published by Capt. Huyshe on the staff and another by Major Boulton.

The welcome given them on their return was most hearty. I can not refrain from quoting the inspiring lines written by Isabella Valencey Crawford, who is facile princeps our best Canadian poet, dying, alas! before she was so well appreciated as now. They appeared in the Toronto Telegram at the return (Alas! they did not all return) of the force in 1885 from the North West Rebellion, when it was proposed to give a grand dinner on their arrival. She pleads that they be allowed to first go to their homes and meet wives, children, sisters, mothers. These lines I cut out and saved long before the name of Isabella Valencey Crawford was much known. They do not appear in her published poems and express no doubt to us the feelings of pride in the return in 1870 as well as in 1885.

THE ROSE OF A NATION'S THANKS.

A welcome? O yes, 'tis a kindly word, but why will they plan and prate
Of feasting and speeches and such small things, while the wives and
mothers wait?

Plan as ye will, and do as ye will, but think of the hunger and thirst
In the hearts that wait, and do as ye will, but lend us our laddies first!
Why, what would ye have? There's not a lad who treads in the gal-
lant ranks

Who does not already bear on his breast the Rose of a Nation's Thanks.
A Welcome? Why what do you mean by that, when the very stones
must sing

As our men march on to their home again—the walls of the city ring
With the thunder of throats and the tramp and tread of feet that
rush and run—

I think in my heart that the very trees must shout for the bold work
done!

Why what would ye have? There's not a lad who treads in the gallant
ranks

Who does not already bear on his breast the Rose of a Nation's Thanks.
A welcome? There's not a babe at the breast won't spring at the roll
of the drum

That heralds them home—the keen long cry in the air of "They come!"
"They come!"

And what of it all if ye bade them wade knee deep in a wave of wine—
And tossed tall torches and arched the town in garlands of maple and
pine!

All dust in the wind of a woman's cry as she snatches from the ranks
Her boy who wears on his bold young breast the Rose of a Nation's
thanks!

A welcome? There's a doubt if the lads would stand like stone in their
steady line

While a babe held high in a dear wife's hand or the stars that swim
and shine

In a sweetheart's eyes or a mother's smile flashed far in a welded
crowd,

Or a father's proud voice, half sob and half cheer, cried on a son aloud.
O, the billows of waiting hearts that swelled would sweep from the
martial ranks

The gallant boys who wear on their breast the Rose of a Nation's
Thanks.

A welcome? O joy can they stay your feet or measure the wine of
your bliss!

O joy—let them leave you alone today—a day with a pulse like this!
A welcome? Yes, 'tis a tender thought—a green laurel that laps the
sword—

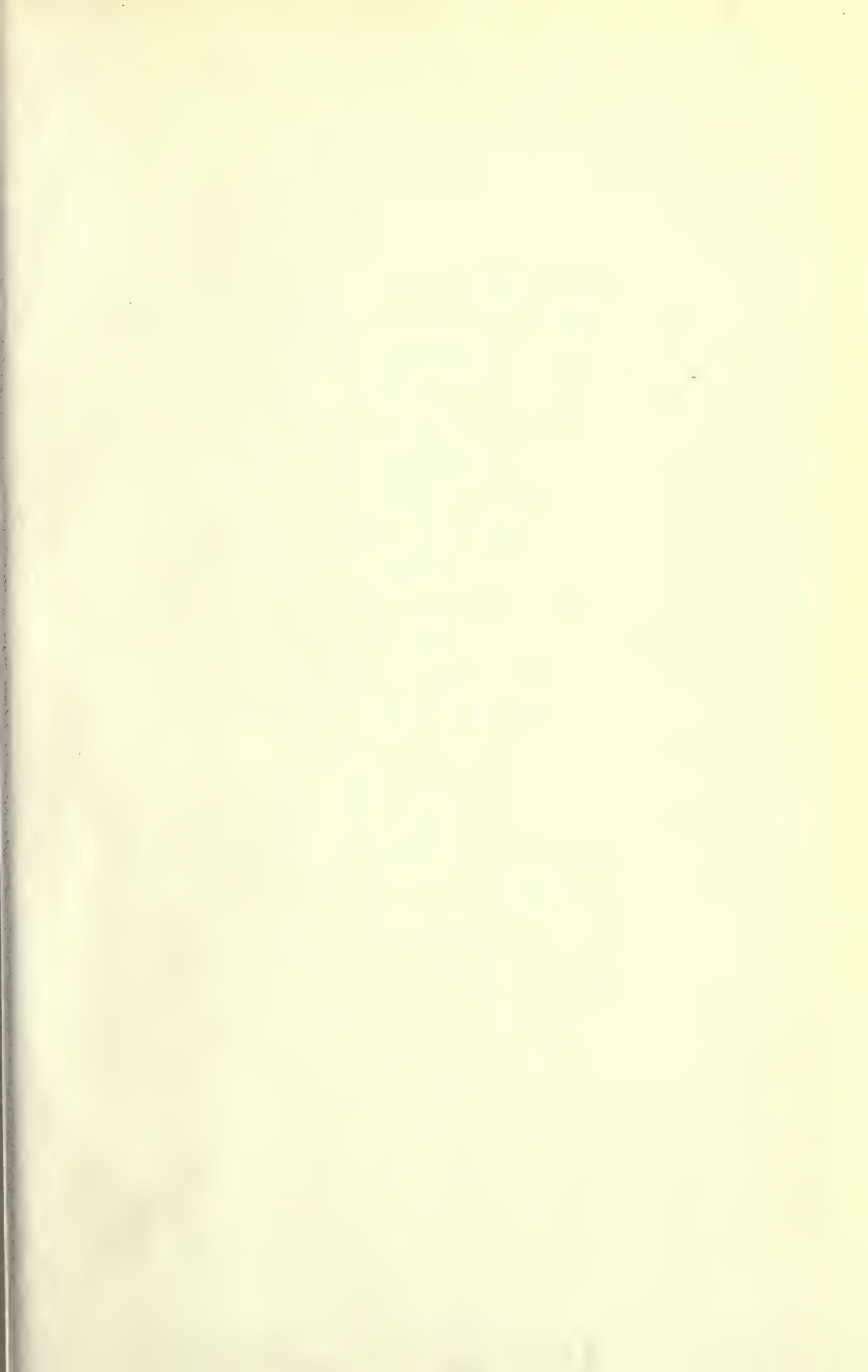
But joy has the wing of a wild white swan and the song of a free
wild bird.

She must beat the air with her wings at will—at will must her song
be driven

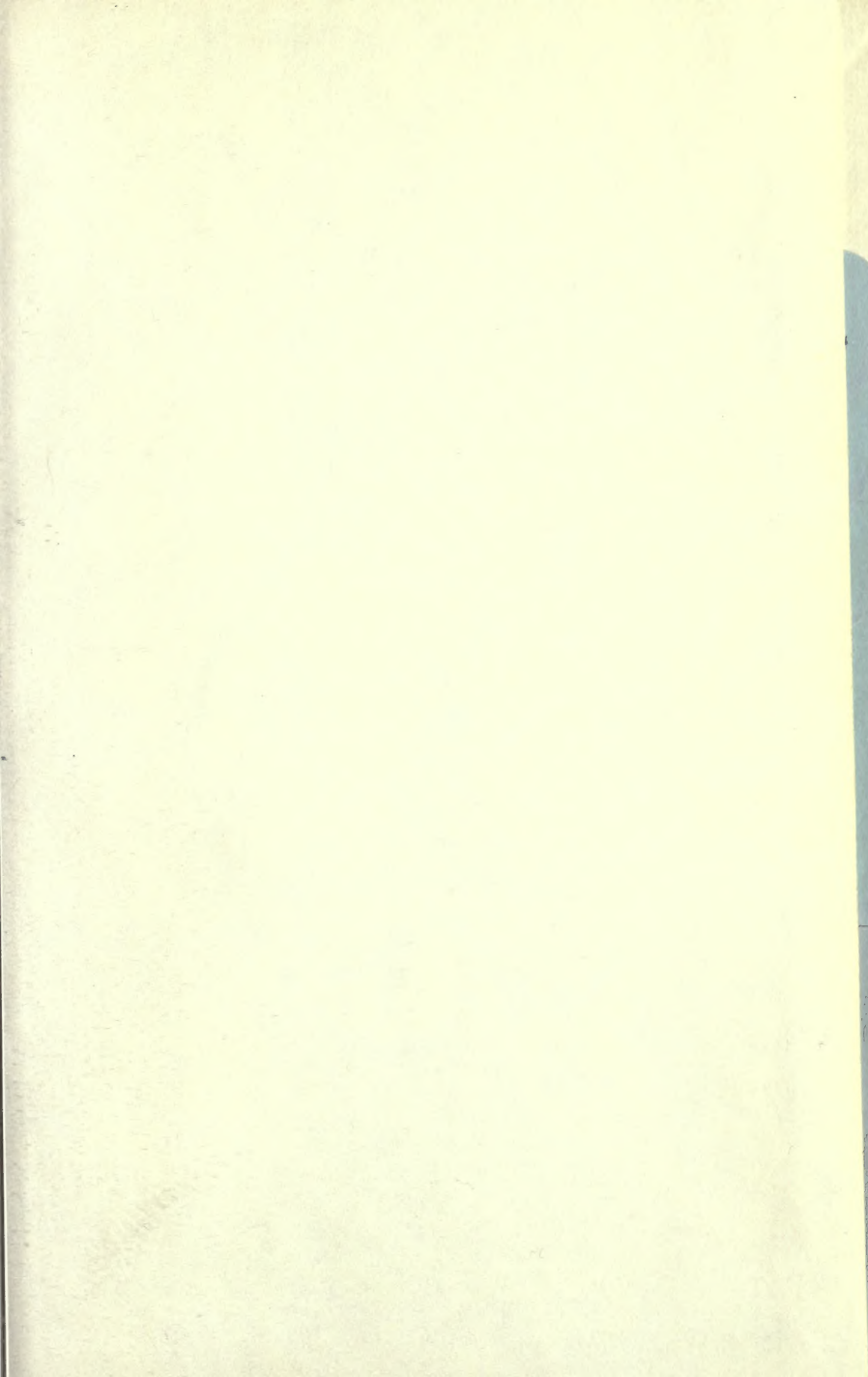
From her heaving heart and tremulous throat through the awful arch
of Heaven.

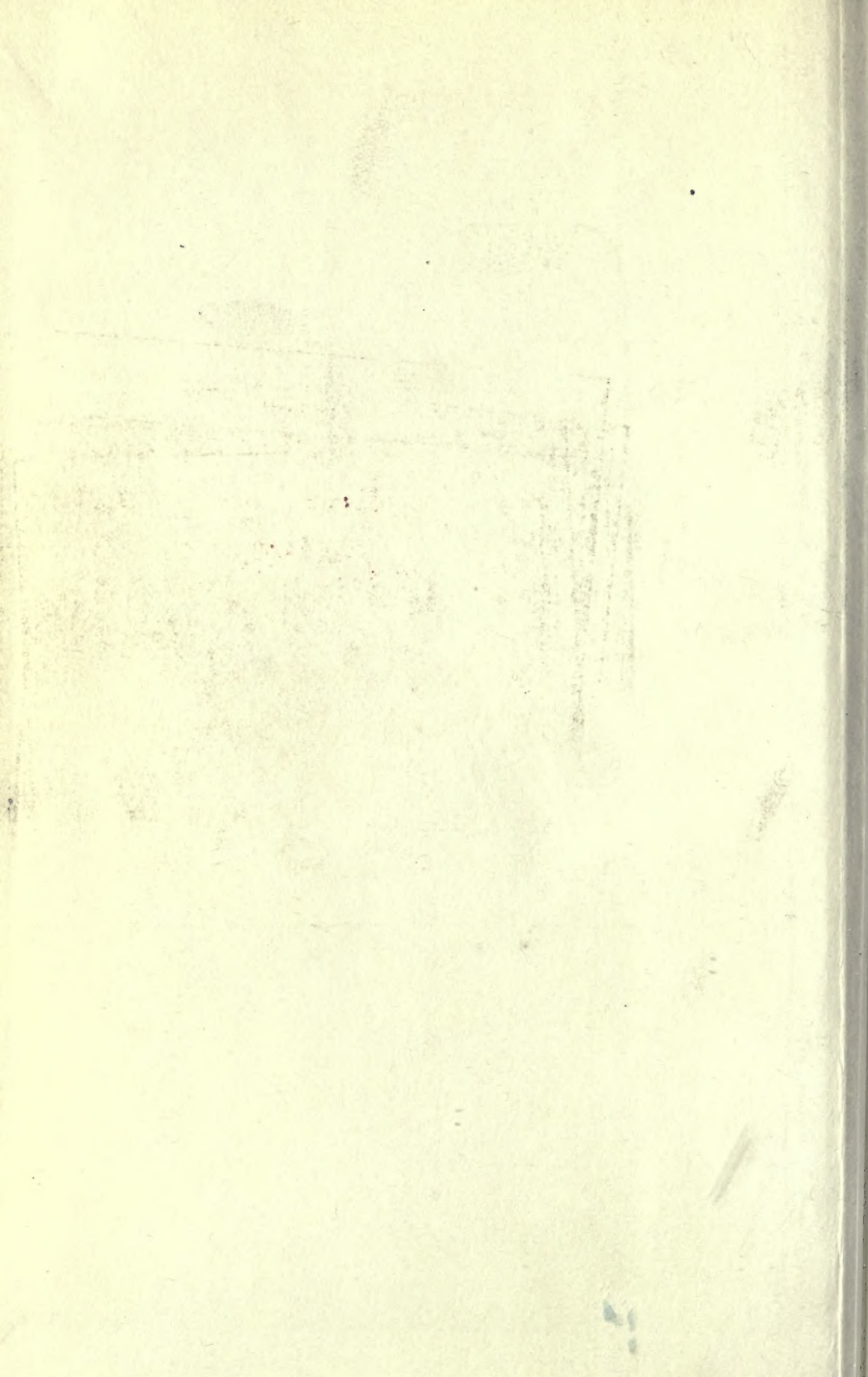
And what would ye have? There's not a lad will burst from the shout-
ing ranks

But bears like a star on his faded coat the Rose of a Nation's thanks.









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